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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—*(20.)*—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD;
POOR LAWS (UNITED STATES).

Session

8 *February* —— 14 *August* 1877.

VOL. XXXVII.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

1877.

THIRTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTIETH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the ot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *f the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD:

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POOR LAWS (UNITED STATES):

1868.] Report on the Poor Laws of certain of the United States, and on the combination there of private charity with official relief, by J. J. Henley, Esq., Local Government Inspector - - 505

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

1876-77.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
20th April 1877.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Local Government Board, beg leave to present to Your Majesty the following Report.

We propose to continue the arrangement adopted in our last Report, and to divide the statements and observations, which we have the honour to submit to Your Majesty, into two parts, as they relate to, 1st, the Administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor, and 2ndly, the Administration of the Laws affecting Local Government and the Public Health.

I.—*The Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor.*

Expenditure for relief of the poor in 1875-76.

The returns as to the expenditure for all purposes connected with the relief of the poor contained in this Report are carried up to Lady-day 1876, the expenditure for in-maintenance and out-relief only, up to Michaelmas 1876, and the numbers of all classes of paupers up to the 1st of July 1876.

The sum of 7,335,858*l.* was expended for the relief of the poor during the parochial year 1875–76 against 7,488,481*l.* in the preceding year. The absolute decrease was therefore 152,623*l.*; the rate of decrease 2·0 per cent.

The following Table shows the yearly fluctuations in the expenditure for the relief of the poor during the ten years ended 1876:—

Parochial Years.	Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.	Increase or Decrease* on immediately preceding Year.	Increase or Decrease* per Cent.	Rate per Head on Population.	Increase or Decrease* of Rate per Head.
	£	£		s. d.	s. d.
1865–66	6,439,517	—	—	6 1¼	—
1866–67	6,959,841	520,324	8·1	6 6¼	0 5
1867–68	7,498,061	538,220	7·7	6 11½	0 5¼
1868–69	7,673,100	175,039	2·3	7 0¾	0 1¼
1869–70	7,644,307	28,793*	0·4*	6 11½	0 1¼*
1870–71	7,886,724	242,417	3·2	6 11¼	0 0¼*
1871–72	8,007,403	120,679	1·5	6 11½	0 0¼
1872–73	7,692,169	315,234*	3·9*	6 7¼	0 4¼*
1873–74	7,664,957	27,212*	0·4*	6 6	0 1¼*
1874–75	7,488,481	176,476*	2·3*	6 3¼	0 2¾*
1875–76	7,335,858	152,623*	2·0*	6 0¾	0 2½*

Decrease marked with asterisk (*).

Rate per cent. of increase or decrease of expenditure in each Union-county.

The rate per cent. of the decrease or increase in the expenditure for relief in the year 1875–76, as regards each union-county in England, is as follows:—

Decrease per Cent.

Huntingdon	13·8	Kent (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	4·7
Worcester	8·9	Sussex	4·6
Hereford	8·8	Cambridge	4·5
Suffolk	8·2	Leicester	4·2
Bedford	8·1	Wilts	4·1
Hertford	7·2	Berks	3·9
Buckingham	6·9	Southampton	3·7
Warwick	6·8	Cumberland	3·2
Norfolk	6·6	North Wales	3·0
Northampton	6·5	Rutland	2·9
Durham	6·1	Gloucester	2·5
Dorset	6·0	Devon	2·4
Lincoln	5·8	Surrey (*Extra-Metropolitan*)	2·0
Essex	5·4	Lancaster	1·7
Somerset	5·4	Cornwall	1·5
Nottingham	5·0	Northumberland	1·4
York, East Riding	5·0	Stafford	1·2
Oxford	4·8	Salop	0·8

Increase per Cent.

Middlesex (*Extra-Metrop.*)	0·2	Westmoreland	2·2
Derby	0·3	South Wales	3·2
Surrey (*Metropolitan*)	0·3	Kent (*Metropolitan*)	4·2
York, West Riding	0·7	Monmouth	7·1
Chester	1·2	York, North Riding	10·6
Middlesex (*Metropolitan*)	2·1		

Comparative statement; relief to the poor, 1875 and 1876.

The following Table, in continuation of the similar comparative statements in our five previous Reports, brings the information in this form down also to the close of the parochial year 1876 :—

EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR IN 1875 AND 1876.

Years ended at Lady-day	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Maintenance of lunatics in asylums.	Workhouse or other loans repaid, and interest thereon.	Salaries and rations of officers, &c.	Other expenses of Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor.
	THE METROPOLIS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1875	466,485	277,281	168,751	96,185	185,309	394,812	1,588,709(*a*)
1876	463,700	245,444	182,669	100,509	191,572	435,891	1,618,822(*b*)
Difference in 1876	2,785 or 0·6 p. c. decrease.	31,837 or 11·5 p. c. decrease.	13,918 or 8·2 p. c. increase.	4,324 or 4·5 p. c. increase.	6,263 or 3·4 p. c. increase.	41,079 or 10·4 p. c. increase.	30,113 or 1·9 p. c. increase.
	ENGLAND, exclusive of the Metropolis.						
1875	1,111,111	2,681,389	690,322	171,152	744,414	501,384	5,899,772
1876	1,070,524	2,515,360	700,598	174,558	751,009	504,987	5,717,036
Difference in 1876	40,587 or 3·7 p. c. decrease.	166,029 or 6·2 p. c. decrease.	10,276 or 1·5 p. c. increase.	3,406 or 2·0 p. c. increase.	6,595 or 0·9 p. c. increase.	3,603 or 0·7 p. c. increase.	182,736 or 3·1 p. c. decrease.
	TOTALS OF ENGLAND.						
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	267,337	929,723	896,196	7,488,481(*a*)
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878	7,335,858(*b*)
Difference in 1876	43,372 or 2·7 p. c. decrease.	197,866 or 6·7 p. c. decrease.	24,194 or 2·8 p. c. increase.	7,730 or 2·9 p. c. increase.	12,858 or 1·4 p. c. increase.	44,682 or 5·0 p. c. increase.	152,623 or 2·0 p. c. decrease.

(*a*) Exclusive of a sum of 114*l.*, the balance of repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

(*b*) Exclusive of 963*l.* balance of repayments from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Expenditure for relief, 1866–1876.

The following Table exhibits the expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in relation to the population and rateable value for each year from 1866 to 1876 :—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Estimated Population.	The Total Amount expended in Relief to the Poor.	Rate per Head of Amount expended in Relief to the Poor on the estimated Population.	Rate in the Pound of the Amount expended for Relief to the Poor on the Rateable Value.
		£	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1866 .	21,100,000	6,439,517	6 1¼	1 4·5
1867 .	21,320,000	6,959,841	6 6¼	
1868 .	21,540,000	7,498,061	6 11½	1 5·9
1869 .	21,760,000	7,673,100	7 0¾	
1870 .	21,980,000	7,644,307	6 11½	1 5·6
1871 .	22,704,108	7,886,724	6 11¼	1 5·6
1872 .	23,000,000	8,007,403	6 11½	1 5·6
1873 .	23,300,000	7,692,169	6 7¼	1 4·4
1874 .	23,580,000	7,664,957	6 6	1 3·9
1875 .	23,860,000	7,488,481	6 3¼	1 3·5
1876 .	24,160,000	7,335,858	6 0¾	1 2·8

In-maintenance and Out-relief, half-years Michaelmas 1875 and 1876.

The following statement shows the amount expended for In-maintenance and Out-door relief only for the half-years ended respectively on the 29th of September 1875 and 1876, and affords the means of comparing the expenditure under those heads for the same periods :—

In all England.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-Relief.		
		In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.
		£	£	£
1875 -	649	717,375	1,414,901	2,132,276
1876 -	650*	764,577	1,327,613	2,092,190
Difference in 1876 compared with 1875		47,202 or 6·6 per cent. increase.	87,288 or 6·2 per cent. decrease.	40,086 or 1·9 per cent. decrease.

* The area of the 650 unions returned in 1876 is identical with that of the 649 entered against 1875 ; the difference in number arises from the separation of Barrow-in-Furness from the Ulverstone Union, and its formation into a separate parish for the administration of the laws relating to the relief of the poor.

In the Metropolis only.

Comparing the expenditure in the Metropolis for In-maintenance and Out-door relief during the same periods, it will be seen by the following Table that there was an increase of 4,150*l.* or 1·2 per cent. :—

Half Years ended at Michaelmas.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.		
		In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.
		£	£	£
1875 -	30	215,634	126,112	341,746
1876 -		232,320	113,576	345,896
Difference in 1876 compared with 1875		16,686 or 7·7 per cent. increase.	12,536 or 9·9 per cent. decrease.	4,150 or 1·2 per cent. increase.

Number of Paupers of all classes, 1st January and 1st July 1875 and 1876.

The total number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st day of January 1875 and 1876 respectively, as well as those relieved on the 1st day of July 1875 and 1876, in the several Unions in England, are shown in the following summaries :—

(Population 22,706,031, Census 1871.)	*All* Classes of Paupers.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1st January - 1875 -	155,655	662,167	817,822
1st January - 1876 -	151,930	600,957	752,887
Decrease in January 1876 compared with January 1875 - - -	3,725 or 2·4 per cent.	61,210 or 9·2 per cent.	64,935 or 7·9 per cent.
1st July - - 1875 -	134,238	611,827	746,065
1st July - - 1876 -	138,201	569,174	707,375
Difference in July 1876 compared with July 1875 -	3,963 or 3·0 per cent. increase.	42,653 or 7·0 per cent. decrease.	38,690 or 5·2 per cent. decrease.

Number of adult able-bodied Paupers on 1st January and 1st July 1875-76.

We subjoin the following Table, in continuation of that given at page xiv of the last Annual Report, showing the number of *adult able-bodied** persons in receipt of relief (in-door and out-door) in all the Unions on 1st January 1875, 1st July 1875, 1st January 1876, and 1st July 1876 respectively :—

In receipt of Relief on the	Adult able-bodied Paupers.			Decrease	
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In January 1876 on January 1875.	In July 1876 on July 1875.
1st January 1875	21,196	94,013	115,209	—	—
1st July 1875 -	14,064	80,905	94,969	—	—
1st January 1876	18,055	79,010	97,065	18,144 or 15·7 per cent.	—
1st July 1876 -	13,900	72,090	85,990	—	8,979 or 9·5 per cent.

Estimate of the Pauperism of England.

The next table shows the total pauperism of England for each year from 1849 to 1876. For the purpose of showing the average number of paupers *at one time* in each year, we have taken the mean of the numbers in receipt of relief on the 1st of July and the 1st of January respectively.

The result of this computation for each year from 1849 (being the first year for which it can be given) appears in the following Table:—

* This class includes paupers receiving relief on account of the sickness of themselves or their families, and a large number of widows.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population.*	The Mean Number of *Paupers of all Classes* (including Children) at one time in receipt of Relief in England.			Ratio per Cent. of Paupers relieved on the Population.	The Mean Number of *Adult Able-bodied Paupers* (exclusive of Vagrants) at one time in receipt of Relief in England.			Ratio per Cent. of Adult Able-bodied Paupers on the Total Number of Paupers of all Classes relieved.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		*s.*	*d.*
1849	17,534,000	133,513	955,146	1,088,659	6·2	26,558	202,265	228,823	21·0	49	1
1850	17,765,000	123,004	885,696	1,008,700	5·7	24,095	167,815	191,910	19·0	42	7
1851	17,927,609	114,367	826,948	941,315	5·3	20,876	142,248	163,124	17·3	39	11
1852	18,205,000	111,323	804,352	915,675	5·0	18,455	130,705	149,160	16·3	39	4
1853	18,402,000	110,148	776,214	886,362	4·8	17,649	121,926	139,575	15·7	42	0
1854	18,617,000	111,635	752,982	864,617	4·6	18,237	116,954	135,191	15·6	61	7
1855	18,840,000	121,400	776,286	897,686	4·8	20,669	125,962	146,631	16·3	70	0
1856	19,043,000	124,879	792,205	917,084	4·8	21,359	132,869	154,228	16·8	75	4
1857	19,207,000	122,845	762,165	885,010	4·6	19,660	120,415	140,075	15·8	65	3
1858	19,444,000	122,613	786,273	908,886	4·7	19,931	133,838	153,769	16·9	53	10
1859	19,578,000	121,232	744,214	865,446	4·4	18,209	117,575	135,784	15·7	42	9
1860	19,837,000	113,507	731,126	844,633	4·3	16,268	115,852	132,120	15·6	44	9
1861	20,066,224	125,866	758,055	883,921	4·4	20,396	125,380	145,776	16·5	55	10
1862	20,228,000	132,236	784,906	917,142	4·5	22,136	133,166	155,302	16·9	56	7
1863	20,445,000	136,907	942,475	1,079,382	5·3	22,431	199,318	221,749	20·5	52	1
1864	20,663,000	133,761	881,217	1,014,978	4·9	21,026	167,396	188,422	18·6	43	2
1865	20,881,000	131,312	820,586	951,899	4·6	19,819	140,705	160,524	16·9	39	8
1866	21,100,000	132,776	783,376	916,152	4·3	19,363	126,460	145,823	15·9	43	6
1867	21,320,000	137,310	794,236	931,546	4·4	19,740	128,685	148,425	16·0	53	7½
1868	21,540,000	150,040	842,600	992,646	4·6	23,680	143,110	166,790	16·8	67	6½
1869	21,760,000	157,740	860,400	1,018,140	4·7	24,960	145,750	170,710	16·8	58	3
1870	21,980,000	156,800	876,000	1,032,800	4·7	25,200	149,600	174,800	16·9	46	2
1871	22,704,108	156,430	880,930	1,037,360	4·6	24,700	147,760	172,460	16·6	49	8½
1872	23,000,000	149,200	828,000	977,200	4·2	22,000	128,930	150,930	15·4	57	1
1873	23,300,000	144,338	739,350	883,688	3·8	19,331	105,594	124,925	14·1	57	2
1874	23,580,000	143,707	683,739	827,446	3·5	18,222	93,763	111,985	13·5	60	3
1875	23,860,000	146,800	654,114	800,914	3·4	18,487	89,918	108,405	13·5	50	11
1876	24,160,000	143,084	606,392	749,476	3·1	16,059	79,958	96,017	12·8	45	5

* The Population for 1851, 1861, and 1871 is that given in the Census; for the other years it is estimated.

To this Table may be added the following:

CENSUS of PAUPERS (excluding Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants) on the 31st December 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1873	144,201	637,269	781,470
1874	146,947	603,468	750,415
1875	144,313	557,604	701,917
1876	149,853	524,280	674,133

Decrease in 1876 as compared with 1873 - 107,337 or 13·7 per cent.
Ditto ditto 1874 - 76,282 or 10·2 per cent.
Ditto ditto 1875 - 27,784 or 4·0 per cent.

Metropolitan Paupers, 1875 and 1876.

The following Table exhibits the difference in the number of paupers in receipt of relief in the Metropolis on the last day of each quarter of the years 1875 and 1876 respectively. For detailed statement of the Unions, see Appendix, p. 246.

	Number of Paupers in receipt of Relief (exclusive of Lunatics in Asylums and Vagrants).			
	Lady-day Quarter.	Midsummer Quarter.	Michaelmas Quarter.	Christmas Quarter.
1875	97,049	84,581	81,639	88,007
1876	85,969	78,469	77,607	83,536
Decrease in 1876 compared with 1875	11,080 or 11·4 per cent.	6,112 or 7·2 per cent.	4,032 or 4·9 per cent.	4,471 or 5·1 per cent.

Decrease in expenditure in out-relief.

We advert with satisfaction to the continued decrease in the total expenditure for relief, particularly in the cost of out-door relief, which has taken place since the year 1871.

In pursuance of instructions contained in our circular letter of 2nd December 1871, the subject of the administration of out-relief, and the importance of effecting a reduction in the expenditure on account of such relief, was brought by our Inspectors before the Guardians of the several Unions in their districts, at meetings which they attended for the purpose, and the decrease in

expenditure which has since taken place is shown in the following Table :—

	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.	Total.
	£	£	£
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	5,188,665
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	4,295,028
Increase	9,529	—	—
Decrease	—	903,166	893,637

This result may, we trust, encourage those Guardians, by whose strenuous and well-directed exertions it has been attained, to persevere in the same course, and incite others to adopt similar measures. If the same system of administration had been followed in all Unions which has had so marked a success, not only in Unions such as the Atcham Union, but in Manchester and the Chorlton Union, in the Manufacturing District, and in Whitechapel, Stepney, and St. George-in-the-East, in the Metropolitan District, and which therefore has been practically shown to be applicable to all Unions alike, however different in their circumstances, the reduction in the amount of the expenditure would have been much greater.

We have recently received from our Inspectors reports upon the subject of the administration of relief, especially that relating to the out-door poor in their several districts, from which we have selected the following extracts.

As regards the Metropolitan District Mr. Hedley states :—

The reduction in the amount of out-relief and in the number of persons in receipt of it, has been during the last five years very large indeed, and this reduction still continues. In the first week of January 1877 the expenditure in out-relief was 450*l.* less than in the corresponding week of 1876, and the number of out-paupers 5,786 less.

Six years ago Whitechapel had about 2,500 persons in receipt of out-relief, now 150.

At the same period Stepney had over 4,000, now 160. In January 1875 Saint George-in-the-East had about 1,500, now 150.

In reference to the Unions in Lancashire and adjoining counties Mr. Cane states :—

In April 1875 the Manchester Board of Guardians drew together a set of Byelaws or Standing Orders, setting forth the

rules which had for some time past been acted upon by them, and including others which they intended to adhere to for the future. These rules have since been rendered still more restrictive by the Guardians. Their marked effect in speedily reducing the number of paupers and the expenditure of the Poor Rate soon attracted general attention, and the same or similar rules have been voluntarily adopted in various other Unions in the county.

The Unions, besides Manchester, in which these rules have been formally self-imposed are Bolton, Chorlton, the Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, Lunesdale, Ulverstone, Warrington, and Wigan.

Besides the above-mentioned Unions, there are others in which the leading principles and purport of those rules have for some time past been acted upon, and with similar results to those which have attended upon the observance of the "Manchester Rules" elsewhere.

The efficacy of the system thus acted upon, and the extent to which Guardians have given in-door in preference to out-door relief, is shown by the following list of Unions in which the cost of in-door relief for the year ended Lady-day last exceeded, and in some instances very largely exceeded, the cost of out-door relief during that period:—

Union.	Year ended Lady-day 1876.	
	In-maintenance.	Out-relief.
	£	£
Stockport - - -	3,978	3,562
Ashton-under-Lyne -	4,484	2,820
Bolton - - -	8,700	7,126
Chorlton - - -	13,188	6,621
Derby - - -	4,764	3,195
Haslingden - -	2,895	2,286
Liverpool - -	28,847	12,162
Oldham - - -	6,427	2,827
Preston - - -	6,109	2,596
Toxteth Park - -	4,922	3,789
West Derby - -	16,552	14,145

In the whole of the district during the year 1875 25,789*l.* were recovered from relatives of paupers; during the year 1876 nearly 27,000*l.* were so recovered.

Mr. Henley reports as follows:—

Since 1871 the reduction of relief in my district has been continuous, and has so far exceeded my expectations.

The following short summary will show at a glance the state of pauperism and expenditure in my present district for the years ended Lady-day 1871 and 1876 :—

Counties or Parts of.	Number relieved 1st January.				Expenditure.			
	1871.	1876.	Decrease.	Per cent.	1871.	1876.	Decrease.	Per cent.
					£	£	£	
Berks -	14,373	9,078	5,295	36·8	71,624	50,030	21,594	30·1
Bucks -	11,315	7,285	4,030	35·6	56,621	40,847	15,774	27·8
Oxon -	12,239	8,727	3,512	28·6	60,187	47,463	12,724	21·1
Middlesex (part).	8,665	4,282	4,383	50·5	28,529	24,941	3,588	12·5
Surrey (part).	11,113	7,458	3,655	32·8	59,866	46,510	13,356	22·3
*Warwick	22,963	17,358	5,605	24·4	104,862	90,349	14,513	13·8

* Including Kings Norton and excluding Shipston-on-Stour.

The result must be deemed satisfactory, as indicating not only a greater power of self-support on the part of the poorest of the population, but pointing to greater vigour in the administration of the Poor Law.

Mr. Peel reports as follows :—

That an improvement (and a very considerable one too, not overlooking the increase in population) has taken place in the administration of relief in my district since the issue of the Board's letter in 1871 the annexed Tables will show.

I would refer the Board more particularly to the Unions of—

	Out-door Poor.		Decrease in 1876.	Decrease per cent.
	1872.	1876.		
Huntingdon - -	1,166	640	526	45·11
Saint Neots - - -	776	487	289	37·24
Hitchin - - -	1,610	1,147	463	28·75
Northampton - -	2,048	1,279	769	37·54
Brixworth - - -	1,077	492	585	54·31
Daventry - - -	1,348	730	618	45·84
Ampthill - - -	1,138	702	436	38·31

Mr. Longe states that :—

Referring to the great reduction which has taken place in the pauperism of the country since the year 1870, I think this might be attributed in a great degree to the carrying out by Boards of Guardians of a stricter and more cautious administration of out-

relief, and I think that the very important fact should also be attended to, that the great reduction in the number of out-paupers has not been accompanied by any general increase in the number of persons relieved in the Union workhouse, but that there has also been a decrease in the total number of in-door paupers.

Mr. B. Fleming reports as follows:—

I am happy to observe a continued, though small, diminution of pauperism in the district, comparing the numbers receiving relief on 1st January 1875–6–7.

The average figures stand thus:

1st January 1875, 5·5 per cent. of pauperism on population.
„ 1876, 5·0 „ „
„ 1877, 4·2 „ „

The decrease has therefore been more marked during 1876 than 1875, but still scarcely more than the average reduction for England and Wales.

It should, however, be remembered that Dorsetshire, Hants, and Wilts have been highly pauperised counties, and under all circumstances 4·2 is perhaps as good a ratio for the district as could reasonably yet be looked for.

Mr. Culley states:—

On the 1st of January 1873 there were in Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire 34,698 out-door paupers; on the 1st of January 1877, 29,260, a decrease of 16 per cent.

But this by no means tells the whole tale. Between 1861 and 1871 the population of the district increased from 1,094,917 to 1,371,505, *i.e.*, at the rate of about 2½ per cent. per annum, and supposing the average increase between 1861 and 1871 has continued up to the present time, the number of out-door paupers has decreased at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, while the population has increased at the rate of 2½ per cent.; and this in spite of a serious depression in trade, which set in about the middle of 1874 and continues up to the present time.

On the 1st of January 1873 there were seven out-door paupers for one in-door; on the 1st of January 1877 the ratio was reduced to 5 to 1.

Mr. Wodehouse reports as follows:—

The following cases appear to me to furnish trustworthy evidence of the economy which results from a strict administration of out-door relief.

In September 1874 the Guardians of the parish of Brighton adopted certain rules for the administration of out-relief. The result has been that whereas during the six months ended at Michaelmas 1874 the sum expended upon out-relief amounted to 7,565*l.*, the amount expended during the corresponding period of 1876 was only 5,387*l.*

Similar results are stated to have occurred in the Milton, Faversham, and Newhaven Unions.

Mr. Beaumont states:—

In Nottingham the proportion of expenditure on out-relief to total expenditure on in-maintenance and out-relief, has fallen from 60·0 per cent. in 1873, to 49·3 per cent. in 1876; in Basford from 75·4 per cent. in 1873, to 68·1 per cent. in 1876; in Hinckley from 78·7 per cent. in 1873, to 68·1 per cent. in 1876; in Ashby-de-la-Zouch from 78·4 per cent. in 1873, to 70·9 per cent. in 1876.

In these Unions the total expenditure on the two above-mentioned items has considerably decreased.

In comparing the total expenditure on in-maintenance and out-relief in the years 1873 and 1876 throughout my district, only three Unions show an increase (and that extremely small) in the latter year, while 33 show a decrease in many instances very considerable. This is important, when it is considered that it includes the large county of Lincoln, where out-relief bears a proportion to total as high as 81 per cent. I may also mention that during the last nine months of 1876, four Unions adopted rules very similar to those of Manchester (two in Leicestershire, one in Lincoln, one in Notts).

Mr. Murray Browne reports as follows:—

With regard to special cases of advantageous results from a strict administration of out-door relief, I will only refer to the Ruthin Union. This, which is an agricultural union in North Wales, was until lately highly pauperised. In the autumn of 1875 the Guardians resolved to commence a stringent course of administration with regard to out-relief.

The result has been, according to the testimony of the clerk and chairman, that, within one year, the number of out-door paupers has been reduced by one-third, and the cost of out-door relief by one-fourth, of the whole amount. No increase whatever has occurred in the number of in-door paupers, nor have any complaints of hardship to the poor of the Union come under my notice.

Mr. Bircham states:—

Generally throughout the district up to the time of the great depression in trade, the administration of relief has been gradually, though slowly, improving, and pauperism since 1871 has been very considerably reduced.

With regard to the Union of Aberystwith I extract a paragraph from a statement I made to the Cardigan Guardians in 1875, when urging on them the necessity for restricting out-door relief to certain classes:—

"The only Union in the county (Cardiganshire) where pauperism at all approaches the average condition of things throughout England and Wales is that of Aberystwith, where, with a population of 27,439, the per-centage of paupers is 3·9. It is but a very few years since this and the Cardigan Union were much on an equality in this respect, for I find that during the half year ended Lady-day 1871, 33 in-door and 1,755 out-door

" paupers were relieved in Aberystwith, forming a total of 1,788, " or 7 per cent. of the population, which was but little lower than " Cardigan at that time. During the corresponding half year " 1875, however, the accounts from Aberystwith tell a different " tale. The in-door paupers were then 59, the out-door 1,098— " total 1,157, or about 4 per cent. of the population; and the " saving in money being at the rate of 2,200*l.* per annum, whereas " in the Cardigan Union, during this half year of 1875, 1,389 " paupers received out-door relief alone, or nearly 300 more than " in Aberystwyth, the population of which exceeds that of Car- " digan by 10,000."

Mr. Dansey reports :—

In the Atcham Union, with a population of 45,565, the pauperism is now only 0·9 per cent. on the population, while the total expenditure for the half year ended 25th March 1876 was 1,780*l.*

In the Macclesfield Union pauperism has decreased to 1·4 per cent. on the population, and the expenditure proportionally.

In the Madeley Union, with a population of 30,365, the pauperism is only 1·4 per cent., while the expenditure for the half year ended Lady-day 1876 was 960*l.*

In the Bridgnorth Union the pauperism is now 2·5 per cent. and the half year's expenditure 1,272*l.*, as against a pauperism of 3·8 per cent. and an expenditure of 1,777*l.* in 1872. Drayton, with a population of 14,653, has a pauperism of only 1·2 per cent., while the expenditure for the half year ended Lady-day 1876 was 557*l.* Wellington also shows a reduction of pauperism of 4·9 per cent in 1872 to 2·5 per cent. in 1877, and a reduction of expenditure from 2,167*l.* in 1872 to 1,488*l.* in 1876.

I need only refer to the Wellington Union (Salop) for the result of the system of " offering the house," for the return shows that from 1870 to 1876 the workhouse was offered to 2,783 persons, that out of these only 187 accepted the offer, and many of them remained for a very few days.

Mr. Courtenay Boyle reports :—

The following Tables shows the reduction of pauperism in the three under-mentioned counties in 1877 as compared with 1870.

Out-door Pauperism.

	1870.	1877.	Decrease in 1877.
Essex - -	19,819	12,075	7,744, or 39·0 per cent.
Norfolk - -	24,523	16,637	7,886, or 32·2 „
Suffolk - -	20,000	12,316	7,684, or 38·4 „
Totals - -	64,342	41,028	23,514, or 36·5 per cent.

In-door Pauperism.

	1870.	1877.	Decrease in 1877.
Essex - -	2,890	2,758	132, or 4·6 per cent.
Norfolk - -	3,429	2,731	698, or 20·4 „
Suffolk - -	2,568	2,173	395, or 15·4 „
Totals - -	8,887	7,662	1,225, or 13·5 per cent.

The above figures are, I think, a proof that the attention of the Guardians has been given to the subject, and I believe that wiser principles are being gradually adopted throughout the district under my inspection.

With reference to the administration of out-relief in his district Mr. Sendall states as follows:—

The subject is receiving increased attention from many Boards of Guardians. A remarkable example of what may be effected by apparently simple expedients, occurred in the Union of Leeds just before I came into the district. The Leeds Board is divided for the purpose of relief into sections, corresponding to the several relief districts. Formerly the cases in each section were taken by the Guardians representing that particular district. At the suggestion of my predecessor, Mr. Baldwyn Fleming, the Board passed a resolution that no Guardian should sit upon the section which dealt with cases from the district which he represented. The result of thus shuffling the cards was an immediate reduction in the cost of out-relief, amounting, at the time when it was brought to my notice, to about 60*l.* or 70*l.* a week. The total expenditure for relief in Leeds is, however, still abnormally high.

We have inserted these extracts from the Reports of our Inspectors with the view of showing that in numerous parts of the country efforts have been made for the reform of the administration of out-relief, and that where these efforts have been made they have generally proved successful.

Our attention having been drawn to the large amount of out-relief granted in the Dorchester Union, the Inspector of the District, Mr. B. Fleming, brought the matter under the consideration of the Guardians, and as the result of the proceedings since taken by the Guardians, it was reported by the auditor, after his subsequent audit, that in the Fordington District the reduction of relief for the half year ended at Michaelmas last, as compared with the corresponding half year of

1875, was 201*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, and in the Dorchester relief district 31*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, there being also a proportionate reduction of the number of paupers in each district.

Out-relief in Swansea and Llanelly Unions.

We regret to state that in consequence of the serious depression of trade in the coal and iron mining districts, large numbers of labourers have been thrown out of work in the Auckland, Swansea, and Llanelly Unions. The provisions of the Out-door Labour Test Order have in these Unions been brought into active operation, and the men who could not be admitted into the workhouse have been set to work, principally at stone-breaking. The number of men so employed, which at one time was very considerable, has now been materially reduced, and the necessity for continuing this exceptional relief will, we trust, soon cease altogether.

The floods which have occurred in various parts of the country during the past year have had the effect of throwing considerable numbers of persons out of work, and in a few cases some temporary out-relief was rendered necessary, but it is satisfactory to report that in no instance has any application been made to us to sanction more than temporary assistance.

Poor Law Conferences.

During the past year there have been several important Conferences of Guardians held on the subject of the administration of the Poor Laws:

On the 27th of January, for the South Midland District, at Northampton;

On the 10th of May, for the West Midland District, at Great Malvern;

On the 8th of June, for the Eastern District, at Ipswich;

On the 17th of July, for the Metropolitan District, in London;

On the 8th and 9th of August, for the Northern District, at Durham;

On the 6th of October, for the North Western District, at Manchester;

On the 31st of October, for the South Eastern District, at Reading;

On the 31st of October, for the South Wales District, at Carmarthen;

On the 16th of November, for the North Midland District, at Lincoln; and

On the 6th of December the Sixth Annual Central Conference was held at the the rooms of the Social Science Association.

Papers were read at all the meetings, and discussions took place on various points connected with the administration of the Poor Laws. At the close of these meetings Resolutions were passed expressive of the opinions of the Guardians present on each subject discussed. We have received copies of the Resolutions passed at several of the Conferences, and have not failed to give them our careful consideration, as containing the views of those who are practically engaged in carrying out the laws and regulations relating to relief, and are therefore conversant with their operation.

With regard to the question of out-door relief, a unanimous conclusion appears to have been arrived at as to the importance of further restricting the expenditure on this head; but as to the measures to be taken for the purpose some difference of opinion exists.

The Resolutions of the West Midland and of the Metropolitan Conferences propose various alterations in the provisions of the Out-relief Prohibitory Order of 21st December 1844, with the view of further restricting the allowance of such relief. Those of the North Western Conference recommend the Local Government Board specially to call the attention of Boards of Guardians, by circular or otherwise, to the beneficial effects of the Rules adopted by the Guardians of Manchester (see Appendix to Fifth Report, page 130), and urge the voluntary passing by Boards of Guardians of restrictive regulations, so far as may be applicable to each Union. The Northern Conference also, while urging on Guardians the importance of restricting out-relief, express the opinion that there is no necessity for further restrictions being imposed by the legislative action of Parliament.

At an important Conference, however, which took place in London on the 6th of December, attended by representatives from Unions in all parts of the country, the following proposals were submitted to the meeting:—

"The Prohibitory Order to be made universal, and
"its exceptions removed, so that no out-relief
"should be given to the able-bodied, except in
"cases of emergency:

"The regulation of out-relief to the aged and infirm
"to be brought within the control of the Local
"Government Board:

"The new Prohibitory Order to apply to all fresh
"applications from the date of the Order:

"Ultimately no out-relief whatever to be given from "the rates, the rule being established that rates "are not levied for such a purpose."

After considerable discussion, and after two amendments had been considered and negatived, a Resolution to the following effect was passed by a majority of 26 to 8:—

"That the Conference requests the Local Government "Board to make such further regulations for the "administration of out-relief, and to introduce "such legislative changes as they think conducive "to the proper working of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834."

This Resolution was presented to us by a deputation from the Conference, when several suggestions for an alteration of the provisions of the existing Order were laid before us and fully discussed. The subject of these proposals is receiving our careful consideration.

Infirmary accommodation (Metropolis).

The following statement shows the present position of the Metropolis with regard to the application of those portions of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, which refer to the provision of separate accommodation for the in-door sick poor:—

SEPARATE ACCOMMODATION FOR IN-DOOR SICK PAUPERS.

State of progress, March 1877.

	Unions and Parishes.
1. In sick asylum districts - - - -	6
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	Westminster.
St. Pancras.	Stepney.
Strand.	Poplar.
2. Separate infirmaries open, and orders for their management under medical administration issued -	14
Camberwell.	London, City of.
Chelsea.	St. George-in-the-East.
Greenwich.	St. Olave's.
Hackney.	Shoreditch.
Islington.	Wandsworth and Clapham.
Kensington.	Whitechapel.
Lambeth.	Woolwich.
3. Separate infirmaries in course of erection or designed	4
St. George's.	St. Marylebone.
Holborn.	St. Saviour's.
4. Unions or parishes in which the sick are still retained in mixed workhouses - - -	6
Bethnal Green.	Paddington.
Fulham.	Hampstead.
Lewisham.	Mile End Old Town.
TOTAL - -	30

We have not at present received from the Guardians of either of the six Unions or Parishes enumerated in the fourth of the above classes any proposal for giving effect to the Metroplitan Poor Act, so far as relates to the indoor sick poor. We have not deemed it expedient to press this question upon the Guardians at the present time, believing that they cannot fail presently to recognise that the interests of the poor and of the ratepayers alike demand improved classification.

It will be seen that during the past year regulations have been issued placing under medical supervision the new Infirmary of the Whitechapel Union.

St. Giles, Camberwell.

We have at present under our consideration plans for a new Workhouse for the able-bodied poor of the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, on the site belonging to the Guardians at Peckham.

St. George's.

Additional accommodation having been provided for the able-bodied class at the Fulham Road Workhouse of the St. George's Union, the Workhouse at Petty France has been closed. Considerable progress has been made with the buildings for the separate Infirmary.

St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.

Plans have been approved for the reconstruction of the Workhouse of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, in which accommodation will be provided for the aged and infirm classes.

The Guardians have with considerable difficulty secured a site in Charles Street, Drury Lane, on which to erect casual wards, the removal of the existing wards being a necessary preliminary to the reconstruction of the Workhouse.

Holborn Union.

Additional wards have been opened at the City Road Workhouse of the Holborn Union, and we have issued a revised certificate increasing the maximum number of paupers to be accommodated from 936 to 1,107.

Plans have been submitted and approved for a new Infirmary at Highgate.

St. Mary, Islington.

We have approved of plans for extensive additions to the Workhouse School of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, which was found to be inadequate for the requirements of the parish.

St. Marylebone. Plans have been prepared for the Infirmary which it is proposed to erect at Notting Hill for the sick poor of the parish of St. Marylebone.

St. Olave's Union. The Guardians of the St. Olave's Union having found it necessary to enlarge their Infirmary at Rotherhithe so as to render it capable of accommodating 300 patients, have submitted plans for the proposed alterations which we have approved.

St. Pancras. The Guardians of the parish of St. Pancras have at present under consideration the question of how best to meet the pressing need for increased accommodation for the in-door poor. The failure of this parish to keep pace with the majority of the other Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis as regards improved administration of out-door relief, is obviously due to the deficiency of Workhouse accommodation. From the same cause the ratepayers of St. Pancras lose the advantage of repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, amounting to considerable sums in each year.

St. Saviour's Union. It is hoped that the alterations at the Newington Workhouse of the St. Saviour's Union will shortly be completed, when the building will be placed under medical supervision as a separate Infirmary.

Whitechapel Union. The Workhouse of the Whitechapel Union at Baker's Row has been adapted for the purposes of an Infirmary, and we have issued the usual regulations for its management. The able-bodied inmates have been removed to the newly built Workhouse at South Grove, which we have certified to accommodate 402 inmates.

Workhouse for able-bodied poor. Contracts have been from time to time approved by us enabling the following Boards of Guardians to send their able-bodied poor to the Poplar Workhouse, which is ordinarily set apart exclusively for paupers of that class:—

Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, St. George-in-the-East, St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, Greenwich, Hackney, Hampstead, Holborn, Islington, Kensington, Lewisham, St. Marylebone, Paddington, St. Pancras, Shoreditch, Stepney, Strand, Wandsworth and Clapham, Westminster, and Whitechapel.

Although the Workhouse is certified to accommodate 768 paupers, it contained only 434 inmates at the commencement of the present year.

In consequence of certain arrangements rendered necessary by the epidemic of small-pox, it became advisable for the Guardians of the Poplar Union to receive into that Workhouse for a time paupers not of the able-bodied class, but on the decline of the demand for accommodation for small-pox patients this Workhouse has reverted to the purpose for which it has been set apart by our Orders.

South Metropolitan School District.

The school at Herne Bay for the reception of pauper children suffering from ophthalmia is now open, and we have issued regulations for its management. This establishment contains at present about 100 children, all chargeable to the Unions or Parish comprised in the South Metropolitan School District.

Metropolitan School Districts.

The constantly increasing need for more accommodation for the pauper children of the Metropolis has rendered necessary alterations in the constitution of some of the School Districts of the Metropolis.

Two alternatives usually present themselves when the demands of the District have outgrown the capacity of the School—(1) To enlarge or add to existing buildings. (2) To remove one or more of the constituent Unions or Parishes.

The first alternative, where practicable, is not always convenient, and would, in many cases, necessitate the massing together of larger numbers of children than can be congregated in one building with safety to health, or with the requisite degree of individual attention to each child. The second involves the consideration of all the local interests bound up in the particular District, and, perhaps, the formation of a new organisation with its consequent expense.

North Surrey School District.

In our last Report we observed that it might be necessary, in view of the increase of the number of children for which the North Surrey School was called upon to provide, to effect some modification in the constitution of the District.

After further consideration of this question we decided to remove the parishes of Kensington and Chelsea from

the District in preference to permitting the erection of more buildings on the site belonging to the managers.

Kensington and Chelsea School District.

We subsequently issued an Order combining these two parishes into a District, entitled the Kensington and Chelsea School District.

The managers, after viewing a large number of sites, have selected one at Banstead, in the parish of Ewell, which we have caused to be inspected, and to the purchase of which we have assented.

Forest Gate School District.

A proposal of the managers of the Forest Gate School District to build a new Infant School for 220 children evoked from one of the constituent Unions (Whitechapel) a protest against the erection of additional buildings, which it was said would impede the free circulation of air round the schools, and was considered to be, on other grounds, inexpedient.

We gave this matter our most careful consideration, and, after protracted correspondence, determined to issue an Order separating the Hackney Union from the School District. We then combined the Hackney Union and the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, into a new District under the name of the Brentwood School District.

Brentwood School District.

The school of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, thus became available for children chargeable to the Hackney Union also, and the pressure on the space at the Forest Gate District School was relieved without additional buildings there.

Training Ship.

The ship "Exmouth," which the Lords of the Admiralty were good enough to place at the disposal of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District to replace the "Goliath" as the Training Ship for pauper boys, was moored off Grays in October last, after having undergone the necessary alterations, and at Christmas was ready for use under regulations for its management which we issued after consultation with the managers.

The new Training Ship is somewhat larger than the "Goliath," and is capable of accommodating about 500 boys. The Captain Superintendent and most of the other officers of the "Goliath" have, with our approval, been appointed to the "Exmouth."

During the year which elapsed between the burning of the "Goliath" and the occupation of the new ship, about 100 boys were kept under training as the nucleus of a new

crew at the Infirmary at Grays, which was handed over by the managers of the late ship.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Statements showing the expenses chargeable upon the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund during the half years ended at Lady-day 1875 and Michaelmas 1875, and the net amounts contributed to and received from the Common Poor Fund by the several Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis in respect of those half years, are inserted in the Appendix.

The total of the expenses incurred by the Guardians and chargeable upon the Common Poor Fund during the half year ended at Lady-day 1875 was 319,133*l.*, and during the half year ended at Michaelmas 1875 it was 353,986*l.*, and to that extent the charges were equally distributed over the Metropolitan District in proportion to the rateable value of the Unions and Parishes comprised within it. The net sum paid out of the Common Poor Fund to the poorer districts of the Metropolis in respect of the two half years referred to was 148,145*l.* See Appendix, pp. 320 to 323.

Epidemic of small-pox in the Metropolis.

In January 1876 an approaching epidemic of small-pox in the Metropolis was indicated by the admission of patients into Stockwell Small-pox Hospital. The cases, at first few, gradually increased; but this hospital continued sufficient for the needs of the Metropolis until the end of June 1876, when the Homerton Hospital was also opened. The epidemic had now fairly set in, and the number of patients rose with great rapidity, so that at the beginning of October there were 226 small-pox cases under treatment at the two permanent hospitals. The Managers, therefore, on the 11th November, opened the Hampstead Hospital, and within two months the numbers there had risen to 300.

The Homerton Fever Hospital also was appropriated to small-pox cases, as the low rate of fever in the Metropolis fortunately made it possible to limit the admission of fever cases to the Stockwell Fever Hospital, and to transfer to that hospital the convalescent cases. The hospitals at Homerton contained 238 inmates on the 12th January 1877, making a total of 847 small-pox cases under treatment at that date.

Meanwhile, the Managers had represented that, having but 60 vacant beds, they were desirous of being put in

possession of some unused Workhouse or large building which should be at once available for the reception of patients. We accordingly issued an Order under section 18 of the 30th Vict., cap. 6., appropriating for the use of the Metropolis a school at Battersea belonging to the Guardians of the Westminster Union. This building, although not perhaps such as would have been designed for a small-pox hospital, was the best immediately available; whilst in point of isolation and accessibility to the infected districts it left nothing to be desired. Had it come into immediate use it might perhaps have sufficed to meet the needs of the case until the wards at Fulham and Deptford—the sites held in reserve for seasons of epidemic—were ready for use.

Unfortunately, however, the Guardians of the Westminster Union, although at first promptly taking steps to vacate the building, subsequently were induced by the representations made to them by residents near the School to interpose difficulties in regard to the proposed measure which could only be overcome by legal proceedings. The delay thus caused resulted in the inability of the Managers to cope with the demand for beds, although, under temporary permission from the Board, the numbers which their several hospitals were certified to accommodate had been exceeded.

Under these circumstances the Board addressed a letter to the various Boards of Guardians urging them, in the emergency, to make provision in their own localities, for the treatment of any patients for whom there might not be a vacant bed in the hospitals (Appendix, p. 21). This was of course an unsatisfactory expedient, although the best available at the moment, and, moreover, the accommodation at the disposal of the Boards of Guardians was, from the circumstances of the case, necessarily very limited.

An effort was also made in another direction to relieve the pressure upon the hospitals. The experience of the epidemic in 1871–2 showed clearly that those hospitals, although provided at the cost of the Poor Rate and intended exclusively for paupers, were resorted to extensively by persons not of the pauper class. The same practice was found to be prevailing in the present epidemic, notwithstanding that the Managers had addressed a Circular to the Guardians reminding them that the hospitals were intended for the reception of paupers only.

We, therefore, on the 2d January 1877, addressed a letter to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and the Vestries and District Boards of Works in the Metropolis, who are the Authorities charged with providing Hospitals under section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866, drawing their attention to the powers conferred upon them by that section, with respect to providing accommodation for persons requiring hospital treatment in their respective Districts, and inquiring what steps they proposed to take as regards small-pox patients. A copy of this Circular will be found in the Appendix, p. 33.

The replies to this letter showed that, with few exceptions, the authorities had not provided, and were not likely to provide, hospitals for non-pauper patients.

On the 6th November 1876, the Managers submitted plans for the erection of permanent pavilions on the Fulham and Deptford sites, to be commenced immediately so as to be finished by the same time as the administrative buildings then in progress there. After some negotiations it was, however, decided that as the permanent buildings could not be erected in sufficient time, and as further accommodation would be required as early as possible, the erection of permanent buildings should not be proceeded with, but that temporary accommodation should be provided forthwith.

Our approval was subsequently given to the erection of the following :—

At Fulham, 10 Pavilions, 2 Receiving Wards, &c.
At Deptford, 13 Pavilions, 2 Receiving Wards, &c.

A Committee of the Managers having been authorised to seek premises for additional temporary hospitals inspected a building in Dod Street, Limehouse, estimated to be capable of accommodating 140 cases. The hospitals, containing in the aggregate 866 beds, being all full, and there being urgent need of additional accommodation, we were asked whether, if the Managers decided to take the premises, we would approve of their so doing, and after inspection of the building and its surroundings we arrived at the conclusion, that having regard to all the circumstances, we should not be justified in refusing our assent to the proposal.

Protests against the use of these premises for the purpose contemplated were made by certain residents in Limehouse, and ultimately it was arranged that—

1. The premises would be used for the reception of male convalescent patients exclusively ;

2. The ground floor rooms the windows of which look upon Dod Street would not be used by patients ;
3. The patients would not enter or leave the conveyances in the street, but only in the courtyard of the building.

These arrangements were notified to the Managers, and convalescent male patients were for a short time received and treated there.

In March last, however, the Managers were enabled, after untiring energy, to open their hospitals at Fulham and Deptford, and no more patients were admitted to the Limehouse Hospital.

Lunatics.

The following Table contains a comparative statement of the number of lunatics, including imbecile persons and idiots, chargeable on the Poor Rates, according to the returns made to the Commissioners in Lunacy for the years 1875 and 1876, in pursuance of the 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 97. sect. 64. :—

Domicile of Insane Paupers.	1st January		Difference.	
	1875.	1876.		
			Inc.	Dec.
County or Borough Lunatic Asylum -	30,497	31,973	1,476	—
Registered Hospital or licensed House -	1,842	1,507	—	335
Workhouse - -	15,376	15,509	133	—
Residing with relatives or in lodgings, or boarded out -	6,856	6,526	—	330
Totals - -	54,571	55,515	944	—

From this Table it will be observed that there has been again an increase in the total number of lunatics chargeable on the Poor Rates. The principal increase has been in the County or Borough Lunatic Asylums, and some increase has also taken place in the Workhouses, while there has been a diminution in the number of lunatics in licensed houses and of those boarded-out with relations or friends. Some proposals have been made to us to provide additional accommodation for lunatics by combining Unions for the purposes of in-door relief, and appropriating the Workhouse accommodation so set free to the reception of lunatics. No definite arrangements have yet been come to for this object.

The subjoined statement gives the number of vagrants on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year from 1866 to 1876 :— Vagrancy.

	In all England.	In the Metropolis only.
On 1st January—		
1866	4,469	1,501
1867	5,027	1,452
1868	6,129	1,673
1869	7,020	1,882
1870	5,430	1,627
1871	3,735	1,067
1872	3,378	828
1873	3,027	615
1874	3,089	642
1875	2,235	464
1876	3,294	569
On 1st July—		
1866	4,075	1,086
1867	5,248	1,573
1868	7,946	2,085
1869	6,692	1,802
1870	6,630	1,760
1871	4,293	1,262
1872	2,372	489
1873	2,485	513
1874	3,299	551
1875	3,202	512
1876	3,367	446

From this Table it will be observed that on the 1st of January and 1st of July 1876 the total number of vagrants relieved at the cost of the Poor Rate somewhat, but not materially, exceeded the number at the corresponding dates in the previous year. We regret to find that a considerable increase has since taken place during the last half of the year 1876, and that according to the return made for the 1st of January 1877 the number relieved on that day was—

For all England	4,173
For the Metropolis only	842

This increase may be accounted for by the depression of trade and, as its consequence, the comparative difficulty in finding employment; and we do not doubt that with the revival of trade a diminution in the number of persons wandering about in search of work will again take place. In the meantime we see no reason to doubt the advantages arising from the construction of vagrant wards on the cellular system as a check to vagrancy.

In the Metropolis the number of vagrants relieved in 1876, though somewhat exceeding the number in 1875, was still sufficiently reduced, as compared with 1871, to show the continued efficiency of the working of those provisions of the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act which relate to this class of paupers. We insert in the Appendix (pp. 251, 252) a table in which are compared the numbers relieved on the last day of each week in the years 1871–1876 respectively.

The comparison shows the following result:—

Average number of casual paupers relieved in the Vagrant Wards of the Metropolis during the year 1871 - - -	1,123
Ditto ditto 1876 -	608
Decrease - - -	515
Decrease per cent. - -	46

We anticipate that when certain disturbing causes—such as the epidemic of small-pox, the reconstruction of wards, the suspension of the arrangements for detaining the vagrants and setting them to work, &c.—have ceased to operate, the number of applicants will be again found to decrease.

In the Appendix (pp. 249, 250) are inserted the usual statements of the number of "habitual vagrants" identified as such, and pointed out to the officers of the Guardians by the persons appointed by us to visit and inspect the casual wards in pursuance of section 2 of the Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865.

The expenses of providing the relief given—which are borne by the whole Metropolis—have declined from 12,047*l.* in the year ended at Lady-day 1869 to 6,750*l.* in the year ended at Lady-day 1876, being a decrease at the rate of 44 per cent.

Attendance at Workhouse and District Schools.

A statement will be found in the Appendix, p. 254 *et seq.*, showing the daily average number of children attending workhouse schools in England and Wales, as well as the number attending district schools, during the half year ended at Lady-day 1876; and also the amount of money paid from the Parliamentary grant, in respect of the salaries of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, for

the year ended at the same period. The following is a summary of this statement:—

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *Workhouse* Schools and *separate Union* or *Parochial* Schools during the half year ended at Lady-day 1876:—

Boys,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	7,367		
Above 10 years of age - -	6,344		
		13,711	
Girls,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	8,185		
Above 10 years of age - -	4,596		
		12,781	
Total - - - - -			26,492

AVERAGE daily number of children attending *District* Schools during the same period:—

Boys,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	1,529		
Above 10 years of age - -	1,636		
		3,165	
Girls,—			
Under 10 years of age - -	1,110		
Above 10 years of age - -	1,307		
		2,417	
Total - - - -			5,582
Total of Children attending *Workhouse, separate,* and *District* Schools - -			32,074

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The amount paid to Boards of Guardians out of the Parliamentary grant in respect of the salaries of Workhouse and District School teachers for the year ended at Lady-day 1876 - - -	34,635	16	11

Education. The reports on education for the past year of our school inspectors, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Mozley, Dr. Clutterbuck, and Mr. Holgate, are inserted in the Appendix, pages 63 to 97.

The statements and observations which they contain in reference to the advantages or defects of the several systems by which the education of pauper children can be provided for, either in district, separate, or workhouse schools, or in the schools established for the general education of the children of the working classes, deserve careful consideration.

The progress of education throughout the country must render necessary increased efforts for placing the

arrangements for the instruction of pauper children on the best footing, and our attention is specially directed to the questions which arise under the Act of last Session relating to education.

It is satisfactory to find that inquiries which have recently been made as to the results of the education given in some of the schools show a very favourable result. We refer on this subject to the statements contained in Mr. Mozley's report as to the after career of the boys sent out from the Teesdale Union Workhouse since the year 1848. We also refer with satisfaction to the joint Report of Mr. Davy and Mr. Mozley on the condition of the children sent out to service from the Swinton Schools of the Township of Manchester, Appendix, page 47, and to a report inserted in the Appendix, page 36, of the result of inquiries carefully made by Mr. Murray Browne as to the well or ill doing of the children sent into service from four Unions in his district.

We insert in the Appendix, page 5, a copy of a circular letter to the Guardians relative to the Regulations of the Committee of Council on Education under which teachers in Poor Law Schools may be admitted to examinations for certificates issued by the Education Department at the examinations held at the training schools in December in each year.

We also desire to draw attention to a Circular Letter, dated the 10th April 1876 (Appendix, page 7), in which, at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, we transmitted to the Guardians a copy of the present regulations for the entry of boys to Her Majesty's Navy.

Boarding-out.

During the year 1876 twenty-two new committees were formed (5 in Bedfordshire, 3 in Suffolk, 2 in Southampton, 2 in Surrey, 1 in Devon, 1 in Dorset, 1 in Essex, 1 in Gloucester, 1 in Lancashire, 1 in Montgomery, 1 in Norfolk, 1 in Nottingham, 1 in Stafford, and 1 in York) under the provisions of the General Boarding-out Order of the 25th November 1870, 14 of which are in operation. 75 children were boarded out during the year, bringing the number up to 349 children in charge of 47 committees. The following Table gives these facts more in detail :—

Counties in which Boarding-out Committees are established.	Number of Committees already formed.	Number actually in operation.	Number of Children boarded out with Committees in operation.	Unions from which these Children are sent.
Bedfordshire	5	5	16	Wandsworth and Clapham, and Whitechapel.
Bucks	3	2	22	St. George's and Wandsworth and Clapham.
Cardigan	1	1	2	Chorlton.
Cheshire	3	2	6	Chorlton and Liverpool.
Dorset	2	1	6	Kensington.
Essex	4	2	16	St. George's and Wandsworth and Clapham.
Gloucester	5	3	12	Bristol and Poplar.
Hants	4	2	2	Wandsworth and Clapham.
Herts	2	1	4	Poplar.
Kent	2	1	2	Bethnal Green.
Lancaster	13	7	52	Liverpool and West Derby.
Montgomery	1	1	1	Liverpool.
Nottingham	1	1	3	Nottingham.
Somerset	3	2	35	Bristol.
Suffolk	4	3	11	Great Yarmouth, and Wandsworth and Clapham.
Surrey	10	6	38	Poplar, St. George's, and Wandsworth and Clapham.
Westmorland	8	5	33	Bethnal Green, Dursley, Kensington, West Derby, and Whitechapel.
Worcester	1	1	87	Birmingham.
York	3	1	1	Bethnal Green.
Berks	1	—	—	—
Cambridge	1	—	—	—
Devon	1	—	—	—
Middlesex	1	—	—	—
Monmouth	1	—	—	—
Norfolk	1	—	—	—
Northampton	2	—	—	—
Oxford	2	—	—	—
Stafford	2	—	—	—
Wilts	1	—	—	—
	88	47	349	

Emigration.

The emigration at the cost of the Poor Rate during the year 1876 was on a very small scale. The number of persons for whose emigration orders were issued by the Local Government Board was 70 only, and the expense to the ratepayers of such emigration was 245*l*. The emigrants went out partly to Canada, and partly to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

On a former occasion we referred to the Report made to us by our late Inspector, Mr. Doyle, on the subject of the pauper children who had been sent out as emigrants to Canada through the agency of Miss Rye, with the

sanction of this department; and we then stated that if the emigration was to be continued, it would be necessary that arrangements should be made for securing a regular superintendence of the children when placed out. As no such provision has been made either by the Government of the Dominion or otherwise, we have not felt justified in affording official encouragement to the efforts of Miss Rye, however zealous and well-intentioned they may be; and we have expressed a very distinct opinion, that if any more children are to be thus sent out, they should be of such an age as to be suitable for adoption as part of the families with whom they are to be placed, and that the Guardians must be satisfied that proper homes will be provided for them on their arrival.

Audit.

In our last Report we referred to the borough of Barrow (extended so as to include part of the parish of Dalton) as having been constituted into a separate and distinct parish under the name of Barrow-in-Furness, and placed under the management of a Board of Guardians. On the separation of this parish from the Ulverstone Union it ceased to form part of any Audit District. We accordingly issued an Order, dated 19th December last, adding the parish of Barrow-in-Furness to the Cumberland and Westmoreland Audit District.

We issued a Circular Letter to the District Auditors on the 6th of June, transmitting to them, in compliance with a request from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of the conditions according to which public Auditors will hold their appointments under the Friendly Societies Act of 1875. Under condition 15 the District Auditors are authorised to exercise, subject to the assent of the Local Government Board, the functions of public Auditors in their respective Districts. We stated, however, that as at present advised we were not prepared to sanction such appointments for a longer period than one year.

We have also issued two other Circular Letters to the Auditors in reference to provisions contained in the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61. The first one dated the 16th of September 1876 directed their attention to the 37th section of the Act, under which any rates and assessments made by Overseers, which were not previously subject to audit, are now required to be audited by the District Auditors. The second Circular, dated the 11th December 1876, referred to the 29th section of the same Act, by

which balances due to outgoing Overseers may be paid to them, by their successors, out of a rate made subsequently to their retirement from office.

Copies of these Circular Letters will be found in the Appendix, pages 11 to 15, and 22.

Dismissal and resignation of officers.

We insert in the Appendix, pp. 326, 327, statements showing the number of officers whose resignation has been required on account of irregularities in the discharge of their duties, or who have been dismissed from the offices held by them in the several Unions or Parishes in England and Wales, distinguishing those in the Metropolitan District from the rest of the country. Out of 18,899 officers whose appointments have been approved by us, 146* only have been dismissed, or have been required to resign during the past year for misconduct or incompetence. The following are the results as regards the most important officers:—

	Total number.	Dismissed or required to resign.
Clerks	664	2
Medical Officers	4,233	13
Masters of Workhouses	708	9
Relieving Officers	1,524	12

Superannuation allowances.

We have caused the following statement to be prepared showing the superannuation allowances made to union and parochial officers, which we have sanctioned during the past year:—

STATEMENT of SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES granted during the year 1876, under the Statutes 27 & 28 Vict. c. 42., 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113., and 33 & 34 Vict. c. 94.

Number of Officers superannuated 72, viz.:—

3 Clerks.	1 Registrar of Births and Deaths.
7 Medical Officers.	2 Assistant Overseers.
9 Masters.	1 Collector of Poor Rates.
9 Matrons.	1 Labour Master.
2 Schoolmasters.	1 Messenger.
3 Schoolmistresses.	2 Industrial Trainers.
4 Porters.	1 Baker.
13 Nurses.	1 Shoemaker.
†11 Relieving Officers.	1 Herdsman.

† Of these 4 were also Registrars of Births and Deaths and 3 Vaccination Officers.

* The statement for the past year as regards the Unions out of the Metropolitan District shows even better results than last year. Out of a total of 16,679 officers only 121 resignations on account of irregularities and dismissals have occurred. The same improvement has taken place in the Metropolitan District.

	£	s.	d.
Total Salaries and Emoluments of the 72 Officers (including a sum of 1,594*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, being the estimated value of the board and lodging of the workhouse officers) - - - -	6,282	0	0
Amount of superannuation allowances granted - -	3,215	6	8

Building expenditure.

The total amount which we have authorised, by Orders or otherwise, to be expended during the year in the building, purchasing, altering, or enlarging of Workhouses, Metropolitan District Asylums, and District Schools is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Workhouses - - -	356,325	13	11
Metropolitan District Asylums	113,963	18	2
District Schools - -	3,059	6	6
Total - -	473,348	18	7

Tables showing the details of this expenditure will be found in the Appendix, pp. 280–284.

Parish property.

We have also inserted in the Appendix, p. 285, a statement relating to the sale of Union and Parish property,

Certified Schools.

and the appropriation of the produce; and at page 277 a list of the schools which have been certified under the Statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43. At the foot of that list a reference is made to two cases in which certificates granted under that Statute have been cancelled.

Orders issued.

A Table showing the number of general and other Orders which we have issued during the year connected with Poor Law Administration, arranged under their respective classes, will be found in the Appendix, p. 398.

Provisional Orders.

Two of the Orders mentioned in the Table were Provisional Orders. By one of these the townships of Cumberworth and Cumberworth-Half, in the Huddersfield Union, which were intermixed with each other, were, in pursuance of sect. 3 of the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, readjusted, the boundaries of which being altered as set forth in the Schedule to the Order, and the name, as regards Cumberworth-Half, being altered to the township of Skelmanthorpe. By the other Order certain Local Acts relating to the relief of the poor which remained in force in the borough of Kings Lynn were repealed.

Both of these Orders were duly confirmed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, 39 & 40 Vict. c. xiv.

The following Orders which we have issued during the year 1876 are "General Orders" within the meaning of the Statutes, as explained at page xxxix of our last Report. General Orders.

An Order dated the 15th of April 1876, making applicable to the newly constituted parish of Barrow-in-Furness the General Order of the 8th of January 1874 prescribing forms of proceedings in bastardy upon the application of Guardians of the Poor, and the General Orders of the 15th February 1868, the 30th November 1871, and the 31st October 1874, with respect to vaccination.

An Order dated the 26th of September 1876, altering, as regards the Cardiff Union, the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 14th of January 1867, and authorising the appointment of a Stocktaker in that Union.

Two Acts were passed in the last Session of Parliament to which it is requisite to draw special attention: the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, "An Act to provide for the "better arrangement of divided parishes and to make "sundry amendments in the law relating to the Relief "of the Poor in England," and the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, "An Act to make further provision for Elementary "Education." Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876.

In pursuance of the former Act, entitled "The Divided "Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," we issued on the 21st of November 1876 a circular Letter to the Clerks to the Guardians of all Unions (Appendix, p. 19) containing a Form of Return, in which we requested them to supply such information as they possessed, or could obtain, in reference to any parish in their Unions which came within the provisions of section 1 of the Act, as being "divided so as to have its parts "or any of them isolated in some other parish or "parishes, or otherwise detached."

The number of such parishes is very considerable, and we have accordingly received a large amount of returns on the subject, and have in some cases directed a local inquiry to be held, by one of our Inspectors, pursuant to the provisions of the Act. We shall proceed to deal with the cases, which have been already or may be hereafter brought under our notice, in due course.

The same Act contains a variety of miscellaneous provisions, to the more important of which only we can now refer. By sections 11, 12, and 13 the Board are em-

powered to dissolve any Union, when it is expedient to do so for the purpose of rectifying or simplifying the areas of management, or otherwise for the better administration of relief, after a public inquiry held in one of the Unions; also to divide any parish into wards for the election of Guardians; and to change, when the Board see fit, the name of the Union. The Act makes further provision, sections 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25, as to the allowance of relief in certain cases, and as to the recovery of such relief. It also repeals (section 27) the 1st section of 56 Geo. 3. c. 139, as regards parish apprenticeship; and authorises (section 33) the appointment of an officer to visit poor children sent out to service. It further contains important provisions, sections 34–36, as to settlement and removal, abolishing derivative settlements, and providing that any person who shall have resided for three years in any parish so as not to be removable from it shall be deemed to be settled therein until he shall acquire a settlement in some other parish by a like residence or otherwise. It likewise contains various provisions, sections 40–43, applicable to the Metropolitan District. A reference to the Act itself is necessary fully to explain the effect of all its provisions.

Elementary Education Act, 1873.

We insert in the Appendix, p. 4, a copy of a Circular Letter issued by us to the Guardians on the 15th of February 1876, containing a Minute of the Committee of Council on Education, dated the 31st of December 1875, by which it was provided that for the purposes of the 3rd section of the Elementary Education Act, 1873, the standard of education should for the present be the 3rd standard prescribed by Article 28 of the Code of 1875. The enactment under which this Minute was made, was repealed from the 1st of January 1877, by the Elementary Education Act, 1876, which by section 40 prescribes the conditions with regard to the education of children on which relief out of the Workhouse "can be "given by the Guardians or their order by way of weekly "or other continuing allowance."

Elementary Education Act, 1876.

In reference to the Elementary Education Act, 1876, we issued on the 30th of December 1876, a Circular Letter to the Boards of Guardians, drawing their attention to the more important provisions of it, so far as they relate to the powers and duties of the Guardians, and of the Attendance Committee which is required to be

appointed by them. A copy of the Circular is inserted in the Appendix, p. 23.

One of the chief duties of the Guardians is the appointment of the Attendance Committee; and the Act gives special directions as to the proceedings to be taken for such appointment.

The Guardians are also required to pay the school fees at a public Elementary School, not only for the children of paupers, but also for the children of persons who, although not paupers, are unable by reason of poverty to pay the ordinary school fees for such children. It will be the duty of the Guardians in making these payments to exercise a due discretion in the case of each application, and it is important to observe that the payments for the school fees of the children of parents who are not paupers are to be charged to the respective parishes where the parents reside. It will also devolve upon the Guardians to provide the funds required for the expenses of the Attendance Committee by precepts on the several parishes within the jurisdiction of the Committee.

It will rest with the Attendance Committee to enforce the provisions of the Act as regards the attendance of the children at school, and also as regards their employment.

We have since issued a General Order, dated 22nd March 1877, containing regulations as to the proceedings of the Guardians under the Act, and as to the appointment and duties of the inquiry officer.

We have also issued a General Order, dated the 14th April 1877, containing regulations as to the proceedings of the School Attendance Committee, and as to the appointment and duties of the School Attendance officers.

Stock-in-Trade Exemption Act.

The Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 89, for exempting stock-in-trade from assessment to the Poor Rate, was continued in operation until the 31st December 1877 by the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 69.

Sale of Exhausted Lands Act.

Difficulties having been experienced in disposing of lands appropriated for the supply of materials for the repair of public and private roads when the materials have been exhausted, provision has been made for such cases by the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 62, ("The Sale of Exhausted Lands Act, 1876,") which enables such lands to

be dealt with, under the Orders of the Local Government Board, in the same way as lands which fall within the operation of the Parish Property Acts, 5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 69, and 5 & 6 Vict. c. 18.

Small-pox.—Application from the Irish Government.

In July last we received, through the Secretary of State for the Home Department, an application from the Irish Government suggesting that measures should be taken to prevent the introduction of the small-pox into Ireland, by the discontinuance of the practice of removing paupers to Ireland from the port of Liverpool so long as that disease prevailed there.

We accordingly communicated with the Select Vestry of Liverpool, and gave very careful consideration to the question. It appeared to us that the effect of the cessation of this particular kind of intercourse would be slight, whilst the daily or even hourly communication between the two countries in other respects continued wholly without restriction; and we were advised that we had in fact no legal authority to put a stop to such removals. As, however, the question was again pressed on our notice, and we were anxious that no possible precautions should be omitted which would tend to save Ireland from the visitation of so formidable a disease, we instructed our inspector to communicate with the Guardians of the several Unions in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, and to request that the greatest possible caution might be used in the removal of paupers while small-pox continued to prevail in the district. No case has been brought to our notice in which it is even alleged that the infection of small-pox has been conveyed to Ireland by the removal to it of a pauper suffering from the disease.

II.—*The Administration of the Laws affecting Local Government and the Public Health.*

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

By the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 75), which received the Royal Assent on the 15th of August 1876, new and important powers have been given to us, to Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities, and to the general public, with a view to the prevention of the pollution of streams.

The Act has for the first time rendered the pollution of streams a statutory offence, in respect of which the

County Court may make a summary order requiring the offender to discontinue the pollution.

Subject to certain restrictions contained in the Act, all Sanitary Authorities are empowered to enforce its provisions in relation to any stream which is within or passes through any part of their district; and any expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Act will be payable as if they were expenses incurred in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Proceedings may also be instituted in respect of offences against the Act by individuals aggrieved by the commission of the offence, except in cases where the offence consists of the pollution of the stream by the liquid refuse from a manufactory or the solid or liquid refuse from a mine. It is proper, however, to observe that if a Local Authority refuses to take action for the suppression of any mining or manufacturing pollution the Board are empowered, on the complaint of any person interested, to require the Local Authority to commence proceedings.

The portion of the Act which relates to the pollution of streams or the interference with their due flow by solid refuse, came into force at the passing of the Act. But as regards the more important and numerous pollutions caused by the discharge into streams of solid or liquid sewage matter, the liquid refuse from manufactories, and the refuse both solid and liquid from mines, no proceedings can be taken until the expiration of twelve months from the 15th of August 1876, the date of the passing of the Act.

Inspectors of proper qualifications appointed by us are authorised to grant certificates to the effect that the means used for rendering harmless any sewage, or poisonous, noxious, or polluting solid or liquid sewage matter discharged into any stream are the best or only practicable and available means under the circumstances of the particular case; and any such certificate will in all courts and proceedings under the Act be conclusive evidence of the fact.

We have already appointed as inspectors under the Act Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E., C.B., our Chief Engineering Inspector, and Dr. Angus Smith, F.R.S., our Chief Inspector under the Alkali Acts.

It is hoped that the enactments to which we have drawn attention will conduce in no inconsiderable degree to the mitigation of existing, and the prevention of future

pollutions of streams; and that at the same time they will not be found to have imposed undue restrictions upon either the local authorities or the manufacturing or mining interests of the country.

Alterations of areas of Sanitary Districts.

We have in several cases during the year availed ourselves of the very important powers which we possess under the Public Health Act, 1875, with reference to the alteration of the areas of Sanitary Districts. The following statement will show the extent to which we have put in force our powers in this respect during the past year.

We have extended the Improvement Act District of Bingley by adding to it a portion of the Bingley Local Government District; the Improvement Act District of Bournemouth by the inclusion therein of a portion of the Rural Sanitary District of the Christchurch Union; and the Improvement Act District of Milton next Sittingbourne, so that it now comprises the whole of the parish of that name. We have constituted as Local Government Districts the Improvement Act District of Toxteth Park, and the Improvement Act District of St. Neots with the addition thereto in the latter case of a portion of the parish of Eynesbury. We have also dissolved the Improvement Act District of Cirencester and have constituted a Local Government District, consisting of the district thus dissolved and a portion of the Rural Sanitary District of the Cirencester Union.

We have extended the Local Government District of Bacup, so that it now includes parts of the townships of Newchurch in Rossendale and Spotland, which were formerly situate in the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Haslingden and Rochdale Unions; the Local Government District of Clay Lane by the addition thereto of portions of the townships of Morton, North Wingfield, Pilsley, and Woodthorpe; the Local Government District of Felling, so that it now comprises a portion of the chapelry of Heworth; the Local Government District of Keswick by adding to it a portion of the township of St. John's Castlerigg and Wythburn; the Local Government District of North Bierley by the inclusion therein of the township of Wyke; and the Local Government District of Weston-super-Mare so that its boundaries now comprise the whole of the parish of that name, not only for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, but also for the purposes of certain Local Acts. We have annexed the Abergele Special Drainage District to the

Pensarn Local Government District; and have named the district thus formed the Abergele and Pensarn Local Government District; and we have extended the Local Government District of Worthing for the purposes of a Local Act relating to sea defences, but not for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875.

We have altered the Local Government Districts of Chatham and Gillingham by annexing to each a portion of the other.

We have diminished the area comprised in the Local Government District of Oystermouth, and have added the portion separated therefrom to the Rural Sanitary District of the Gower Union.

We have dissolved the Local Government Districts of Bilbrough, Mistley, and Tenbury Wells, and have merged them respectively in the Rural Sanitary Districts of the Tadcaster, Tendring, and Tenbury Unions.

We have constituted by Provisional Order the two new Local Government Districts of Shepton Mallet and Withington, the former consisting of the parish of that name, and the latter of the Rural Sanitary District of the Chorlton Union, which comprised the townships of Burnage, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and Didsbury, and so much of the township of Withington as was not included in the Local Government Districts of Moss-side and Rusholme.

We have also constituted by our Order the following new Local Government Districts in pursuance of resolutions passed therein by the owners and ratepayers, viz. the Local Government District of Aspull, consisting of the township of Aspull; the Local Government Districts of Broseley and Erith, consisting of the respective parishes of those names; the Local Government District of Dawley, consisting of the parish of Dawley Magna; the Local Government District of Lofthouse consisting of portions of the townships of Easington, Kilton, Liverton, and Skinningrove, and of the parish of Lofthouse; and the Local Government District of Saltley, consisting of the Ecclesiastical District of St. Saviour, Saltley, in the parish of Aston.

As regards such of these cases as consisted of extensions of the boundaries of existing urban districts, the added portions were for the most part places which, though under the jurisdiction of other governing bodies, virtually formed parts of and had an identity of interest with the

towns to which they have now been added; and we have reason to believe that their annexation has afforded increased facilities for their sanitary improvement.

In each of the Local Government Districts dissolved, the Local Government Act, 1858, had been adopted by the owners and ratepayers prior to the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872; and the district was too small to justify its existence as a separate urban sanitary area. The new Local Government Districts, on the other hand, were all of them urban in character and appeared to contain the requisite elements for the constitution of an efficient governing body. The two of them which were constituted by Provisional Order were so situated as to urgently need the formation of a local authority possessing full urban powers.

In the Appendix, p. 366, will be found a list of the urban districts which have been constituted and dissolved during the year in the manner above described.

Settlement of boundaries for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875.

During the year we have issued three Orders settling the boundaries of places with the view of their being formed into Local Government Districts under the Public Health Act, 1875. The first of these places consisted of the townships of Ackton, Featherstone, Purston Jaglin, and Snydale in the Pontefract Union; the second of a portion of the parish of Aberystwith in the Aberystwith Union; and the third of the townships of East Thiddey and Shildon in the Auckland Union; and in each of these instances the owners and ratepayers have since passed the necessary resolution for forming the place into an Urban District.

Settlement of disputed boundaries.

In pursuance of the provisions of the 278th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, which enable us to settle any dispute as to the boundaries of a Sanitary District, we have issued an Order during the year for the purpose of settling a dispute which had arisen between the Local Board of Romford and some owners and occupiers of property with respect to the boundaries of the Romford Local Government District.

Special Drainage Districts.

We have issued two Provisional Orders during the year dissolving special drainage districts. By one of them we dissolved the special drainage district of Norton, merging it in the parish of that name and charging an

existing debt of 1,050*l.* upon the entire parish. By the other we dissolved the special drainage District of Burgess Hill, merging it in the parish of Keymer.

We have also given our consent during the year to the constitution by Rural Sanitary Authorities of 12 new Special Drainage Districts, for the purpose of limiting the charge in respect of works of sewerage and water supply and certain other expenses to the localities which would be mainly benefited by the outlay.

In the Appendix, p. 389, will be found a statement showing the Special Drainage Districts which have been formed during the year, the area comprised in each, and the date of its constitution.

Alteration of name of Local Board.

In two cases during the year we have given our permission to a Local Board to change its name under the 311th section of the Public Health Act, 1875. By this means the Local Boards of Lower Sedgley and Tormoham have respectively become the Coseley and Torquay Local Boards.

Alteration in number of members of Local Boards.

Under the powers given us by the 2nd rule of the 1st part of the 2nd schedule of the Public Health Act, 1875, we have increased the number of members of the Heaton Local Board from 7 to 9, and diminished the number of members of the Local Boards of Mansfield Woodhouse and Bognor, in the former case from 15 to 9, and in the latter from 18 to 12. In each case before issuing our Order we directed a local inquiry to be held by one of our inspectors, and satisfied ourselves that the proposed alteration in the number of members of the governing body was likely to conduce to the more effective sanitary administration of the district over which their jurisdiction extended.

Extension of time for filling up casual vacancies.

In consequence of applications made to us by the Local Boards of Darlaston, Mountain Ash, Old Swindon, Prestwich, Shanklin, Smethwick, and Whitefield, we have issued to each of those Boards an Order under the 65th rule of the 1st part of the 2nd schedule to the Public Health Act, 1875, extending the time during which they might fill up casual vacancies which have occurred amongst their members.

Nomination of members of Rural Sanitary Authorities.

We are enabled by the 9th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, in cases where the number of elective Guardians qualified to act as members of a Rural Sanitary

Authority is less than five, to nominate by our Order such number of persons as may be necessary to make up that number, for the purpose of acting and voting as members of the Rural Sanitary Authority. The persons thus nominated are required to be selected from owners or occupiers of property in the district of a value sufficient to qualify them as elective Guardians. The power is an exceedingly useful one, in cases where the greater part of an Union consists of parishes included in urban sanitary districts, and the elective guardians of the parishes remaining under the jurisdiction of the Rural Sanitary Authority are less than the prescribed number. During the year we have issued Orders under the provisions in question, nominating the requisite number of persons to act and vote as extra members of the Rural Sanitary Authorities of the Brentford, Chorlton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Oldham Unions.

Urban powers of Rural Authorities.

In the Appendix (p. 385) will be found a tabular statement showing the names of the Rural Sanitary Authorities who have been invested by us with urban powers during the year, the portions of their Districts in respect of which the powers have been conferred and a reference to the sections of the Public Health Act, 1875, which have been put in force in each locality.

The number of cases in which we issued orders conferring urban powers in the year ending the 31st of December 1873 was 10; in 1874 it was 44; in 1875, 58; and during the last year it has been 52. As in former years we have only granted these powers in respect of districts and contributory places in which we have been satisfied that the local circumstances have rendered them necessary, and that they are likely to be exercised.

The urban provisions which we most usually confer upon Rural Sanitary Authorities are those which relate to the making of byelaws for the cleansing of streets, the removal of refuse, and the construction of new buildings. We have also in several instances conferred on the Rural Sanitary Authority powers for the regulation of slaughter-houses, and the lighting of public streets.

Sanitary officers.

During the year ended the 31st of December 1876, appointments of Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances have been approved by the Board for separate Districts in the following number of additional cases:—

Medical Officers of Health.

By rural authorities - - -	14
„ urban authorities - - -	56

Inspectors of Nuisances.

By rural authorities - - -	6
„ urban authorities - - -	45

On the 31st of December 1876, 42 District Combinations for the appointment of Medical Officers of Health and 17 District Combinations for the appointment of Inspectors of Nuisances were in existence.

The combinations for the appointment of Medical Officers of Health embraced 140 rural authorities and 126 urban authorities; whilst those for the appointment of Inspectors of Nuisances embraced 15 rural authorities and 37 urban authorities.

In several instances District Combinations for the appointment of Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances expired during the year and the authorities made separate appointments of such officers.

Medical Officers of Health have also, in two instances, been appointed pursuant to Orders issued under sect. 286. of the Public Health Act, 1875, for Districts situated wholly or partially in the same county, and these Districts comprise 8 rural and 11 urban authorities.

The total number of appointments now existing (deducting Districts which have been dissolved and those which having hitherto made separate appointments have now been included in combinations) which the Board have sanctioned since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872, is as follows:—

Medical Officers of Health.

By rural authorities - - -	394
„ urban authorities - - -	387
„ combined authorities (under sect. 191. of the Public Health Act, 1875) -	42
Do. do. (under sect. 286. of the Public Health Act, 1875) -	2
Total -	825

Inspectors of Nuisances.

By rural authorities - - -	507
„ urban authorities - - -	319
„ combined authorities (under sect. 191. of the Public Health Act, 1875) -	17
Total -	843

Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances have also been appointed by forty-five of the forty-six Port Sanitary Authorities which have been constituted under our orders, and in the remaining case correspondence is proceeding on the subject.

Loans of Sanitary Authorities sanctioned by the Department.

The following statement shows the extent to which the raising of loans by Sanitary Authorities has been sanctioned by the Central Departments which have successively been entrusted with the administration of the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875. It will be observed that during the last four years the amounts sanctioned in respect of urban have been kept distinct from those sanctioned in respect of rural districts; and it may be mentioned that previously to the passing of the Sewage Utilization Acts, there was no power under which local authorities in rural parishes were enabled to borrow on the credit of the rates for sanitary purposes:—

	£
The total amount of loans sanctioned by the General Board of Health under the Public Health Act, 1848, up to the 1st of September 1858, was - - - - -	2,956,178
Do. by the Secretary of State under the Local Government Act, 1858, from the 1st of September 1858 to the 19th of August 1871 -	7,208,507
Do. under the Sewage Utilization Act, 1867, from the 1st of August 1867 to the 19th of August 1871 - - - -	154,859
Do. by the Local Government Board under the foregoing Acts from the 19th of August 1871 to the 31st of December 1871 -	267,562
Do. from the 31st of December 1871 to the 31st of December 1872 - -	602,271
Do. from the 31st of December 1872 to the 31st of December 1873, for sanitary improvements in urban districts - -	959,203
Do. during the same period, for sanitary improvements in rural districts -	20,950

	£
The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Local Government Board under the foregoing Acts from the 31st of December 1873 to the 31st of December 1874, for sanitary improvements in urban districts - - -	1,338,181
Do. during the same period, for sanitary improvements in rural districts -	119,315
Do. from the 31st of December 1874 to the 31st of December 1875, for sanitary improvements in urban districts - -	1,835,797
Do. during the same period, for sanitary improvements in rural districts - -	137,308
Do. from the 31st of December 1875 to the 31st of December 1876 for sanitary improvements in urban districts - -	2,563,708
Do. during the same period for sanitary improvements in rural districts -	193,615
Total - - -	18,357,454

It will be seen from these figures that the whole of the loans sanctioned by the General Board of Health during the 10 years, which followed the passing of the Public Health Act, 1848, amounted to 2,956,178*l.*, that those sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the next 13 years reached a total of 7,363,366*l.*, and that those sanctioned by the Local Government Board during the five years which have elapsed from the 31st of December 1871 to the 31st of December 1876, have been no less than 7,770,348. It will also be seen that the sums sanctioned during the last three years together make up more than a third of the total amounts which have been sanctioned during the last 29 years.

Comparing the sanctions granted in the year now under report with those given in previous years, it will be found that the increase has been 727,911*l.* in urban, and 56,307*l.* in rural districts, as compared with the preceding year; that year having, it will be observed, itself shown an increase as compared with its predecessor of 497,616*l.* in urban, and 17,993*l.* in rural districts. It may also be pointed out that the amounts sanctioned in the year in respect of urban districts have been more than four times as great as those sanctioned in 1872 in respect of both classes of districts; while those sanctioned in rural districts have exceeded by nearly one half those sanctioned in 1875, and are more than nine times as great as those sanctioned in 1873. It should also be noted as an evidence of the increased activity which has been em-

ployed as regards sanitary improvements in rural parishes since the constitution of the Guardians as Rural Sanitary Authorities in the place of the Vestries, that the amounts sanctioned in respect of rural districts during the year have exceeded by 38,756*l.* the total aggregate amounts which were sanctioned during the four years from 1867 to 1871 under the Sewage Utilization Acts.

The remarkable increase in the amounts of the loans which have been sanctioned of late years, as shown by the foregoing statement, affords the most convincing proof of a growing disposition on the part of Sanitary Authorities, as at present constituted, to execute, both in urban and rural districts, permanent works of sanitary improvement under the general law. The increase, it will be observed, has been most marked during the period which has elapsed since the passing of the Public Health Act, 1872; and some portion of it can hardly fail to be attributable to the amendments in the administration of the sanitary law which were effected by that Act. At the same time, the exceptional amounts sanctioned during the last two years, would also point to the conclusion that no inconsiderable impetus has been given to the progress of sanitary reform by the improvements and simplification of the law which have been effected by the Sanitary Laws Amendment Act, 1874, and the Public Health Act, 1875.

In the Appendix, pp. 352-358, will be found a list of the districts in respect of which the Loans sanctioned by us during the year for sanitary purposes are proposed to be expended; the amount sanctioned in each case; the purposes to which it is to be applied; and the number of years which we have prescribed as the period for its repayment. It will be seen that in addition to the loans proposed to be raised by Sanitary Authorities we have given our sanction to the borrowing of 16,500*l.* by the West Kent Main Sewerage Board under the provisions of the West Kent Main Sewerage Act, 1875. A reference to the list will show that a large proportion of the loans in urban, and all the loans in rural districts were sanctioned for works of sewerage and water supply.

A point of much importance, to which we have directed our attention in these cases, has been the repayment of their existing loans by the borrowing Authorities. And wherever the result of our investigations has been to show that the Authorities have failed to comply with the requirements of the Sanitary Acts in this respect, we have endeavoured to prevail upon them to place their financial

affairs in a more satisfactory position. We are glad to be enabled to state that our efforts in this direction have in several instances led to the liquidation by the Authority of arrears of outstanding debts, and in others to an increased regularity in the setting aside and investment of their sinking funds.

Loans of Sanitary Authorities sanctioned by Parliament.

The list of loans sanctioned by us includes the whole of the amounts which have been authorised to be borrowed under the Public Health Act, 1875, during the past year; but it must not be taken as by any means showing the full extent to which the Sanitary Authorities of the country have been empowered to contract loans during the year. In order to ascertain this, it is necessary that the list should be supplemented with the loans which they were authorised to raise for similar purposes by means of special legislation during the last session of Parliament, without the necessity of any further sanction on our part. The following tabular statement will show the names of the districts in respect of which these loans were sanctioned by the legislature; their amounts; the purposes to which they are to be applied; and the names of the Acts of Parliament by which the special powers were in each case conferred.

Name of District.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of Loan.	Local Act.
	£		
Blackrod - -	20,000	Waterworks -	Blackrod Local Board Act, 1876.
Dewsbury - -	135,000	Ditto - -	Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Waterworks Act, 1876.
Heckmondwike -	45,000	Ditto - -	
Halifax - -	300,000	Ditto - -	Halifax Water and Gas Extension Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	75,000	Gasworks - -	
Ditto - -	10,000	Markets and Slaughterhouses.	
Huddersfield -	400,000	Waterworks -	Huddersfield Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	400,000	General purposes -	
Lancaster - -	75,000	Ditto - -	Lancaster Water and Improvement Act, 1876.
Leicester - -	15,000	Municipal buildings	Leicester Improvement Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	135,000	General purposes -	
Leigh - -	75,000	Waterworks -	Leigh and Hendley Local Board Water Act, 1876.
Hindley - -	50,000	Ditto - -	
Llandudno - -	50,000	General purposes -	Llandudno Improvement Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	Unascertained	Purchase of water and gas works.	

Name of District.	Amount sanctioned.	Purpose of Loan.	Local Act.
	£		
Newport (Monmth.)	43,000	Street improvements	Newport (Monmouthshire) Improvement Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	4,000	Cemetery - -	
Ditto - -	5,000	Town hall - -	
Ditto - -	5,500	Free library -	
Oldbury - -	Unascertained	Purchase of gas-works.	Oldbury Local Board of Health Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	40,000	Gas extensions -	
Padiham - -	Unascertained	Purchase of gas-works.	Padiham Local Board Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	10,000	Gas extension -	
Smethwick -	Unascertained	Purchase of gas-works.	Smethwick Local Board Gas Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	50,000	Gas extensions -	
Stockton - -	Unascertained	Purchase of water-works.	Stockton and Middlesbrough Corporations Waterworks Act, 1876.
Middlesbrough -			
Ditto - -	700,000	Waterworks extension.	
Stockton-on-Tees -	17,600	Markets - -	Stockton-on-Tees Market Act, 1876.
Southport - -	230,000	Gasworks - -	Southport Improvement Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	53,000	Markets, &c. -	
Ditto - -	42,000	Tramways - -	
Ditto - -	25,000	Promenades - -	
Ditto - -	19,000	Street improvements	
Tipton - -	Unascertained	Purchase of gas-works.	Tipton Local Board Gas Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	25,000	Gas extensions -	
Walsall - -	Unascertained	Purchase of gas-works.	Walsall Gas Purchase and Extension Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	100,000	General purposes -	
West Bromwich -	Unascertained	Purchase of gas-works.	West Bromwich Improvement Gas Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	50,000	Gas extension -	
Whitehaven -	3,000	Markethouse, lighting, &c.	Whitehaven Harbour and Town Improvement Act, 1876.
Ditto - -	2,000	Waterworks -	
Ditto - -	2,000	Sewerage works -	
Total - £	3,211,100		

It will be seen from the above table that the borrowing powers thus conferred amounted to 3,211,100*l.* without taking into consideration the unascertained sums, which will be required for the purchase of no less than eight water and gas undertakings. One of these, that of the Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Yarm Waterworks Company is a very considerable undertaking, and is to be purchased under compulsory powers; the Corporation being required by their Act, as the consideration for the purchase, either to issue to the shareholders perpetual annuities amounting to 18,647*l.*, or at the option of the Company, to pay a sum in gross (466,175*l.*) calculated

at 25 years purchase of the annuities; besides in either case taking over the whole of the statutory debt of the Company, and paying an additional sum to be determined by arbitration on account of the compulsory sale and the prospective value of the undertaking.

If the loans authorised to be raised by Sanitary Authorities under the local Acts passed during the year are added to the amounts included in the sanctions granted by us to Sanitary Authorities during the same period, and allowance is made for the unascertained purchase moneys of the waterworks and gasworks proposed to be purchased, the total will be little, if anything, under 7,000,000*l.*

Loans raised by Sanitary Authorities.

It will be borne in mind that the loans which have been sanctioned by Parliament and by the Local Government Board during any year, represent for the most part expenditures contemplated, but not incurred, at the dates when the sanctions are granted; and that not unfrequently considerable portions of the amounts sanctioned may not be borrowed for some years after the authority to raise them has been obtained. In the same way considerable portions of the loans contracted in any one year have often included amounts sanctioned in previous years.

The following are the amounts of the new loans which have been raised by Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities during the year ending the 25th March 1876, the last year in respect of which we have as yet received the returns, namely,

	£
By Urban Sanitary Authorities - -	5,062,880
By Rural Sanitary Authorities - -	75,689
	5,138,569

The loans raised during the previous year were as follows; namely,

	£
By Urban Sanitary Authorities - -	4,043,653
By Rural Sanitary Authorities - -	64,337
	4,107,990

On the 25th of March 1876, the total amounts of the outstanding loans of Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities were as follows; namely,

	£
Of Urban Sanitary Authorities - -	38,546,284
Of Rural Sanitary Authorities - -	204,456
	38,750,740

From these figures it will be seen that the loans raised by Urban Sanitary Authorities during the last two years amount together to very nearly one fourth part of the whole of the outstanding loans of such authorities; and that the loans raised during the latter of the two years are 1,019,227*l.* in excess of those raised during the former.

In the Appendix, p. 361, is contained a statement showing the advances which has been made to Sanitary Authorities by the Public Works Loan Commissioners during the year ending the 31st of December 1876, in respect of loans granted by them at a reduced rate of interest upon our recommendation, in pursuance of the power given to us by the 243rd section of the Public Health Act, 1875. This statement will show the extent to which the advantage of obtaining advances at a reduced rate of interest from the Government is appreciated by Sanitary Authorities. We have reason to believe that the expectation of borrowing money upon these terms has operated in many localities as a strong inducement to the carrying out of works which were urgently required.

Loans outstanding under Public Works Manufacturing Districts Acts, 1863, 1864.

In the Appendix, p. 392, is also contained a list of the loans which were advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners under the Public Works Manufacturing Districts Acts, 1863 and 1864, the names of the places in respect of which such advances were made, and the amounts which had been repaid in reduction of principal in respect of each advance up to the 31st of December 1876. It will be seen by this list that of the total sum of 1,766,515*l.* originally advanced under the Act, 705,739*l.* has been paid off, and we believe that no instance of default has occurred in making the payments which have hitherto become due.

Byelaws.

During the year ended on the 31st of December 1876 many series of byelaws were submitted by Sanitary Authorities for our revision and confirmation. A tabular statement of the Districts for which these byelaws were made will be found in the Appendix, p. 373.

At one time we had hoped that, before the end of 1876, the model code of byelaws, of which the preparation had been undertaken in compliance with a request very generally preferred by Sanitary Authorities, would be ready for issue. But the important questions which

required discussion in connexion with the numerous clauses of this comprehensive code, compelled us to proceed with exceptional care and deliberation in its final revision, and at the close of the year we found that much yet remained to be done before the byelaws could be placed in the hands of Sanitary Authorities.

The work is now very near completion, and we shall soon be in a position to supply copies of the code to the several Authorities.

While we have of late suggested to the Authorities of Districts in which byelaws are in force the expediency of awaiting the publication of the model code before revising their byelaws, we have endeavoured to give early attention to applications from Authorities who have not previously made byelaws, or who have represented that local requirements called for the immediate revision of existing byelaws.

In response to such applications we have confirmed 65 separate series of byelaws, made under the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 157., with respect to new streets and buildings. The beneficial results to be anticipated from the operation of such byelaws may be inferred from the fact, that the several series which we have confirmed contain clauses relating to all or to the greater part of the following important matters :—

1. The level, width, and construction of new streets, and the provisions for the sewerage thereof:

2. The structure of walls, foundations, roofs, and chimneys of new buildings for securing stability and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health :

3. The sufficiency of space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air and the ventilation of buildings :

4. The drainage of buildings, waterclosets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools, in connexion with buildings ; the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and prohibition of their use for such habitation :

5. The giving of notices, the deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out streets or to construct buildings, inspection by the Sanitary Authority, and the power of the Authority (subject to the provisions of the Act) to remove, alter, or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of the byelaws.

From a sanitary point of view much importance must be attached to byelaws under the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 44. for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow,

filth, dust, ashes, and rubbish, and for the prevention of the keeping of animals on any premises so as to be injurious to health.

Of such byelaws we have confirmed 47 sets.

The enactment last cited also provides that in cases where the Local Authority do not themselves undertake or contract for the cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining any premises, the removal of house refuse from any premises, and the cleansing of earth closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools belonging to any premises, they may make byelaws imposing the duty of such cleansing or removal, at such intervals as they think fit, on the occupier of any such premises. Under this enactment 28 series of byelaws have been confirmed.

Of byelaws with respect to Common Lodging Houses, 37 separate sets were confirmed. The matters which are subject to regulation by such byelaws are thus specified in the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 80.: 1. Fixing and from time to time varying the number of lodgers who may be received into a Common Lodging House, and the separation of the sexes therein: 2. Promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses: 3. Giving notices and taking precautions in the case of any infectious disease: And 4. well ordering of such houses.

By section 90 of the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. we are empowered, by notice published in the London Gazette, to declare that enactment to be in force within the district or any part of the district of any Local Authority. After the publication of the notice, the Local Authority may make byelaws, (1) For fixing and from time to time varying the number of persons who may occupy a house or part of a house which is let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family, and for the separation of the sexes in a house so let or occupied: (2) For the registration of houses so let or occupied: (3) For the inspection of such houses: (4) For enforcing drainage and the provision of privy accommodation for such houses, and for promoting cleanliness and ventilation in such houses: (5) For the cleansing and limewashing at stated times of the premises, and for the paving of the courts and courtyards thereof: (6) For the giving of notices and the taking of precautions in case of any infectious disease.

Of byelaws under this enactment, which it should be observed does not apply to Common Lodging Houses, we confirmed two series during the year.

The 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34. s. 128., incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by sect. 169, empowers Urban Authorities to make byelaws for the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, and preventing cruelty therein; and for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state; and for removing filth at least once in every 24 hours, and requiring them to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

We have confirmed 44 series of byelaws for these purposes.

In every urban district the provisions of the Town Police Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to hackney carriages, are in force by the operation of sect. 171 of the Public Health Act, 1875. The 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89. s. 68. authorises byelaws for the following purposes, viz. (1) For regulating the conduct of proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages plying within the district in their several employments, and determining whether such drivers shall wear any and what badges, and for regulating the hours within which they may exercise their calling: (2) For regulating the manner in which the number of each carriage corresponding with the number of its license shall be displayed: (3) For regulating the number of persons to be carried by such hackney carriages, and what number of horses or other animals is to draw the same, and the placing of check strings to the carriages, and the holding of the same by the driver, and how such hackney carriages are to be furnished or provided: (4) For fixing the stands of such hackney carriages and the distance to which they may be compelled to take passengers: (5) For fixing the rates or fares, as well for time as distance, to be paid for such hackney carriages within the district, and for securing the due publication of such fares: (6) For securing the safe custody and re-delivery of any property accidentally left in hackney carriages, and fixing the charges to be made in respect thereof.

We have confirmed 12 sets of byelaws for the above-mentioned purposes.

By the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 172. Urban Authorities are empowered to make byelaws for regulating the stands of horses, ponies, mules, or asses standing for hire, for fixing rates of hire, and also for regulating the qualification of the drivers and conductors, and for securing their good and orderly conduct while in charge.

Three sets of byelaws for these purposes have been confirmed.

In urban districts where part of the seashore or the strand of a river is used as a bathing place, byelaws for the regulation of public bathing are authorised by the 10 & 11 Vict. c. 89. s. 69. incorporated with the Public Health Act, 1875, by sect. 171. One set of such byelaws was confirmed during the year. One set was also confirmed for the regulation of Public Baths in a District where the Public Baths and Wash-houses Acts (9 & 10 Vict. c. 74. and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 61.) had been adopted.

Section 167 of the Public Health Act, 1875, provides that an Urban Authority may, with respect to any market belonging to them, make byelaws for any of the purposes mentioned in section 42 of the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847, so far as those purposes relate to markets. Thus an Urban Authority may make byelaws for regulating the use of the market place, and the buildings, stalls, pens, and standings therein, and for preventing nuisances or obstructions therein, or in the immediate approaches thereto; for fixing the days and the hours during each day on which the market shall be held; and for regulating the carriers resorting to the market, and fixing the rates for carrying articles carried therefrom within the district.

Of such byelaws eight series have been confirmed.

All market tolls leviable by an Urban Authority require our approval.

During the year five tables of tolls have been approved.

Of byelaws made by Urban Authorities under the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 44., for the regulation of public walks or pleasure grounds, we have confirmed two sets.

Of byelaws made under the 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 314., for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking, five series have been confirmed.

Under the Slaughter-houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 67.) we have confirmed three sets of byelaws made by the Metropolitan Board of Works as the Local Authority. These byelaws relate to the regulation of the business of a blood-boiler, of a tripe-boiler, and of a knacker.

By section 48 of the Tramways Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 78.) it is enacted that the Local Authority shall have the like power of making and enforcing rules and

regulations with respect to all carriages using the tramways, and to all drivers, conductors, and other persons having charge of or using the same, and to the standings for the same, as they are for the time being entitled to make and enforce with respect to hackney carriages and the drivers, and other persons having the charge thereof, and to the standings for the same. As, in the case of hackney carriages, the exercise of the power of the Local Authority is subject to our confirmation, it has been considered that rules and regulations with regard to carriages using tramways, and their drivers and conductors, also require to be confirmed by us. During the year we confirmed two sets of rules and regulations under this Act.

Of late it has been usual to insert in Local and Private Acts relating to water undertakings a clause enabling the undertakers to make regulations for preventing waste, misuse, undue consumption, or contamination of the water supplied by them.

Regulations of this character require our confirmation, and in the course of the year one set was submitted to and confirmed by us.

Complaints of default in providing proper system of main sewerage.

Reference was made in our last Report to the legal proceedings, which we had found it necessary to institute against the Town Council of Lincoln under the 299th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, in consequence of the complaints which had been made to us of their neglect to provide their District with a proper system of main sewerage.

We mentioned that we applied to the Queen's Bench Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for the purpose of obtaining a writ of Mandamus against the Mayor and Corporation to enforce obedience to an Order which we had issued under the section in question; that the Court had directed the writ to issue; but that we had not found it necessary to resort to its enforcement, as the Sanitary Authority were taking the requisite preliminary steps for the execution of the works required by our Order.

It is with much satisfaction that we are now able to state that proper plans and detailed estimates of a comprehensive system of main sewerage and sewage disposal for the borough were submitted to us by the Town Council shortly after the date of our last Report, with an

an application for our sanction to borrow the amount necessary for the carrying out of the scheme; and that we have since, after a local inquiry by one of our engineering Inspectors, sanctioned the borrowing by the Sanitary Authority of 84,000*l.* for this purpose.

Special Inquiries under Public Health Act.

In the Appendix, p. 375, will be found a tabular statement showing the dates and purposes of the special inquiries which have been held during the year by the Inspectors of the Board under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the other statutes relating to the Public Health and local government there specified. They amount in all to 198, and do not include the inquiries held upon applications for our sanction to loans by Sanitary Authorities to which we have already referred in this Report, and which number upwards of 300, nor the medical inspections to which reference is hereafter made, and which number 20.

Provisional Orders.

In our last Report we drew attention to the increase in the number of Provisional Orders which had been issued by us during the year, as not only affording evidence of the developing activity of Sanitary Authorities, but also evincing a growing appreciation on their part of the advantages which the system of Provisional Orders presents as compared with that of Local Acts. The number of orders we had then to report as having been issued by us and confirmed by Parliament was 76, as against 50 issued and confirmed during the preceding year.

We have now to report that the number of Provisional Orders, having reference to Sanitary Authorities and Districts, which have been issued by us since the date of our last Report, and which were confirmed by Parliament during the last Session, has amounted to 100. Four of them were issued under the provisions of the Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 36.), one under the Gas and Waterworks Facilities Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 70.); one under the Nottingham Improvement Act, 1874; and the remaining 94, under the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.)

By the orders issued under the first of these Acts improvement schemes were confirmed of which we give elsewhere a detailed description. By that issued under the

Gas and Waterworks Facilities Act, the Skelmersdale Local Board were authorised to construct gasworks and manufacture gas upon certain lands specified in the order, and to supply gas for public and private purposes within the limits of their district. By the order issued under the Nottingham Improvement Act, powers were conferred on the Corporation of Nottingham to purchase lands compulsorily for the purpose of a town hall, assize courts, and other municipal buildings.

By the 94 orders issued under the Public Health Act, 1875, a great variety of objects were effected. Among them were comprised alterations of areas, including the extension, diminution, dissolution, and constitution of Urban Sanitary Districts and the dissolution of special drainage districts; the repeal, in some cases entire, in others partial, of Local Acts; the amendment of Local Acts; the acquisition of powers for the compulsory purchase of lands for purposes of water supply, works of sewerage and sewage disposal, street improvements, markets, the erection of offices, &c., alterations in the incidence of rating, the settlement of doubts and differences, and the adjustment of liabilities arising out of the transfer of powers and property from one Sanitary Authority to another, and the application of special provisions contained in Local Acts to extended areas.

A statement will be found in the Appendix, p. 367, of the names of the several districts to which these orders related, the purposes of the order in each case, and the name of the Confirmation Act by which it was confirmed.

On reference to this statement it will be found that the great majority of the orders were required either for obtaining compulsory powers for the purchase of land for the various purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, or for the repeal or amendment of Local Acts, the number of orders of the former description having been 42 and of the latter 28.

None of the objects effected by any of the above orders could have been obtained otherwise than by a Provisional Order or a Local Act. And as we pointed out in our last Report a Local Act can seldom be obtained except at a heavy cost to the locality, whereas the expenses incurred by Local Authorities in relation to Provisional Orders are comparatively small. Moreover, a Local Act is rarely unaccompanied with disadvantages

which from the nature of the case are almost inseparable from special and exceptional legislation, and which can usually be avoided in the case of a Provisional Order. The local inquiry which is held in the latter case in the district after due public notice before issuing any order which is opposed by any of the parties interested, affords the opponents an opportunity of being heard and stating their objections without incurring the cost of a Parliamentary opposition. On all of these grounds it is satisfactory to note the increasing extent to which the Sanitary Authorities of the country continue to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the general law of obtaining through the medium of our department, by means of these orders, objects which they could not otherwise effect except by the machinery of a Local Act.

The Appendix (*see* p. 371) contains a list which gives the titles of the several Acts passed during the session of 1876 confirming the provisional orders issued by us.

Alteration in the incidence of rating in Urban Districts.

We have altered the incidence of charge for sanitary expenses in the boroughs of Andover, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Truro, the city of Rochester, and the Improvement Act District of Walton-on-the-Naze, so as to provide that the expenses of the Sanitary Authority in the execution of the Public Health Act, 1875, should be defrayed out of a district fund and general district rate, subject to the provisions of that Act with respect to the mode of defraying in certain cases the expenses of the repair of highways. Previously to the issue of our orders we directed a local inquiry to be held by one of our Inspectors, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proposed change was a desirable one, and in what manner it would affect the rate-payers of the district; and we satisfied ourselves in every case that the existing incidence of charge was inequitable or inconvenient, and that the objections to which it was liable would be removed by the substitution of that which was put in force by the order.

Compensation to officers on abolition of office.

We have issued 15 orders during the year, awarding compensation for abolition of office under the 309th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, to officers of Local Authorities who have been removed from their office, or deprived of the whole or part of its emoluments, by the operation of either of the Public Health Acts of 1872 or 1875, or any Provisional Order made thereunder.

Special expenses.

We have issued during the year no less than 35 orders determining expenses incurred or payable by Rural Sanitary Authorities in respect of contributory places in their districts to be special expenses within the meaning of the 229th section of the Public Health Act, 1875. They were for the most part payable in respect of expenditure for scavenging or the removal of house refuse, or in connexion with the exercise by the authority of powers of lighting or other urban powers which had been put in force by us in the contributory places upon which the expenses were by the order constituted a separate charge.

Adjustment of accounts.

We are empowered to settle by our order any doubts or differences, and to adjust any accounts, arising out of the transfer of the powers, liabilities, and property of one Sanitary Authority to another. Under this power we have issued four orders during the year, two of which were provisional, and were subsequently confirmed by Parliament. One of the latter class of orders related to the Local Government District of Long Eaton, and transferred to the Local Board a debt which had been incurred by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Shardlow Union prior to the adoption of the Local Government Act, 1858, by the township. The other had reference to certain waterworks and other property, and the balance of a debt incurred in respect of them by the Sewer Authority for the Parish of Stow-on-the-Wold.

Of the two other orders, the one provided for the payment by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Bridgnorth Union of a small outstanding debt of the late Local Government District of Astley Abbotts, which had recently been dissolved; and the other for the payment by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Chesterfield Union of certain balances standing in the parochial ledger to the Urban Sanitary Authorities of certain Districts, which had recently formed portions of the Rural Sanitary District.

In addition to the above orders we have also issued in accordance with the 1st section of the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Abingdon, Barnsley, &c.) Act, 1875, an order adjusting the debts incurred by the Bedford, Pennington, and West Leigh Local Boards.

Port Sanitary Authorities.

In the Appendix, p. 381, will be found a statement showing the existing Port Sanitary Authorities which have been constituted by us under the Sanitary Acts and the Public Health Act, 1875, the extent of their jurisdiction in each case, and the dates at which their powers will expire unless continued by our order.

The only instance in which one of these Authorities has been permanently constituted by Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament is that of Liverpool, where the Corporation are the Authority, with a jurisdiction extending over the entire port. In the other cases, in accordance with the policy adopted by us in previous years, the existing arrangements are of a temporary character, and may either be renewed or varied by us, as occasion may require, at the expiration of the periods which have been fixed by the orders under which they have been put in force.

In the great majority of cases, these authorities are the Sanitary Authorities of districts wholly or partially included in or abutting on the port or its waters over which their jurisdiction as Port Sanitary Authority extends. In six cases, however, we have availed ourselves of the power given to us for the first time by the 287th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, and have constituted Port Sanitary Authorities by forming joint boards consisting of representative members of the Riparian Authorities. In accordance with our general policy with respect to the constitution of Port Sanitary Authorities, we have only constituted these boards by order for limited periods. Three of them, viz., the Falmouth and Truro, the Harwich, and the Weymouth Port Sanitary Authorities have thus been constituted for the first time during the past year. The others, viz., the Hartlepool, Milford, and Sunderland Port Sanitary Authorities were referred to in our last Report, and the orders under which they were constituted have been renewed during the year.

Local Acts of the session.

The governing bodies of the following Sanitary Districts promoted Local Acts during the session, viz., the boroughs of Brighton, Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, Lancaster, Leicester, Middlesbrough, Newport (Isle of Wight), Newport (Monmouthshire), Romsey, Southport, Stafford, Stockton, Stockton-on-Tees, and Walsall; the

Improvement Act Districts of Llandudno, West Bromwich, and Whitehaven; and the Local Government Districts of Blackrod, Heckmondwike, Hindley, Horncastle, Leigh, Oldbury, Padiham, Smethwick, Tipton, West Ham, and Willesden.

In all these cases special legislation appeared to be necessary, and in several instances the Bills were amended in accordance with our suggestions.

Private Bills.

The number of Private Bills upon which we have reported to Parliament during the present year has been 35. They have been promoted by the Corporations of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Bridgwater, Brighton, Derby, Dover, Exeter, Gateshead, Hanley; Leeds, London, Longton, Maidstone, Margate, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Nottingham, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield, and Warrington; the Local Boards of Burslem, Colne, Denton, Dukinfield, Heywood, and Tunbridge Wells; the Hove Improvement Commissioners, the Maryport District and Harbour Trustees, the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Carriage and Boat Commissioners, the Ipswich Dock Commissioners, the Wisbech Dock and River Nene Improvement Company, and the West Kent Main Sewerage Board.

Among the purposes which it has been desired to effect by these Bills have been the extension of the boundaries of the Municipal Boroughs of Blackburn, Bolton, Brighton, Derby, Exeter, Margate, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Nottingham, and the Improvement Act District of Hove; the acquisition under compulsory powers or otherwise of gas undertakings by the Corporations of Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Hanley, Longton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Warrington, and the Local Boards of Burslem, Colne, Denton, Dukinfield, and Ramsgate; the purchase of waterworks undertakings by the Corporation of Wakefield, and the Local Boards of Heywood and Ramsgate; and of a market undertaking by the Corporation of Sheffield; the construction and extension of waterworks, gasworks, sewers, bridges, streets, hospitals, cemeteries, slaughterhouses, municipal buildings, police stations, tramways, quays, docks, sea defences, and promenades; the provision of markets and recreation grounds; and a variety of miscellaneous objects relating to local government.

In the districts affected by several of these Bills a number of Local Acts are already in force, the provisions of which it has been proposed to more or less vary or extend by the new legislation; and which have consequently required to be carefully regarded in considering the effect of the proposals of the promoters in each case. Thus reference is made in the Bill promoted by the Leeds Corporation to no less than 19 of such Acts; in each of those promoted by the Corporation of Blackburn, Brighton, Margate, and Middlesbrough to six; in the Bolton Improvement Bill to five; and in the Gateshead Improvement Bill to four; not to mention the numerous cases, in which reference is made to a smaller number. The complexity of this unconsolidated local legislation has materially added both to the necessity and the difficulty of exercising a proper supervision over the additions which are now proposed to be made to it.

Among other matters to which we have drawn attention in our Reports have been ambiguities of expression; provisions at variance with the general law; proposed objects attainable without special legislation; undue extensions of the periods allowed for the repayment of loans; insufficient or defective provisions for such repayment; improper postponements of the period within which the repayment of principal is to commence; inconvenient alterations of the incidence of rating; and undesirable sanitary and local government regulations.

The inconveniences which have resulted from defective and ill-considered provisions in Local Acts passed in former years, are constantly being brought under our notice in connexion with applications made to us by the local Authorities themselves, to issue Provisional Orders for their amendment and repeal; and the experience gained by us in these cases, and in our general administration of the laws relating to the public health and local government, are of material assistance to us in suggesting in our Reports amendments, with a view to prevent the recurrence of difficulties to which our attention has already been called in practice.

Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872.

By the 4th section of the Municipal Corporations (Borough Funds) Act, 1872 (35 and 36 Vict. c. 91.), our approval in respect of matters within our jurisdiction is required to be obtained by every Urban Sanitary Authority promoting or opposing any local or personal

Bill or Bills in Parliament before any expenses in relation to such promotion or opposition can be charged upon the rates. We have received numerous applications from Urban Sanitary Authorities for our approval under the above section to resolutions passed by them to promote or oppose Bills relating to matters within our jurisdiction, during the last Session, with a view to advance or protect the interests of the inhabitants of their Districts. In 28 cases we approved of the promotion, and in 66 to the opposition, of these Bills. We have in every case, before giving our approval, been furnished with a copy of the Bill to which the resolution has related, together with a statement of the grounds of the proposed promotion or opposition, and a statutory declaration showing that the requirements of the Act had been complied with both as regards the resolution passed by the Local Authority, and as regards the consent given by the owners and rate-payers to the charging of the expenses upon the rates.

Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.

In our last Annual Report we referred to the provisions of the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875 (38 and 39 Vict. c. 36.) as having conferred on us powers of much importance in relation to the public health as regards Urban Sanitary Districts containing populations of 25,000 or upwards; and we mentioned that action was already being taken in several large towns with a view of carrying these provisions into effect.

We are now enabled to state that in pursuance of applications made to us by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham, and Swansea, to confirm improvement schemes in their respective districts under the Act referred to, we in each case issued a Provisional Order confirming the scheme, and authorising the Urban Sanitary Authority to carry it into execution, subject to certain modifications and additions specified in the order. The orders thus issued were subsequently confirmed by Parliament.

The schemes in question are noticeable as being the first that have been confirmed since the passing of the principal Act.

The most important of them in point of magnitude was that of Birmingham. From the estimates which accompanied this scheme, it appeared that the total area of land to which it related, including the site for the

erection of dwellings for persons of the working class, was 449,135 yards, or nearly 93 acres; that of this it was anticipated the Urban Sanitary Authority would acquire about 209,496 yards, or about 43¼ acres, at a total cost of about £1,310,000; that the proposed new streets shown on the maps accompanying the scheme would absorb about 38,522 yards, or nearly 8 acres; that the estimated cost of making them was 34,000*l.*; that the estimated improved value of the surplus lands was 794,000*l.*; and that the total estimated net cost of carrying out the scheme amounted to 550,000*l.*

The whole of the locality comprised in the scheme as originally submitted was assumed to be an unhealthy area, and it was proposed that the Urban Sanitary Authority should be empowered to take compulsorily all or any of the lands included in it. The result, however, of the local inquiry which was held in this case was to convince us that a portion only of these lands constituted an unhealthy area within the meaning of the Act; although it appeared that another portion of them was necessary to be included in the scheme for making it efficient for sanitary purposes, and for widening the existing approaches to the unhealthy area, or for opening it out for the purposes of ventilation or health; and that a further portion was required for the purpose of providing for the accommodation of the persons of the working class, displaced in the areas with respect to which the scheme was proposed.

We accordingly modified the scheme in these respects, while at the same time we conferred upon the Urban Sanitary Authority compulsory powers of purchase in respect of the lands required for each of the above purposes. As regards the remainder of the lands included in the scheme, it did not appear to us that any compulsory powers were required.

We also imposed, as a condition to the carrying out of the scheme, that so much only of the areas included in it should be cleared of buildings at one time as would be sufficient for the provision of accommodation for at least 500 of the persons displaced in carrying it into execution, and that no further clearances should take place until dwellings for a similar number had been completed.

Amongst other powers conferred upon the Urban Sanitary Authority by the scheme were powers for the laying out, paving, sewering, and completion of certain

new main streets, with approaches and communications; for the alteration and stopping up of certain existing streets; and for the appropriation of any parts of the unhealthy area, and certain sites in the vicinity thereof for the erection of suitable dwellings for the working class. The Authority in carrying these powers into effect, were required to provide for the accommodation of at least as many persons of the working class as should be from time to time displaced in the unhealthy area; and to enforce the execution and maintenance of all proper sanitary arrangements within the area. All dwelling-houses to be erected in accordance with the scheme were required to be well and substantially built, and to be so situated and constructed as to secure efficient ventilation, and be furnished with a proper water supply and drainage, and other sanitary appliances and apparatus to the satisfaction of the Authority.

The Liverpool scheme related to an area containing about 22,487 square yards, of which 3,717 were laid out as public streets, and 18,770 were covered with low-class dwellings and buildings, or yards used for trade purposes. It was proposed that the whole of the property within it should be purchased or taken compulsorily, the buildings removed, the ground filled up to a proper level for building purposes, the new dwellings arranged in accordance with the best sanitary conditions, and so as to accommodate an increased number of persons besides effecting an important street improvement. The number of persons of the working classes to be displaced in this case was stated to be 1,100, and the scheme provided for their accommodation by retaining and setting apart sufficient land within the area on which to erect suitable dwellings for at least as great a number as might be displaced. All buildings erected within the limits of the area were proposed to be so placed as to secure light and air on two sides of each building or dwelling in such a manner as to secure through ventilation; each dwelling was to be supplied with water and to have a separate water-closet; and the streets, open places, and carriage-ways were to be formed by the Urban Sanitary Authority, and to be efficiently drained, paved, and lighted. The net cost of carrying the scheme into execution was estimated at 62,254*l.*

In this case the Urban Sanitary Authority were desirous of being empowered to modify the scheme, if

necessary, by devoting a portion of the land for dwelling-houses of the ordinary kind or for shops; but we did not consider that the circumstances were such as to justify us in assenting to this proposal. In other respects we confirmed the scheme, subject to the condition that one particular property affected by it should not be purchased except by agreement.

The Nottingham scheme, which had reference to a comparatively small locality, provided that the whole of the land included in it should be taken compulsorily; the buildings pulled down; the materials cleared away; and the site disposed of by public auction, for the purpose of erecting thereon shops, and manufacturing, commercial, or public buildings, the elevations, plans, and specifications of which were to be submitted to and approved by the Health Committee of the Town Council.

A peculiarity of this scheme was that no portion of the condemned area was proposed to be appropriated for buildings for the working class; the sites selected for this purpose being situate upon other land known as the Chamber Estate. In confirming the scheme we made a stipulation that no part of the unhealthy area should be cleared of buildings, until accommodation had been provided on the estate in question for the persons displaced.

The net estimates in this case were, for the acquisition of the unhealthy area 1,000*l.*, and for the erection of working men's dwellings 8,000*l.*

The Swansea scheme related to several areas, in respect of which an official representation had been made by the Medical Officer of Health; and the number of persons to be displaced by it was stated to be 1,753. The cost of acquiring the sites in this case was estimated at 61,280*l.*; of which it was expected that 49,192*l.* would be realised by re-sales; leaving 12,088*l.* as the net cost of the improvement. Before confirming this scheme we excluded a portion of the lands originally included in it; and stipulated that so much only of the several areas should be cleared of buildings at one time, as would be sufficient for the provision of accommodation for at least one third of the whole number of persons displaced; and that no further clearances should take place until dwellings for that proportion had been completed; the same provision being rendered applicable with respect to the clearance of the remainder of the areas.

It has been a matter of satisfaction to us to find that the advantages of the Act from a sanitary point of view have been recognised by the Sanitary Authorities of some of the most important boroughs of the country.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

On the 16th January last we issued a circular letter to Authorities with reference to the transmission to us, under the 19th section of the Act, of copies of the Analysts' Quarterly Reports; and the reports received have been subjected to careful examination. We find that nearly all the samples referred to in them have been procured by officers appointed under section 13; and the extent to which the Act has been enforced has depended mainly upon the action taken under that section; while section 12, which gives power to private purchasers to have samples analysed on payment, appears to have been comparatively little used.

In some districts a large number of samples have been submitted for analysis; in others, although analysts have been appointed, no samples, or scarcely any, have been sent to them.

In the reports received from the Metropolitan Districts we find that 4,177 samples of food have been submitted for analysis, of which 515 were pronounced adulterated, and out of 110 samples of drugs, 7 were adulterated. In the county of Somerset, of 800 samples of food, 164 were adulterated; in Staffordshire, of 901 samples of food and 17 of drugs, 219 and 8 respectively were adulterated; in Gloucestershire, of 605 samples of food, 37 were adulterated; in Surrey, of 502 samples of food and 3 of drugs, 56 and 2 respectively were adulterated; in Hampshire, of 534 samples of food, 136 were adulterated; in Lancashire, of 303 samples of food and 2 of drugs, 142 of food were adulterated; in Bedfordshire, of 252 samples of food and 7 of drugs, 47 of food were adulterated; in Durham, of 113 samples of food, 27 were adulterated; in Warwickshire, of 80 samples of food and 5 of drugs, 8 and 1 respectively were adulterated; in Sussex, of 65 samples of food, 5 were adulterated; in Liverpool, of 219 samples of food and 3 of drugs, 73 and 1 respectively were adulterated; in Manchester, of 149 samples of food, 68 were adulterated; in Bristol, of 180 samples of food, 58 were adulterated; in Birmingham, of 67 samples of food and 25 samples of drugs, 21 and 9 respectively were adulterated; in Brighton, of 133 samples of food and 6 of

drugs, 3 of food were adulterated; in Bradford, of 113 samples of food and 6 of drugs, 12 and 3 were adulterated; in Leeds, of 95 samples of food, 21 were adulterated; in Bedford, of 86 samples of food, 11 were adulterated; in Salford, of 85 samples of food and 33 samples of drugs, 33 and 11 were adulterated; in Southampton, of 82 samples of food and 21 samples of drugs, 30 and 5 were adulterated; in Wolverhampton, of 74 samples of food, 5 were adulterated; in Nottingham, of 60 samples of food, 5 were adulterated, and the one sample of drugs examined was unadulterated; in Sheffield, of 52 samples of food, 11 were adulterated, and of 11 samples of drugs none were adulterated. It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that in a considerable number of the cases enumerated in the foregoing statement, the extent of the adulteration did not appear to be such as to render it necessary that proceedings should be resorted to.

In Berkshire, Cambridge, Cornwall, Essex, Glamorgan, Notts, Oxfordshire, and in several other counties and boroughs for which analysts had been appointed, no samples, or scarcely any, were submitted for analysis; and in such cases we have thought it desirable to communicate with the authorities as to the measures to be taken for procuring samples under section 13 of the Act.

We may mention as an incidental advantage that (although water was not brought within the scope of the Act) it appears that many analyses of water have been made by the public analysts, and in some cases the Authority have made special arrangements with them for the purpose.

Analysts.

During the year ended the 31st of December 1876 the Board approved of the appointment of analysts in nine additional cases. Up to that date the number of Authorities who had appointed analysts, with the approval of the Board, the appointments being then in existence, is as follows:—

Counties - - - - -	36
Boroughs - - - - -	51
District boards and vestries in the Metropolis -	39
	126

Alkali Acts.

That the Alkali Acts of 1863 and 1874 have worked beneficially appears from the report of the chief inspector, Dr. Angus Smith, for the years 1875 and 1876. Dr. Angus Smith states that the injury to vegetation caused by the evolution of noxious gases from chemical works has greatly diminished since the Act came into operation, and that this result is as much owing to voluntary action on the part of manufacturers as to the exercise of the compulsory powers given by the Act. Dr. Angus Smith anticipates a still greater improvement from the growth of chemical knowledge and the increasing market for muriatic and sulphuric acid, which makes the condensation of these gases a remunerative process. As an instance of the benefit resulting from the Act it may be mentioned that the last report from the Tyne district showed that the average escape of muriatic acid from the chimneys of the works in that locality was 0·07 grain per cubic foot, whereas before the passing of the Act an escape of 0·2 grain per cubic foot was considered too low a rate to be capable of being maintained.

Metropolis Water Acts.

Major Bolton, C.E., the water examiner appointed under section 36 of the 34 & 35 Vict. c. 113., reports (see Appendix, p. 105) that during the past year eighteen miles of new mains have been laid down in the Metropolis. The number of houses receiving constant supply from the several water companies is also steadily increasing, though much remains to be done in this respect, and one company (the Southwark and Vauxhall) has hitherto failed to provide a constant supply in its district. Additional impounding and subsiding reservoirs are urgently required at the works, of some of the companies, as until such reservoirs exist these companies will be unable to supply properly filtered water during the prevalence of floods in the Thames, and even under less trying conditions the work of filtration is not always satisfactorily performed. A reference to the tables of analysis given in Dr. Frankland's Report (Appendix, p. 121), will show the comparative rates of purity of the water supplied by the several companies.

The number of street hydrants for the extinction of fires has, during the last twelvemonths, increased from 2,622 to 4,227. It further appears that the directors of the metropolitan water companies generally have ex-

pressed their willingness to pay for house accommodation for turncocks at the several fire engine stations if such accommodation is provided by the Metropolitan Board of Works. Should this be done, it is anticipated that the occasions on which any deficiency of water is met with at fires in the Metropolis will be reduced to a minimum.

The report of Mr. Stoneham, the auditor of the accounts of metropolitan water companies, is given at page 113 of the Appendix.

Turnpikes and highways.

In the Appendix, p. 98, we have given a statement showing the receipts and expenditure in respect of Turnpike Trusts for the last year for which the returns have been completed.

Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1875.

In our last Report we mentioned that we had been empowered by the 11th section of the Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. cap. 194), in the case of Urban Sanitary Districts constituted after the 24th of June 1875, to suspend any provision contained in a Turnpike Act, to the effect that no tolls should be taken or expended by the trustees in repairing the roads within the district.

An application having been made to us under this enactment by the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Chorlton Union to issue an order suspending a provision to the above effect contained in the 53rd section of the Manchester and Wilmslow Turnpike Roads Act, 1861, so far as it would affect the area then comprised in the district of the Rural Sanitary Authority, and which after the 29th of September 1876 would be constituted the Local Government District of Withington, we directed a local inquiry to be held with a view of ascertaining whether the circumstances of the case were such as to justify us in authorising the continuance of the tolls in the manner proposed.

The application was supported by the Turnpike Trustees; and the result of the inquiry was to satisfy us that the case was one in which it was desirable that we should avail ourselves of the powers given to us by the statute; and we accordingly issued an order suspending from the 29th of September 1876 the operation of the above provision of the Turnpike Act, so far as it would affect the newly constituted Local Government District.

Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1876.

The Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. cap. 39), which was introduced by us during the session, contained the following amendments of the general law relating to turnpikes.

The 8th section gives further facilities for the extinction of unclaimed mortgage debts by the Trustees of a Turnpike Trust about to expire, by enabling the Local Government Board in cases where the notice required by the 19th section of "The Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1871," has been omitted to be given, to prescribe by order some other dates for the publication of the notice. The dates so prescribed are to be substituted for those mentioned in the latter section, the provisions of which will operate as if the notice had been given at the times required by the statute.

The 9th section enables the Local Government Board by order to appoint some fit and proper person to complete the winding up of the affairs of any Turnpike Trust, when the powers of the Trustees have ceased before their affairs have been completely wound up. Any person so appointed is to have and exercise all the powers which would have been possessed by the Trustees for that purpose if the trust had not ceased.

The 10th section enables the Trustees in cases where provision is now or hereafter made for the continuance of their Turnpike Trust to a specified date and no longer, to make a rateable distribution of their funds in hand among the mortgagees of the tolls, without previously advertising for tenders of composition. When the Trustees elect to proceed under this provision they are enabled by it to postpone the distribution of the funds in hand, although the same may amount to or exceed 200*l.*

In pursuance of the 9th section of the above Act, we have appointed Mr. William Harrison of our Department to complete the winding up of the affairs of the Trustees of the Horsham and Guildford Turnpike Roads.

South Wales Turnpike Roads.

In our last Report we drew attention to the South Wales Turnpike Trusts Amendment Act of 1875, and we are now enabled to state that its provisions have proved very useful. In 1876 a county road rate was levied and applied to road repairs with the consent of Quarter Sessions in two counties. In Carmarthen a rate of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ in the pound producing 2,260*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, and in Glamorgan a small rate producing 500*l.*, were so applied.

In two other counties, viz., Pembroke and Brecon, balances of county road rate amounting to 112*l.* and 185*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* respectively, were applied to the repairs of the roads.

In 1877, County road rates of 1*d.* in the pound in Carmarthenshire, ½*d.* in Breconshire, and ½*d.* in Radnorshire, producing 1,808*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 461*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, and 270*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, respectively, have been certified by the County Roads Boards to be necessary in aid of the funds for the repairs of the roads, and have in each county been granted by Quarter Sessions.

The timely aid afforded by the Act has prevented the roads from deteriorating to an extent which would have required a much larger outlay to restore them to their proper condition.

Local Taxation Returns.

The Returns of the sums raised as local taxes in England were duly presented to Parliament during the past session. These taxes are represented by the summaries of the three Returns which will be found in the Appendix (p. 330 et seq.); they are the—

County Rate Returns, 1874-75,
Municipal Borough Returns, 1874-75, and
Local Taxation Returns, 1874-75.

The following is the general statement which embodies the total fiscal results of the local taxation for the year:—

Summary of the Local Taxation of England, 1874-75.

Principal Source of Revenue.	Income.				Expenditure.
	Local Taxes.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Sources, including Loans.	Total.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Rates - -	21,952,733	1,506,370	13,484,029	36,943,132	34,569,787
II. Tolls, Dues, & Rents -	4,180,645	4,648	2,150,383	6,335,676	5,803,202
III. Duties - -	332,853	—	500	333,353	333,353
Grand Total -	26,466,231	1,511,018	15,634,912	43,612,161	40,706,342

The non-remunerative taxation amounted to 12,071,931*l.* as represented in the second money column of the Table hereunder compared with the previous year, this is a decrease of 508,676*l.* :—

NON-REMUNERATIVE LOCAL TAXATION, 1874–75.

LOCAL TAX.	TOTAL Receipts.	Whereof was levied by Local Taxation.	TOTAL Expenditure.
	£	£	£
Poor's Rate (in part) - -	8,567,980	7,856,667	8,067,742
County and Rural Police Rates	3,014,528	1,735,001	2,953,784
Borough and Town Police Rates - - - -	2,694,249	1,178,352	2,376,330
Metropolitan Police Rates -	1,004,161	482,785	1,099,851
,, Fees -	22,523	22,523	22,523
City of London Police Rate -	87,440	62,022	83,509
,, Tolls, Dues, & Rents - - - -	506,656	217,668	554,044
Borough Tolls, Dues, and Rents	516,913	516,913	516,913
TOTAL - -	16,414,450	12,071,931	15,674,696

Under the head of remunerative local taxation, however, there was a large increase of impost shown on comparing 1874–75 with the aggregate of the previous year. The total raised in this section by local taxation was 14,394,300*l.* against 11,714,526*l.*, the corresponding sum in 1874–75. The difference is 2,679,774*l.*, or 23 per cent. increase :—

REMUNERATIVE LOCAL TAXATION, 1874–75.

LOCAL TAX.	TOTAL Receipts.	Whereof was levied by Local Taxation.	TOTAL Expenditure.
	£	£	£
Highway Rate	1,567,418	1,514,758	1,560,464
Metropolitan Local Management Rates	1,912,705	1,406,814	1,955,314
Metropolitan Consolidat[d] Rates (Board of Works)	3,241,801	345,817	1,769,294
Metropolitan Board of Works (Fees, &c.)	38,753	38,753	38,753
City of London Ward Rates	3,295	3,295	4,163
Urban Sanitary Rates	11,779,445	6,232,334	11,759,600
Rural Sanitary Rates	224,673	172,489	195,468
Port Sanitary Rates	1,318	713	2,568
School Board Rates	2,019,756	373,859	1,958,065
Vaccination Expenses (Poor Rate)	81,579	81,579	81,579
Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Poor Rate)	83,173	83,173	83,173
Lighting and Watching Rates	46,129	44,429	43,744
Sewers Rates	88,922	45,960	77,068
Drainage & Embankment Rates	220,963	182,123	216,419
Burial Board Rates	288,336	137,060	265,659
Burial Board Rates Fees	140,908	140,908	140,908
Church Rates	15,974	14,216	16,706
Turnpike Tolls	618,944	587,011	631,682
Bridge and Ferry Tolls	60,947	57,958	55,331
Market and Fair Tolls	36,139	29,120	30,379
City of London Markets	7,312	1,364	15,968
Light Dues	407,722	401,418	310,880
Pilot Dues	427,165	426,988	427,165
Harbour Dues	3,551,694	1,740,021	3,058,656
City of London Coal, Wine, and Grain Duties	333,353	332,853	333,353
TOTAL	27,197,711	14,394,300	25,031,646

The amount of loans outstanding at the close of the respective yearly accounts was 92,820,100*l.* According to the returns of the previous year the loan debt of the various authorities was 84,194,956*l.*, consequently the total debt had increased during 1874–75 to the extent of 8,625,144*l.* In the Appendix (p. 333), will be found a statement of the loan transactions of each class of authority for the year; the following is a summary of those figures:—

Security for Loan.	Loans raised during 1874–75.	Loans paid off with Interest.	Loans outstanding at close of 1874–75.
	£	£	£
I. Rates, chiefly - - -	10,079,269	5,493,766	64,764,508
II. Tolls, Dues, and Rents chiefly - - -	1,931,510	2,438,018	26,215,592
III. Duties - - - -	—	—	1,840,000
Total - -	12,010,779	7,931,784	92,820,100

The Treasury subventions in aid of local taxation, and which are accounted for in the Returns furnished to the Board amounted for the year to 1,511,018*l.* as already shown. The whole of the Parliamentary grant for the year was, however, 1,771,841*l.* The Government takes upon itself several charges in relief of local taxes, which charges are not shown in the returns made to this Board, but the following statement shows the amounts provided by the estimates as grants from the Imperial Exchequer in aid of Local Charges (England) for the years 1877–78 and 1876–77.

	1877–78.	1876–77.
	£	£
Metropolitan Fire Brigade - - -	10,000	10,000
Rates on Government Property - -	170,278	197,776
Poor Law and Sanitary Officers - -	266,570	254,394
Pauper Lunatics - - - -	340,000	333,000
Registrars of Births and Deaths - -	10,000	10,000
Criminal Prosecutions - - -	164,668	165,499
Police, Metropolitan - - - -	431,892	433,374
„ County and Borough - -	735,000	690,000
Prisons, Reformatories, and Industrial Schools	262,500	263,500
School Boards - - - -	500	500
Berwick Bridge (for repairs) - - -	90	90
Total - -£	2,391,498	2,358,133

An examination of the amounts annually disbursed from 1871 to 1875, shows that while the expenditure by the local authorities for remunerative purposes during that term has increased greatly, the non-remunerative outlay has remained nearly stationary :—

Year.	Expended by Local Authorities for		
	Non-remunerative purposes.	Remunerative purposes.	Total.
	£	£	£
1870–71 -	15,455,654	14,492,376	29,948,030
1871–72 -	16,198,096	14,987,375	31,185,471
1872–73 -	15,987,265	16,677,690	32,664,955
1873–74 -	16,173,873	20,197,226	36,371,099
1874–75 -	15,674,696	25,031,646	40,706,342

On comparing the last with the first year of the Table, the non-remunerative outlay discloses an increase of 219,042*l.* only ; but the increase of the remunerative expenditure is shown to be 10,539,270*l.*

Appeals against Auditors' decisions.

Under the statutory provisions relating to the audit of the accounts of Overseers of the Poor, Boards of Guardians, Boards of Management of district schools and asylums, School Boards, and Local Boards and Improvement Commissioners, acting as Urban Sanitary Authorities, we investigated and decided during the year ended on the 31st of December 1876 no less than 1,003 appeals against the decisions of auditors ; of these appeals 554 had reference to disallowances or surcharges made at the audit of the accounts of overseers of the poor. In 28 cases we found that while the auditor's decision was lawful, the circumstances were not such as to justify us in exercising the power of remission conferred upon us by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91. s. 4. In 474 cases we upheld

the auditor's decision, but at the same time relieved the appellants from the operation of the certificate of disallowance or surcharge. In 15 appeals we discharged the auditor's certificate, holding that although the facts disclosed at the audit furnished sufficient ground for the decision, the evidence adduced on subsequent investigation was adverse to the continuance of the disallowance or surcharge. In 33 cases the auditor's decision was reversed as unlawful; and in four instances we were of opinion, that the certificate was, in fact, a nullity.

Of appeals by members of Boards of Guardians, acting in the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, or as Rural Sanitary Authorities, and by managers of district schools and asylums, the total number decided during the year was 162. In 10 cases the auditor's decision was upheld without remission. In 135 cases a remission was granted, while 15 appeals terminated in the reversal, and two in the discharge of the auditor's decision.

Appeals to the number of 130 from officers of Boards of Guardians or Managers were decided with the following results:—In four the disallowance or surcharge was confirmed, and remission refused; in 108 remission was granted; in 12 the disallowance or surchage was reversed, and in 6, discharged.

Of appeals from members of School Boards, 59 were decided. Of these 3 terminated in the confirmation of the auditor's decision, and in the refusal of remission. In 42 the appellants were relieved by remission from the operation of the auditor's certificate. In 13 cases there was a reversal and, in one instance, a discharge of the disallowance and surcharge.

The decision of 19 appeals by officers of School Boards resulted in the confirmation of the disallowance of surcharge, with a grant of remission in 11 cases, while in 8 cases the disallowance or surcharge was reversed.

We decided 89 appeals by members of Local Boards or Improvement Commissioners. In 4 the disallowance and surcharge were confirmed without remission, in 80 the auditor's decision was upheld as lawful, but the appellants were relieved in the exercise of our equitable jurisdiction, while in 5 cases the disallowance and surcharge were reversed.

The results of the foregoing statement may be thus summarised:—

Total number of appeals decided - -		1,003
(*a.*) Cases where disallowance or surcharge was confirmed without remission - -	39	
(*b.*) Cases where disallowance or surcharge was confirmed and remission granted -	850	
(*c.*) Cases where disallowance or surcharge was reversed -	86	
(*d.*) Cases where disallowance or surcharge was discharged	24	
(*e.*) Cases where auditor's certificate was, in effect, null and void - -	4	
		1,003

Vaccination.

The final Returns for the year 1874 of the vaccination officers appointed under the Vaccination Act, 1871, were received by the Board in the early part of last year, and are tabulated in the Appendix (see p. 293). From these Returns it will be seen that of 854,787 children whose births were registered in that year in England and Wales, upwards of 85 per cent. had at the time of closing the returns been registered as successfully vaccinated: about 10 (9·9) per cent. as having died early and unvaccinated, and an utterly insignificant fraction (about 1 in 10,000) as having contracted small-pox before they could be vaccinated. Thus 95 per cent. of the births of 1874 were, at the beginning of 1876, finally accounted for on the vaccination registers, and were, so far as they were still living, protected against small-pox. Of the 5 per cent. which remain, a small fraction—a little exceeding 1 per 1,000—were entered in the vaccination registers as "insusceptible of vaccination," the attempt to vaccinate them having been three times unsuccessfully made,—an entry which is also final, in one sense, as exempting the parents from any further liability to penalty under the Vaccination Acts, but by no means final as regards the children's liability to small-pox which, until the vaccination shall have been *successfully* done, remains as great as though the

attempt to vaccinate had never been made. The registers further contain an account of cases, amounting to $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the year's births, in which vaccination was temporarily postponed on account of the child's state of health. The proportion of the year's births of which there is no account is under $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the large majority of which were cases which, on account of the removal of the parents since the registration of the birth, the vaccination officers were unable to trace. Many of these have undoubtedly been vaccinated though the vaccination had not been certified, or the certificate had not been registered. While this result cannot be regarded on the whole as otherwise than satisfactory, and as affording a conclusive answer to any statement of widespread opposition to vaccination, it will be seen from the table that in the great majority of the Unions of the kingdom the proportion of cases unaccounted for was even considerably less than that above stated, but that on the other hand in some it much exceeded it. Among the latter we regret to have to include a large number of the Metropolitan Unions, so large as to place the Metropolis in a very unfavourable position as compared with the rest of the kingdom. In 1874, while the proportion of cases unaccounted for in the vaccination registers was for the whole kingdom, exclusive of the metropolis, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., it was in the Metropolis upwards of $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. A similar difference was noticed in 1872 and 1873. This comparatively inefficient administration had, at least until recently, continued; and the results have been manifested in the incidence on young children of the epidemic of small-pox now subsiding.

Taking the Returns as a whole, the result certainly shows the care and pains which in general have been taken by Boards of Guardians and their officers in administering the Vaccination Acts. Evidence to the like effect is also afforded by the reports which are made to us by our medical inspectors upon their systematic inspections of Vaccination in the several Unions. When, either on the Returns of the Vaccination officers or on the Reports of our inspectors, we find that in any particular union or district neglect of Vaccination is taking place, we invariably communicate with the Guardians on the subject, and it is rare that our remonstrances are not attended to. Four only of the 649 Boards of Guardians have at any time directly refused to give effect to

the compulsory provisions of the Vaccination Law, or to appoint the officers requisite for the purpose. By three of these the refusal was not persisted in. The Guardians of the Keighley Union, however, though they appointed a Vaccination officer, positively and repeatedly refused to give him directions to enforce the penalty prescribed by the statutes for neglect of Vaccination, notwithstanding that a large amount of neglect existed in that union.

Under the responsibility which the law imposed upon us we could not overlook this opposition to the measures which the Legislature had provided for the protection of the country against the ravages of small-pox; and every other means of inducing the guardians to alter their determination having been unsuccessful, we applied to the Queen's Bench of the High Court of Justice for a mandamus to compel the guardians to discharge the duties incumbent upon them. After the case had been argued, and proceedings taken before the Court on several occasions, a peremptory mandamus was ultimately issued by the Court ordering the Guardians to give directions to the Vaccination Officer of the Keighley Union to proceed in enforcing the law. A resolution was then passed by the Guardians in obedience to the mandamus, and they made a return to the Court to this effect. The resolution, however, was subsequently rescinded, and there was then no alternative left for us but to move the Court to issue an attachment against those Guardians who had thus refused to obey the order of the Court. Accordingly a Writ of Attachment was issued against the Guardians referred to, and on the 12th of August last they were lodged in York Castle. They were, however, subsequently let out on bail, and were ultimately, on the 9th of November, brought before the Court to answer for their contempt.

In the meantime, during the absence of the defendants from Keighley, the remaining Guardians had passed resolutions directing proceedings to be taken for the enforcement of vaccination; and the law being thus vindicated, it appeared to us unnecessary to press for a severe sentence against the defendants. An intimation to this effect on behalf of the Board was made to the Court through the Solicitor-General, and the course desired by the Board was followed and adopted by the Court. The defendants were therefore released on their

own recognizances to come up for judgment when required. By the terms of the recognizances the defendants were bound, while Guardians, to do nothing in disobedience to the Vaccination Acts, or to cause their operation in any way to be disturbed.

The result of these proceedings will, we hope, render unnecessary any further measures of a similar kind being taken for the due enforcement of the practice of vaccination throughout the country.

Vaccination inspection.

In our duty of supervising the performance of public vaccination, we, in 1876, directed the inspection by our Medical Inspectors of 301 Unions, comprising 1,536 separate Districts. To the vaccinators in 743 of these districts special awards of money were made by us under section 5 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, in recognition of the excellence of the work done, and the careful observance by the respective vaccinators of the rules and regulations pertaining to their office. The sum awarded in 1876 amounted in the aggregate to 12,513*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, the details concerning which will be found in the Appendix. We are glad to note that under the stimulus of these awards, and the close supervision exercised with regard to public vaccination generally, the performance of vaccination according to the standard established by Mr. Marson, which ten years ago was quite the exception among the public vaccinators of the kingdom, is now the rule; for even among those vaccinators who in 1876 failed to obtain an award, the failure was, in the great majority of instances, not due to their not having vaccinated in the prescribed manner, but was attributable to neglects of other kinds, such as the want of punctuality of attendance, the irregular delegation of their duties, and the omission duly to note the source of the lymph employed in their respective vaccinations, or otherwise properly to keep their registers.

In Appendix G., p. 292, will be found Tables relative to the number of persons successfully vaccinated by the Public Vaccinators during a series of years, commencing with 1852.

National vaccine establishment.

The public vaccination stations at which lymph is collected for the services of the National Vaccine Establishment underwent in 1876 their own special inspection, in the earlier part of the year by the present Medical

Officer of the Board, and in the latter part of the year by Dr. Stevens. Nearly twelve thousand applications for vaccine lymph were received by the establishment, and were duly attended to.

Besides the supplies furnished for use among the medical practitioners of Great Britain, and in the Army, Navy, and Emigration Departments, 2,486 tubes of lymph were sent to India and the Colonies, and 377 in answer to requests from Foreign Countries.

Medical inspections

During 1876, 20 medical inspections were directed by us in regard to special outbreaks of infectious disease, to localities where particular kinds of such disease were of frequent occurrence, or to conditions likely to injure the public health.

Among these inspections, were several relating to outbreaks or special prevalences of enteric fever, including two outbreaks (at Eagley and Great Coggeshall respectively), in which the disease was found to have been disseminated by a special milk supply; some relating to scarlet-fever, in one of which (at Portsmouth) the spread of a very extensive epidemic was clearly shown to have been favoured by the absence of provision for the isolation of non-pauper cases; and two relating to outbreaks of erysipelas, viz., an outbreak of traumatic erysipelas in the Gainsborough Union, which principally attacked cases of recent vaccination, and a prevalence of erysipelas as well as of other traumatic infections in the Royal Infirmary, Manchester.

Several outbreaks of diphtheria also underwent investigation with the view of obtaining some additional knowledge as to a disease of which the mode of diffusion is still involved in much obscurity.

With regard to these sanitary inspections, as well as with regard to vaccination, more detailed accounts will be found in the Report of our Medical Officer.

Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

Under our Order of the 11th November 1872, each Medical Officer of Health whose salary is partly paid from the Parliamentary Grant, is required to submit to his Sanitary Authority an annual Report of his own work, and of the sanitary condition of his District, with statistics of the sickness and mortality of the year, and to transmit to us a copy of such Report. The Reports which we

had received which had been framed under this general instruction, showed the instruction to have been very diversely interpreted by the several Medical Officers of Health under our Order, and conveyed in many instances so little of the information which we most required as to the sanitary state of the respective Districts, that it seemed to us essential that more detailed instructions with regard to the preparation of these Reports, with forms for the Statistical Tables to be appended to them, should be issued. Such instructions having been prepared by our Medical Officer were accordingly issued in December last.

One thing which we had particularly noted in the reports of previous years, was a too common tendency among Medical Officers of Health to regard themselves as principally, if not exclusively, concerned with actual outbreaks of infectious disease, to the neglect as it seemed to us, of their still more important function of seeing that their districts were (so far as the action of the Sanitary Authority could secure them) protected against disease by the removal of all conditions likely to injure health. The instructions, therefore, while requiring of course that the Reports should contain a full account of the measures taken by the Medical Officer of Health, or by the Sanitary Authority on his advice, in preventing the spread of disease in the district, dwelt specially upon the importance of the systematic inspections of the District, which the Medical Officer of Health is required by our Order to make periodically with the object of discovering the existence of unhealthy conditions; and upon the necessity of fully reporting the results of these inspections, and the steps taken to remove any unwholesome conditions discovered.

It is evident that if these inspections be made thoroughly, and the results be duly and fully recorded in the Annual Reports, valuable materials will be afforded to the Board for estimating the sanitary state of the several districts, and the vigilance and activity of the Local Authorities and their Officers.

Among the Annual Reports for 1876 (numbering over 1,100) of which we have received copies from Medical Officers of Health, many afford abundant evidence not only of sanitary activity, but of sound sanitary advice and useful action.

At the same time it is necessary to state that a large number which we have received have not given adequate information with regard to the condition of the District and the work of the Medical Officer of Health, nor have the supplemental reports which in many such instances we have called for been usually satisfactory.

All Reports received have been subjected to careful examination, and in cases where it seemed necessary and where the care and precision of the Reports justified our proceeding upon them, the Sanitary Authorities have been communicated with as to the action taken or to be taken for the improvement of their District. This has entailed upon us a large amount of correspondence, but we have reason to believe that commensurate advantage has resulted, or is likely to result, from the advice which we have been able to give to authorities as to the various sanitary matters requiring attention.

Provision of hospitals.

With regard to one important means of preventing the spread of infectious disease—the isolation of the sick—we have during the past year felt called upon to urge extensively the provision of hospital accommodation available for the public generally, and we are glad to observe that the value of such hospitals is obtaining increased recognition.

We still however too often find that the pressure of an epidemic is required to induce Local Authorities to incur the expenditure which the provision of such buildings entails, and we have frequently had to point out that the most essential requisite with regard to a hospital for infectious diseases is that it should be ready beforehand, so that immediately on the appearance of any such disease in a district the *first cases* may be isolated, and a means thus afforded of preventing the spread of the disease. The amount of accommodation required to be held in readiness for this purpose need not be large nor the expense great.

Aware of the difficulty which not unfrequently arises of obtaining a site for an infectious hospital, we have been at pains to combat the popular but erroneous belief that such hospitals are a source of danger to their immediate neighbourhood. Experience has abundantly shown that under proper management (especially as regards the removal of patients) no spread of infection from a hos-

pital need take place. On the other hand infectious cases scattered over a crowded neighbourhood, with the absolute impossibility which exists in most of them of effective isolation, are so many centres of infection and of danger to the locality in which each is placed.

Inquiry as to noxious trades.

In our last report we referred to a general inquiry which we had directed to be made with regard to noxious and offensive trades in their influence on the general health of the localities in which they were carried on, and which inquiry was, under the instruction of our Medical Officer, commenced in 1875 by our Inspector, Dr. Ballard. One important division of this inquiry relating to the effluvium nuisances which occur in connexion with the keeping or slaughter of animals, or with branches of industry in which animal matters, or substances of animal origin, are principally dealt with, has now been completed, and Dr. Ballard's Report thereon will appear as one of the Appendices to the Report of our Medical Officer. The results of Dr. Ballard's inquiry, so far as it has gone, have been communicated to the Commission appointed by Your Majesty to inquire into Trade Nuisances.

Foreign epidemics.

In the duty which devolves upon us in regard to foreign epidemics, whether in watching the progress of such epidemics with reference to the protection of the public health at home, or as the department of Government to which it belongs to supply other departments through our Medical Officer with medical advice on questions which may be referred to us, we have during the past year been principally concerned with one such epidemic only, the plague. The outbreak of that disease in Mesopotamia in 1874–5–6, to which we referred in our last Report, was renewed in 1877, but has now subsided. We have reason, however, to believe that the disease is at this time existing in another locality in the East, at Resht. A full account by Mr. Radcliffe of its history and progress since the beginning of 1876 will be found in the forthcoming Report of our Medical Officer. The extension of cholera in 1876 beyond the boundaries of India into Affghanistan and Beloochistan, following upon the serious extension of the disease in 1875–6 in India itself, has been a subject of some anxiety to us.

A list of the Returns prepared by us and presented to Parliament during the Session 1876 will be found in the Appendix, p. 404.

All which we humbly submit to Your Majesty.

G. SCLATER-BOOTH,

President.

APPENDICES.

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No. 1.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1875.—MEMORANDUM relative to the joint appointment of MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH or of INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES for two or more SANITARY DISTRICTS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., February 1876.

BY section 189 of the Public Health Act, 1875, every urban sanitary authority is required to appoint, from time to time, fit and proper persons to be Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances; and, by section 190, every rural sanitary authority is required to appoint, from time to time, fit and proper persons to be Medical Officer, or Officers of Health and Inspector, or Inspectors of Nuisances.

By section 191, sub-section 2, it is enacted that the same person may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, be appointed Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances for two or more districts, by the local authorities of such districts; and that the Local Government Board shall, by order, prescribe the mode of such appointment, and the proportions in which the expenses of such appointment and the salary and charges of the officer shall be borne by the authorities.

In those cases in which sanitary authorities, whether urban or rural, propose to make appointments in pursuance of section 191, sub-section 2, the following course of proceeding should be adopted.

Each of the authorities proposing to combine should pass a resolution agreeing to combine with the other authorities in the appointment of the same person as Medical Officer of Health or Inspector of Nuisances, as the case may be; and, when an arrangement has been arrived at as to the period for which the appointment is to be made, the amount of the salary to be paid to the officer when appointed, and the proportions to be borne by each authority, copies of the resolutions embodying the proposals should be transmitted to the Local Government Board for their consideration.

If the proposal be sanctioned by the Board, they will then issue the order required by the statute.

The order will provide :—

(*a.*) For the election of a Joint Committee, to consist of a certain number of members of each authority, upon whom the appointment of the officer will devolve.

(*b.*) For convening a meeting of the Joint Committee, at which the appointment is to be made in the mode prescribed by the order.

(*c.*) For the appointment of the clerk of one of the authorities to act as clerk to the Committee, for the purpose of conducting the requisite proceedings in regard to the appointment.

(*d.*) For the proportions in which the salary and charges of the officer, as well as the expenses of the appointment, including the remuneration of the clerk to the Joint Committee, shall be borne by the several authorities.

(*e.*) For the tenure of office and duties of the officer; and also for his qualification in the case of a Medical Officer of Health.

(*f.*) For the re-appointment, from time to time, of the person elected under the order, provided that the sanitary authorities by whom the appointment was made should be desirous of continuing his appointment for a further period.

When the appointment has been duly made, in pursuance of the order, the clerk to the Joint Committee should forthwith report the appointment to the Local Government Board for their approval.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

No. 2.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.
(36 & 37 Vict. c. 86. Section 3.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
SIR, *15th February* 1876.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to advert to the circular letter which they addressed on the 30th March 1874, to the several Boards of Guardians respecting the provisions of section 3 of the Elementary Education Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 86.)

The Board forwarded, with that letter, a copy of a minute of the Education Department, dated the 18th March 1874, by which it was provided that as regards districts in which bye-laws under section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, were not in force, the Standard of Education to be fixed for the purpose of section 3 of the 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86, should, during the years 1874 and 1875, be the 3rd Standard prescribed by Article 28 of the Code of 1873.

The Board have since been informed that on the expiration of the period to which the Minute of the 18th of March 1874 applied, the subject was again considered by the Education Department, and that by a Minute dated the 31st of December 1875, it is now provided that the Standard of Education for the purpose of the last mentioned enactment shall for the present be the 3rd Standard prescribed by Article 28 of the Code of 1875.

A copy of this Minute is herewith forwarded for the information of the Guardians.

I am, &c.
To JOHN LAMBERT,
The Clerk to the Guardians. *Secretary.*

No. 3.

EDUCATION.—MINUTE of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION fixing the STANDARD OF EDUCATION to be required under the 3rd Section of the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1873.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
The 31st day of December 1875.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Read:—

That part of the 3rd section of the Elementary Education Act, 1873, which prescribes that,—

"Where relief out of the workhouse is given by the guardians or their "order by way of weekly or other continuing allowance to the parent of any "child between five and thirteen years of age, or to any such child, it shall "be a condition for the continuance of such relief that elementary education "in reading, writing, and arithmetic shall (unless either there is some reason-

" able excuse within the meaning of section seventy-four of the principal Act,
" or the child has reached such standard of education as may from time to
" time be fixed for the purpose of this Act, so far as regards any district in
" which byelaws under section seventy-four of the principal Act are in force
" by any such byelaw, and in any other district by a minute of the Edu-
" cation Department, or the child is employed in pursuance of a certificate
" under 'The Agricultural Children Act, 1873,' and is not attending school,)
" be provided for such child, and the guardians shall give such further relief
" (if any) as may be necessary for that purpose."

Resolved :—

That the standard of education to be fixed for the purpose of this section of the aforesaid Act, as regards districts in which byelaws, under section seventy-four of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, are not in force, shall, *for the present*, be the 3rd Standard prescribed by Article 28 of the Code of 1875, viz.:

Reading.—A short paragraph from a more advanced [1] reading book.

Writing.—A sentence slowly dictated once from the same book.

Arithmetic.—Long division and compound rules (money).

[1] *i.e.*, more advanced than the "*Elementary Reading Book*" required by the 2nd Standard of the same Code.

No. 4.

Certificates granted to Teachers by Education Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
13th March 1876.

Sir,

The attention of the Local Government Board having on several occasions been drawn to the difficulty in which the teachers in Poor Law Schools are placed in regard to obtaining the certificates issued by the Education Department, the Board have repeatedly brought the matter under the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, in order that the grievance might, if possible, be remedied.

Their Lordships, after full consideration of the subject, have arrived at, and adhere to the decision, that they cannot issue such certificates except upon the report of an officer of their department as to the practical skill of the teachers to whom the certificates are granted.

Their Lordships, however, have agreed to admit to examination for certificates, teachers in district and workhouse schools, who either—

" (1.) Satisfy Article 47 (*a*) of the new Code (1873); or,
" (2.) Are 21 years of age; have served with credit for at least
" two years in such schools; are recommended by the
" Local Government Board; and hold at the date of the
" examination certificates of efficiency, or certificates of
" competency of the first class."

In a letter dated the 31st July 1875, their Lordships further state, with reference to the complaints which have been made as to provisionally certificated teachers who have been trained in training colleges, not being qualified by their service in poor law schools for their parchment certificates, that, with the view of meeting these complaints, their Lordships " have determined that if a student, on leaving a training
" college, is appointed to a situation as teacher in a workhouse or dis-
" trict school, his service in that school (if not less than two years),
" will be taken into account, if he subsequently removes to a
" public elementary school. If he does so, my Lords will be pre-
" pared to issue his parchment certificate on receiving a favourable
" report on his practical skill as a teacher from one of Her Majesty's

" inspectors, after his visit to a school in which the said teacher has " been employed for a period of not less than three months before the " date of the inspector's visit.

" The period of a teacher's service in a workhouse or district school " will also be taken into account in subsequently revising the certifi- " cate, under Article 55 of the Code.

" The teacher must produce and deliver to Her Majesty's inspector, " for transmission to this office, certificates of good conduct and good " service from the inspector of the Local Government Board charged " with the supervision of the schools in which he has been employed, " and showing the dates and duration of his employment in such " schools.

" These rules will also apply to female teachers."

In the event of any teacher, duly qualified under the regulations first referred to, desiring to sit for examination for a certificate at one of the examinations held in December at the several training schools, an application to that effect should be made by the teacher to the inspector of workhouse or district schools in the district, prior to the 1st of September in each year.

The Board are desirous that these regulations should be generally made known to all teachers in poor law schools ; and they accordingly transmit two copies of them, and request that they may be mounted and hung up in the school rooms, for the information of the teachers.

I am, &c.

To FRAS. FLETCHER,

The Clerk to the Guardians. *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 5.

REGULATIONS of the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION relative to TEACHERS in DISTRICT OR WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

1. The teachers in district and workhouse schools may be admitted to examination for the certificates issued by the Education Department, at the examinations held at the training schools in December in each year:

(i.) Who satisfy Article 47 (A) of the Code 1873:—that is, who have resided as students for one year in training schools under inspection; or,

(ii.) Who are 21 years of age; have served with credit for at least two years in a district or workhouse school; are recommended by the Local Government Board; and hold at the date of examination certificates of efficiency, or certificates of competency of the first class.

2. If a student, on leaving a training college, is appointed to a situation as teacher in a workhouse or district school, his service in that school (if not less than two years) will be taken into account if he subsequently removes to a public elementary school. If he does so, their Lordships will be prepared to issue his parchment certificate on receiving a favourable report on his practical skill as a teacher from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, after his visit to a school in which the said teacher has been employed for a period of not less than three months before the date of the inspector's visit.

The period of a teacher's service in a workhouse or district school will also be taken into account in subsequently revising his certificate, under Article 55 of the Code.

The teacher must then produce and deliver to Her Majesty's Inspector, for transmission to this office, certificates of good conduct and good service from the Inspector of the Local Government Board charged with the supervision of the schools in which he has been employed, and showing the dates and duration of his employment in such schools.

These rules will also apply to female teachers.

In the event of any teacher duly qualified according to regulation No. 1. (i. and ii.) desiring to sit for examination for a certificate at one of the examinations hedl in December at the several training schools, an application to that effect should be made by the teacher to the inspector of workhouse or district schools in the district, prior to the 1st of September in each year.

By Order of the Local Government Board,
FRAS. FLETCHER, *Assistant Secretary.*

No. 6.

REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE ENTRY OF BOYS TO THE ROYAL NAVY.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
10th April 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have been requested by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to cause to be transmitted to the clerks to the various Boards of Guardians, copies of the present regulations for the entry of boys to Her Majesty's Navy; their Lordships having been given to understand that there are many boys in the Unions throughout the country who may be eligible under the regulations, and who may wish to enter the service.

In compliance with this request, I am to forward a copy of these regulations, which you will be good enough to lay before the Guardians, for their consideration.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 7.

REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE ENTRY OF BOYS TO THE ROYAL NAVY.

V. (*Royal Arms.*) R.

WANTED,

FOR THE ROYAL NAVY,

STOUT HEALTHY BOYS,

Of Good Character, from 15 *to* 16½ *Years of Age, and up to the following Standards of Measurement.*

Age.	Height (without shoes).	Round Chest.
15 to 15½	4 feet 10½ inches	29 inches.
15½ to 16	4 „ 11½ „	29½ „
16 to 16½	5 „	30 „

They must have the written consent of their Parents or Guardians, and must sign an engagement to serve for ten years from the date of attaining the age of 18. After 18, they are rated Ordinary Seamen Second Class, and Ordinary and Able Seamen as soon as found qualified.

The advantages of the Service are now very great, and a Boy, by diligence and good conduct, can rise to the rank of a Chief Warrant Officer.

The Scale of Pay is as follows:—

Boys	receive from	£9 2*s.* 6*d.* to £10 12*s.* 11*d.* a year.
Ordinary Seamen	„ „	£18 5*s.* 0*d.* to £22 16*s.* 3*d.* „
Able Seamen	receive	£28 17*s.* 11*d.* „
Petty Officers and Chief Petty Officers receive from		£34 19*s.* 7*d.* to £50 3*s.* 9*d.* „
Warrant Officers and Chief Warrant Officers receive from		£100 to £164 0*s.* 0*d.* „

When a Boy enters he receives gratuities of £5 for outfit and £1 for bedding, and on being rated 1st Class Boy he receives £2 10*s.* for clothing purposes. If he re-enters after completing 10 years' Man's service, he again receives £1 for bedding, and £2 10*s.* for clothing.

In addition, Men get 1*d.* a-day for each Good Conduct Badge, and can receive three. They are awarded Pensions after 20 years' Service or, when Disabled, amounting from £18 to £52 per annum. They can also, when abroad, remit home a large proportion of their pay for the support of their relations.

Boys can send home Money to their Parents or Guardians at the following rates :—

Boys, 1st Class, 8*s.* a month. Boys, 2nd Class, 6*s.* a month.

The supply of Provisions is liberal, and is given at the Government expense.

Boys can be entered in the undermentioned Ships and Places; and all particulars can be obtained on application by letter or otherwise, to

The Captains of H.M. Ships,

Training Ships.

"Impregnable"	at Devonport.
"St. Vincent"	„ Portsmouth.
"Ganges"	„ Falmouth.
"Boscawen"	„ Portland.
"Implacable"	„ Devonport.
"Fisgard"	„ Greenwich.
"Pembroke"	„ Sheerness.
"Nankin"	„ Pembroke.

The Captains of

Coastguard District Ships at	Hull.
	Harwich.
	Southampton.
	Portland.
	Liverpool.
	Queensferry.
	Greenock.
	Foynes (River Shannon).
	Kingstown.
Flagship at	Queenstown.

Drill Ships,

"Dædalus"	at Bristol.
"Castor"	„ North Shields.
"Durham"	„ Sunderland.
"Eagle"	„ Liverpool.
"President"	„ City Canal, London.
"Trincomalee"	„ West Hartlepool.
"Unicorn"	„ Dundee.
"Clyde"	„ Aberdeen.

And the Officers at all Coast Guard Stations.

Also to the Royal Marine Recruiting Officers stationed in the following Towns :—

Birmingham.	Edinburgh.	Hull.	*London.
Bristol.	Exeter.	Leeds.	Reading.
Cambridge.	Gloucester.	Lincoln.	Salisbury.
Derby.	Greenock.	Liverpool.	Taunton

* *Boys raised in the London District are examined on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Recruiting Department in Hemming's Row, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.*

12*th January* 1876.

No. 8.

Byelaws for Hop-pickers.

Public Healh Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
30*th April* 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to bring under the consideration of the sanitary authority the provisions of section 314 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), under which any urban or rural sanitary authority may, if they think fit, make byelaws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking within the district of such authority.

The Board, in 1872, instructed Mr. T. L. Murray Browne, one of their Inspectors, to inquire into the nature of the provision ordinarily made for the accommodation of persons resorting from time to time to

the several hop-growing districts in the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex for the purpose of employment as hop-pickers.

After careful consideration of the results of Mr. Murray Browne's investigation of this subject, the Board were of opinion that, with the view of obviating the possible danger to health from the defective character of the accommodation frequently provided for the class of persons above mentioned, it was desirable that the sanitary authority should be invested with the power of dealing with the matter by means of byelaws. Accordingly a provision, which has been substantially re-enacted in section 314 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was introduced into the Sanitary Laws Amendment Act of 1874.

Under that enactment a draft of proposed byelaws was submitted to the Board by the guardians acting as the rural sanitary authority of the Bromley Union. The Board had reason to believe that these byelaws embodied much of the practical experience of those interested in the hop-growing districts, and in improving the condition of the habitations occupied during the season by hop-pickers.

The Board, therefore, in revising the draft of the proposed byelaws, endeavoured, so far as was consistent with the enactment under which they were framed, to secure the retention of the substantial features of the regulations which had been submitted to them.

Since the confirmation of these byelaws, the Board have had occasion to suggest to various sanitary authorities within the districts referred to the propriety of taking the series as a model for their adoption, and the Board have found that this suggestion has, without exception, commended itself to the sanitary authorities to whom it has been addressed. The Board, therefore, think that they may assume that the byelaws are such as might with advantage be made generally by the sanitary authorities throughout the hop-growing districts. It is evident to the Board that evils seriously threatening the public health are among the consequences which result from the neglect to provide decent lodging and accommodation for the hop-pickers; and in order to obviate these evils they would urge upon the several sanitary authorities the propriety of taking steps to secure, before the commencement of the next hop-picking season, effectual means of enforcing proper accommodation within their respective districts.

The Board forward herewith a copy of the byelaws which they have confirmed for the Bromley Union, and they suggest that each sanitary authority should take an early opportunity of considering the provisions contained in them with a view to their adoption as byelaws applicable to their several districts.

At the same time the Board desire me to direct the attention of the sanitary authority to the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1875, with regard to the making and confirmation of byelaws. By section 182 it is requisite that byelaws made by a local authority under the Act should be under their common seal. No such byelaws are to take effect until after confirmation by the Board, and, before being confirmed, it is necessary that, in accordance with the provisions of section 184, notice of the intention of the local authority to apply for confirmation of the byelaws should have been given in one or more of the local newspapers one month at least before the making of such application. For the same period, too, a copy of the proposed byelaws should be deposited at the office of the local authority for the inspection of the ratepayers.

I am, &c.,

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

No. 9.

Byelaws for securing the decent Lodging and Accommodation of Persons engaged in Hop-picking.

Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. s. 314.)

We, the

do make and ordain the following byelaws for regulating the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking in the district :—

Habitations to which byelaws apply.

I.—The following byelaws shall be applicable to all tents, sheds, barns, hopper-houses, buildings, or other habitations appropriated and used from time to time for the lodging of persons engaged in hop-picking; provided that the byelaws shall not extend to any building occupied as a dwelling-house, or for human habitation, from time to time throughout the year.

Construction, ventilation, and lighting of habitations.

II.—Every person using any such habitation for the lodging of persons engaged in hop-picking shall cause it to be constructed and maintained so that it may be thoroughly clean, dry, and weatherproof at all times when used for the lodging of such persons. He shall cause such habitation in every case to be properly ventilated, and, where practicable, sufficiently lighted.

Allowance of floor space.

III.—No such person shall cause or allow a greater number of adult persons to be received into any such habitation, or any room therein, at any one time, for the purpose of sleeping therein, than may be compatible with the allowance of 16 square feet, at the least, of available floor space in respect of each adult person.

For the purpose of the foregoing provision two children under 10 years of age may be counted as one adult.

Provision of screens for beds.

IV.—Every such person shall cause every room or part of such habitation, which may be appropriated for the reception of adult persons of different sexes, to be so furnished or provided that every bed shall be properly separated from any adjoining bed by a suitable screen or partition, of such material, construction, and size as to secure adequate privacy to the occupant or occupants of such bed.

Cooking-houses.

V.—Every such person shall provide in a safe and suitable position in, or in connexion with, or adjacent to such habitation, a suitable cooking-house, or other place, properly covered or sheltered, in which fires may be safely and readily lighted, and food may be properly cooked, and clothes and other articles may be properly dried. He shall cause such cooking-house or place to be so constructed that for every 15 persons authorised to be received in such habitation a separate fireplace or separate accommodation for the cooking of food, and the drying of clothes and other articles, may be provided.

Water supply.

VI.—Every such person shall (where the same is not otherwise readily available) provide in or upon or in connexion with such habitation, or in some suitable place readily accessible therefrom, such a supply of good and wholesome water as will, at all times, suffice for the reasonable requirements, whether for drinking, cooking, washing, or other purposes, of the several persons received and lodged in such habitation.

Bedding.

VII.—Every such person shall provide for every person received and lodged in such habitation a sufficient supply of clean dry straw, or other clean, dry, and suitable bedding. He shall cause such straw or other bedding to be changed or properly cleansed, from time to time, as often as occasion may require.

Cleansing of habitations and removal of filth.

VIII.—Every such person shall cause every part of the interior of such habitation, and of any cooking-house, privy, or other premises in connexion therewith, to be thoroughly cleansed immediately before any person shall be received to lodge therein, and from time to time, as occasion may require, while the lodgers are retained therein. He shall cause the walls and ceilings of every room constructed of brick, stone, iron, concrete, wood, earth, or plaster to be well and sufficiently lime-washed at least once in every year, and he shall from time to time cause all accumulations or deposits of filth or any offensive or noxious matter to be removed from such habitation or premises, and from the land immediately surrounding such habitation or premises or adjoining thereto.

Privies. IX.—Every such person shall provide, in a suitable position in connexion with such habitation, a sufficient number of privies, properly constructed, for the separate use of each sex.

Penalties. X.—Every person offending against any of these byelaws shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of 5*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of 10*s.* for every day during which the offence shall continue after notice in writing from the sanitary authority. Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made for a breach of any of the foregoing byelaws may, if they see fit, reduce the amount of penalty herein prescribed as they may deem advisable.

No. 10.

Appointment of Public Auditors under the Friendly Societies Act, 1875.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., 6th June 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to transmit herewith for your information, in compliance with a request of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of the conditions under which Public Auditors will hold their appointments under the Friendly Societies' Act of 1875.

It will be seen that by condition 15, as altered in manuscript, District Auditors are authorised to exercise, subject to the assent of this Department previously obtained, the functions of Public Auditors in their respective districts. I am to add, however, that the Board, as at present advised, are not prepared to sanction such appointments, in any case, for a longer period than one year.

I am, &c.
John Lambert,
Secretary.

To
District Auditor.

No. 11.

Conditions under which Public Auditors will hold their Appointments under the Friendly Societies Act of 1875.

1. The country will be divided into districts, and public auditors for each district appointed.

2. The public auditor is bound to accept for audit the accounts of any society within his district which applies to him (the term "society" to include a branch of a society), at the scale of fees hereafter mentioned, the society complying with the terms of these instructions.

3. A society desirous of submitting its accounts to a public auditor must forward all the necessary materials to his office or place of residence, in order to save travelling expenses and loss of time. It will be the duty of the auditor, when applied to, to impress this upon the society. He is not bound to leave his office for the purpose of the audit.

4. The society must, at the same time, forward to the auditor the annual return or general statement of the receipts and expenditure funds and effects of the society, made up in the form for the time being required under the Friendly Societies Act.

5. The auditor is to verify the annual return with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and either to sign the same as found by him to be correct, duly vouched, and in accordance with law, or specially to report to the society in what respects he finds it incorrect, unvouched, or not in accordance with law.

6. The work of the auditor will be strictly confined to auditing, but he has under the Act a right of access to all the books and accounts of the society. In the event

of his discovering errors in the annual return, or the books, accounts, or vouchers submitted to him, they are to be returned (at the cost of the society) for correction, unless the auditor be requested by the society to correct the inaccuracies, in which case he is entitled to claim an additional fee, to be arranged between him and the society.

7. The auditor shall, in all cases, make a report to the society upon the accounts and other documents submitted to him, and, in case he has called for explanation or information from the directors or committee of management, he shall state whether such explanations or information have been given, and whether they have been satisfactory.

8. Rates of payment:—

For auditing the accounts of friendly societies the scale of payment shall be—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
For societies consisting of not more than 100 members -	1	1	0
For societies with over 100 members but not exceeding 500 members, in respect of each 100 members or part thereof	1	1	0
For societies consisting of over 500 members, in respect of the first 500 members - - - - -	5	5	0
(With an additional 10*s.* 6*d.* in respect of each additional 100 members or part thereof.) No fee, however, to exceed 52*l.* 10*s.* unless by special arrangement.			

9. The scale of fees applies only in cases where the society is located within the district assigned to the auditor employed. If a society employs an auditor appointed for any other district, special terms may be arranged.

The auditor may accept audits on terms lower than those of the above scale.

10. Auditors shall hold their appointments from year to year, beginning on the first day of January 1876.

11. They shall send in half-yearly to the Treasury a list containing the names of the societies audited by them during the previous half year, and the fees received from each society.

12. The scale of fees above laid down will only remain in force for the year 1876. At the end of that time it will either be confirmed or altered in such manner as the Treasury may direct.

13. Auditors are requested to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, which affect the exercise of their functions. Their attention is particularly directed to sections 14 and 32 of the Act.

14. The following is the arrangement of districts for the year 1876:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Counties.	No. of Societies (in round numbers).	No. of Auditors.	Residence.
Northumberland and Durham - - -	1,250	3	Newcastle. Durham. Sunderland.
York - - -	1,750	4	Northallerton. Hull. Leeds. Sheffield.
Cumberland and Westmoreland - -	200	1	Carlisle.
Lancashire - - -	2,850	6	Lancaster. Preston. Rochdale. Liverpool. (2.) Manchester.
Cheshire - - -	700	2	Chester. Stockport.
Derbyshire - - -	600	1	Derby.
Notts and Lincoln - -	950	2	Nottingham. Lincoln.
Leicester and Rutland -	550	1	Leicester.
Beds, Hunts, and Cambridge -	500	1	Bedford.

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Counties.	No. of Societies (in round numbers).	No. of Auditors.	Residence.
Norfolk	600	1	Norwich.
Suffolk	500	1	Ipswich.
Essex	500	1	Chelmsford.
Kent	650	1	Canterbury.
Surrey and Sussex	1,100	3	Guildford. Brighton. Chichester.
Hants	450	1	Southampton.
Wilts and Dorset	400	1	Salisbury.
Somerset	500	1	Taunton.
Devon	500	1	Exeter.
Cornwall	250	1	Bodmin.
Gloucester	600	1	Bristol.
Monmouth	550	1	Newport.
Hereford and Worcester	550	1	Worcester.
Warwick	600	1	Birmingham.
Northampton	400	1	Northampton.
Berks and Oxford	400	1	Oxford.
Bucks and Herts	400	1	St. Alban's.
Salop and Stafford	900	2	Shrewsbury. Stafford.
Middlesex	1,350	3	London.
Anglesey Carnarvon Denbigh Flint Merioneth Montgomery	450	1	Denbigh.
Cardigan Radnor Brecon Carmarthen Pembroke	500	1	Carmarthen.
Glamorgan	1,100	3	Swansea. Cardiff. Merthyr.
TOTAL for ENGLAND and WALES	—	50	

SCOTLAND.

Counties.	No. of Auditors.	Residence.
Orkney and Shetland Caithness Sutherland Ross and Cromarty Inverness Nairn Elgin	1	Inverness.
Banff Aberdeen Kincardine	1	Aberdeen.

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

Counties.	No. of Auditors.	Residence.
Forfar, Perth, Stirling, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross	1	Dundee.
Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Berwick	1	Stirling.
Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton, Argyle, Bute	2	Edinburgh.
Ayr	2	Glasgow
Wigtown, Kircudbright, Dumfries	1	Ayr.
TOTAL for SCOTLAND	1	Dumfries.
	10	

IRELAND.

Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Louth, Monaghan, Cavan, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Sligo	1	Belfast.
Meath, Longford, Roscommon, Mayo, Galway, Westmeath, Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford	1	Dublin.
Kilkenny, Queen's County, King's County, Clare, Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Tipperary	1	Cork.
TOTAL for IRELAND	3	

15. Apart from the above arrangement, the auditors of the Local Government Board are authorised to exercise, subject to the sanction of that Board previously obtained, the functions of public auditors in their respective districts, but are not bound to accept any accounts for audit.

16. The Treasury reserves to itself the right of appointing additional auditors if required.

No. 12.

THE DIVIDED PARISHES AND POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1876, (Sections 29 and 37).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
16th September 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith a copy of the Act of last session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to provide for the better arrangement of divided Parishes "and other local areas, and to make sundry amendments in the law "relating to the Relief of the Poor in England." (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61).

The Board desire me to direct your attention specially to the 37th clause of the Act, which empowers District Auditors when an Overseer, from and after the 25th March 1877, shall make and levy any rate or assessment which was not before the passing of the Act subject to be audited by a District Auditor, or by any Auditor or Auditors appointed under or by virtue of the Metropolis Local Management Act, to audit such rate or assessment and the accounts relating thereunto, with the like incidents, consequences, and liabilities, as in the case of the Poor Rate.

The following are rates and assessments not heretofore subject to be audited by the district Auditor :—

Lighting and Watching Rate, 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 90. ss. 9, 33.
Borough or Watch "Pound Rate," 1 Vict. c. 81. s. 31; 2 & 3 Vict. c. 28. ss. 1, 2; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32. ss. 5 and 6.
Burial Board Rate, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 128. s. 13.
Highway Rates—South Wales. 23 & 24 Vict. c. 68. s. 22.
School Board Rate, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 54.

Others may come under your notice.

You must also give your special attention to section 29, which provides for the auditors' duty in respect of the balances claimed by Overseers when their year of office ceases.

You will observe that the Act contains other clauses which will require your attention.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
District Auditor.

No. 13.

METROPOLIS.—VACCINATION AND RE-VACCINATION.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
7th November 1876.

SIR,

REFERRING to the increase of Small-pox in the Metropolis within the last few weeks, and to the probability that the epidemic

which has set in may become serious, the Local Government Board are desirous that the attention of the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians should be at once specially given to the state of vaccination in their respective unions and parishes, with a view to the prompt vaccination of all children or other persons who may not yet have been vaccinated, and to the promotion of re-vaccination amongst adolescents and adults.

I. With regard to the vaccination of children, it appears to the Board of pressing importance that the Guardians should satisfy themselves that the inquiries which the Vaccination Officers are required by their Instructions to make on the Birth Registers in each case of default in vaccination, *immediately on the default arising*, have been and are duly and punctually made.

The Board regret to state that it is within their knowledge that, in many of the Metropolitan unions and parishes, this has not always been the case; and that the inquiries, which ought to be set about as soon as a child has attained the age of three months (at which age vaccination, as a rule, becomes compulsory), have frequently been delayed till the children were five, or even six or more months old. Such delay not only makes the number of young unvaccinated children much larger than it should be, but it increases the difficulty of tracing children, and causes them in many instances to be lost sight of altogether.

The Board trust, therefore, that the Guardians will immediately take such steps as may be necessary to deal effectively with the arrears (if any) which from the above or other causes may have accumulated in the union or parish, and to ensure that in all further cases of default the measures required by the Board's Order of October 31st, 1874, are taken *within the times specified in the Order.*

In the course of the visits which the Vaccination Officers, in the execution of the duty above referred to, have to make, they should now be more than usually diligent in ascertaining, from all available sources of information, whether there are residing in the several localities any other children than those whose names are on their birth-lists who are not vaccinated, and they should lose no time in taking the requisite steps to secure the vaccination of such children.

The small-pox, during the present outbreak, has been as yet confined to a few localities, but the experience of former outbreaks shows that it may speedily be imported into others, until it becomes generally diffused. The extent of mischief, however, which it may do in any locality into which it is imported will mainly depend (1) on the extent to which the inhabitants of the locality are already protected by vaccination, and (as regards adolescents and adults) by re-vaccination; and (2) on the promptitude of the measures taken, immediately upon the importation of the disease, to secure the vaccination or re-vaccination of any who may then be unprotected.

The Vaccination Officer, therefore, on learning of such importation, should immediately make inquiries (if need be from house to house) as to vaccination throughout the locality; and he should, besides his express duty of seeing that all children illegally unvaccinated are vaccinated as soon as possible, impress on parents of unvaccinated children under the age of three months the extreme danger under the circumstances of delaying the vaccination, and represent, as far as he has opportunity, to adolescents and adults who have not been successfully re-vaccinated since they grew up, the importance of re-vaccination.

It is desirable that arrangements should be made with the Medical Officers of Health and Districts Medical Officers, whereby the Vacci-

nation Officer may be informed of any outbreak of small-pox which may occur within their respective districts, and that medical practitioners generally should be invited to give him similar information.

The Board are well aware that in some unions and parishes assistance will be required by the Vaccination Officers, to enable these measures to be carried out with the promptitude which is requisite; and the Board will give their immediate attention to any proposal which the Guardians, on reviewing the circumstances of their union or parish, may think it necessary to make in this respect.

II. With regard to the Re-vaccination of adolescents and adults, the Board would call particular attention to the official Memorandum on this subject, of which copies are enclosed, and would suggest the importance of making known as widely as possible the information and advice it contains. The younger part of the population having become (under the operation of the Vaccination Act, 1871,) so extensively protected as they are, it is among adolescents and adults that the chief part of the small-pox mortality in England now takes place. Yet it is a matter almost of demonstration that, even amongst them, timely re-vaccination would prevent (except in the rarest cases) any such mortality.

The publication of the information conveyed in the Memorandum should be accompanied by a statement of the arrangements for Public Vaccination in the union or parish. And with reference to Regulation IV. of the Order of Council of 18th February 1868, the public should be made aware that, under the present circumstances of the Metropolis, re-vaccination at the public station may be had, free of expense, by all persons above *twelve* years of age who have not already been successfully re-vaccinated.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 14.

RE-VACCINATION.—MEMORANDUM referred to in the foregoing Circular.

By vaccination in infancy, if thoroughly well performed and successful, most people are completely insured, for their whole lifetime, against an attack of small-pox; and in the proportionately few cases where the protection is less complete, small-pox, if it be caught, will, in consequence of the vaccination, generally be so mild a disease as not to threaten death or disfigurement. If, however, the vaccination in early life have been but imperfectly performed, or have from any other cause been but imperfectly successful, the protection against small-pox is much less satisfactory; neither lasting so long, nor, while it lasts, being nearly so complete as the protection which first-rate vaccination gives. In consequence of the large amount of imperfect vaccination which has till very recent years existed, the population contains very many persons who, though nominally vaccinated and believing themselves to be protected against small-pox, are really liable to infection, and may in some cases contract as severe forms of small-pox as if they had never been vaccinated. Partly because of the existence of this large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantine vaccination sometimes in process of time loses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that *all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, undergo* RE-VACCINATION. Generally speaking, the best time of life for Re-vaccination is about the time when growth is completing itself, say from 15 to 18 years of age; and persons in that period of life ought not to delay their Re-vaccination till times when there shall be special alarm of small-pox: first, because they can never tell how soon, or by what chance, they may (even at times when there is little prevalence of that disease) be exposed to its infection; and secondly, because

of the much more advantageous conditions under which the Re-vaccination can be performed when it can be done leisurely, than when it has to be done under the pressure caused by a panic. When, however, small-pox becomes epidemic, not only should all persons above 15 years of age who had hitherto neglected to have themselves re-vaccinated be very careful to neglect it no longer, but in proportion as there is prevalence of small-pox in any neighbourhood, or as individuals are from personal circumstances likely to meet chances of infection, even the age of 15 should not be waited for, especially not by young persons whose marks of previous vaccination are unsatisfactory. *The rule applicable to circumstances of special danger is this: that every one past childhood on whom Re-vaccination has not before been successfully performed, should without delay be re-vaccinated.*

Re-vaccination, once properly and successfully performed, *does not appear ever to require repetition.* The nurses and other servants of the London Small-Pox Hospital, when they enter the service (unless it be certain that they have already had small-pox), are invariably submitted to vaccination, which in their case generally is Re-vaccination, and is never afterwards repeated; and so perfect is the protection, that though the nurses live in the closest and most constant attendance on small-pox patients, and though also the other servants are in various ways exposed to special chances of infection, the Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, during his forty-one years of office there, has never known small-pox affect any one of these nurses or servants.

Legal provisions for Re-vaccination are made in the 8th Section of the Vaccination Act, 1867, in Section IV. of the Regulations which the Lords of the Council under authority of that Act issued in their Order of February 18th, 1868, and in the 9th Section of the Vaccination Act, 1871. Under these provisions, *Re-vaccination is now performed by all Public Vaccinators at their respective Vaccinating Stations;* and, so far as is not inconsistent with the more imperative claims for primary vaccination, *any person coming within the terms of these provisions may, on applying to the Public Station of the District in which he resides, obtain Re-vaccination free of personal cost.*

EDWARD C. SEATON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

Local Government Board,
October 17th, 1876.

Section VIII. of the Vaccination Act, 1867, is as follows:—"The provisions of "the contracts entered into before this Act comes into operation shall not, after the "thirty-first day of December next, apply to the cases of persons who, having "been previously successfully vaccinated, shall be re-vaccinated; but if the Lords "of Her Majesty's Council shall have issued or shall hereafter issue regulations "in respect of the Re-vaccination of persons who may apply to be re-vaccinated, "which such Lords are hereby authorised to do, the Guardians shall pay, in respect "of every case of successful re-vaccination performed in conformity with such "regulations under such contracts or under new contracts entered into after the date "hereof, a sum amounting to two-thirds of the fee payable upon each case of successful primary vaccination."

Section IV. of the Regulations issued by the Lords of the Council in their Order of February 18, 1868, is as follows:—"The performance of Re-vaccination by the "Public Vaccinator on persons applying to him for that purpose shall be limited in "each case by the following conditions—(1) that, so far as the Public Vaccinator "can ascertain, the applicant has attained the age of fifteen years, or if, during any "immediate danger of small-pox, the age of twelve years, and has not before been "successfully re-vaccinated; and (2) that, in the Public Vaccinator's judgment, the "proposed Re-vaccination is not for any sufficient medical reason undesirable; and "(3) that the Public Vaccinator can afford Vaccine Lymph for the purpose without "in any degree postponing the claims which are made on him for the performance "of primary vaccination in his district."

Section IX. of the Vaccination Act, 1871, is as follows:—"Where the operation of "re-vaccinating any person is performed on the application of such person by the "Public Vaccinator without charge to such person, the Public Vaccinator shall "deliver to such person a notice requiring him to attend at the same place on the "same day in the following week, in order that he may be inspected and the result "of the operation ascertained, and stating that in default he will be liable as in this "section mentioned, and the Public Vaccinator, if required, shall deliver to the "person re-vaccinated a certificate of the result of the operation of Re-vaccination; "and if such person fail to comply with such notice, or to permit the Public Vaccinator or his deputy to ascertain the result of the operation, he shall pay a fee for such "Re-vaccination of two shillings and sixpence, which fee shall be a debt due from

" him to the Guardians of the union or parish in which such Public Vaccinator acts, " and all such fees shall be paid to and all expenses of the Guardians incurred under " this section shall be paid out of the fund out of which the expenses of the Guar- " dians under the principal Act are paid."

No. 15.

THE DIVIDED PARISHES AND POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1876 (Section 1).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
21st November 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to call your attention to section 1 of the Act of last Session (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61.), termed "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," which provides that:—"Where any parish shall be divided so as to " have its parts or any of them isolated in some other parish or parishes, " or otherwise detached, the Local Government Board may, as and " when they shall see fit, after local inquiry to be held upon notice duly " given to the clerk of the peace of the county or counties in which " the parts of the parish are situated, and in the parishes to be affected " in the manner prescribed, or usually adopted therein for the pub- " lication of parochial notices, make an order, to take effect at the " expiration of some period not less than three months from the day " when a copy of such order shall have been sent to the overseers, " either for constituting separate parishes out of the divided parish, or " for amalgamating some of the parts thereof with the parish or parishes " in which the same may be locally included, or to which they may be " annexed, as shall appear to such Board to be most convenient, and " providing, where requisite, for a change of the county of the parish " or part of a parish."

As the Board are desirous of putting this provision of the Act into execution, they direct me to request that you will assist them in this respect, by supplying them with such information as you possess or can obtain in reference to the parishes within your union, which come within the section above quoted.

The particulars with which the Board require to be furnished are indicated by the enclosed Form of Return transmitted to you in duplicate, and the Board request that you will give your early attention to this subject, and return one of the Forms duly filled up as early as practicable.

You will observe that one of the questions required to be answered with respect to the detached parts of the divided parishes in your union, is whether amalgamation with another parish or formation of a new parish is preferable, and upon this question, as well as the one in the succeeding column, you will not fail to ascertain the views of the guardians.

I am to add that the term "parish" as used in the return is not intended to designate the ecclesiastical parish, but to include every place for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

I am, &c.,

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

No. 16.

Union. RETURN OF DIVIDED PARISHES.

1. NAMES OF DIVIDED PARISHES.*	2. Separate parts in each case, designating each part by Name or Number.	3. If the separate part is wholly surrounded by one Parish, the Name of such Parish.	4. If the separate part adjoins two or more Parishes, the Names of such Parishes.	5. Estimated Acreage of each separate part.	6. Estimated Population of each separate part.	7. Rateable Value of each separate part.†	8. Whether amalgamation or formation of a New Parish is desirable.	9. If amalgamation is proposed, to what Parish the part is to be added.	10. Whether any Opposition is likely to be expected.	REMARKS (if any).‡
				A. R. P.		£				

* The term "Parish" in this Return means every place for which a separate Overseer is or can be appointed.

† Fractions of a £ need not be entered.

‡ If the Parish wholly surrounding the detached part is not in the same Union or County as the detached part, it should be so stated, and the name of the Union or County should be given in this column.

Dated the day of 187 .

Clerk to the Guardians of the above-named Union.

No. 17.

PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT, 1875 (Section 13).

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
6th December 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the Sanitary Authority to the 13th section of the Public Works Loans Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 89.) which requires that all Local Authorities intending to borrow from the Public Works Loan Commissioners should send to the Commissioners, on or before the 31st instant, a statement of the new loans or instalments of loans already granted, which the Authorities may probably apply to borrow during the ensuing financial year, viz., that commencing on the 1st of April 1877.

The Board are desirous of reminding the sanitary authority of the obligation imposed upon them by the statute to give notice of their application within the prescribed period, should they contemplate borrowing from the Commissioners within the year in question. Unless this condition is complied with, the Commissioners are not empowered, except with the permission of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to make an advance under the Act; and the Board think it right to state that they have received a communication from their Lordships, from which it would appear that in future they will consider it their duty not to dispense with a strict performance of the requirement above referred to.

The Board may add, that intending borrowers can obtain the requisite forms for the statement of the sums which will probably be required by them on application to the Public Works Loan Commissioners at 3, Bank Buildings, London, E.C.

I am, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To the Clerk to the
Sanitary Authority.

No. 18.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR SMALL-POX CASES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
9th December 1876.

SIR,

THE outbreak of small-pox having unfortunately within the past few weeks increased to such an extent as to render the hospital accommodation at present at the disposal of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District inadequate to meet the wants of the Metropolis, the Local Government Board consider it necessary to draw the special attention of the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians to the subject.

As the Guardians are doubtless aware the managers are adopting all the means in their power to obtain the necessary additional accommodation. Their efforts in this direction were aided by the Board, who placed at their disposal a building at Battersea belonging to the Guardians of the Westminster Union, which, from its complete isolation, and its proximity to certain parts of the Metropolis, which contribute a large proportion of the total number of patients, is specially suited to the

purpose. The accommodation afforded by this building would have been available at the present date, and would possibly have sufficed to meet the needs of the case until the completion of other buildings now in progress, but unfortunately, the Guardians of the Westminster Union, although at first assenting to the arrangement, have since interposed obstacles which have placed the Metropolis at large in a very serious difficulty.

The Board think it right to advert to the fact that, on the occasion of the small-pox epidemic of 1870–71, many of the Boards of Guardians in the Metropolis rendered very valuable services in supplementing the efforts of the managers. It appears to the Board that similar efforts might be made with great advantage on the present occasion, and they therefore, deem it desirable that the Guardians should take the matter into their immediate consideration, with the view of deciding what provision they can at once make for the treatment of their own cases, in some separate building, pending the completion of further arrangements by the managers.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk to the Guardians to the

HUGH OWEN, junior,
Assistant Secretary.

[*Sent to each of the Metropolitan Unions and Parishes except Westminster*].

No. 19.

DISALLOWANCES IN RESPECT OF BALANCES PAID TO OUTGOING OVERSEERS.

(39 & 40 Vict. c. 61. s. 29.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
11th December 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw your attention to the provisions of section 29 of the "Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876" (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61).

It will be seen, on reference to the second paragraph of that section, that where, before the passing of the Act, disallowances and surcharges in respect of any accounts due at or prior to the 25th of March last have been made on the ground of illegality in the repayment out of subsequent rates of sums which overseers may have advanced out of their own resources for parochial purposes, such disallowances and surcharges, if not already remitted, shall, by the operation of the Act, be discharged, unless the Board shall in any case otherwise direct.

The Board have now under their consideration several appeals against disallowances made before the passing of the Act referred to, in respect of expenditure such as that above-mentioned; and in these and other similar cases which may hereafter be brought to their notice, the Board, unless satisfied that there are sufficient reasons for excluding the appellants from the beneficial operation of section 29, will inform the several parties of the effect of that enactment, and that the disallowances need not be remitted by the Board, as they are discharged by the statute.

In order that the Board may be enabled, as each case comes before them, to ascertain readily whether there is *primâ facie* any reason to suppose that the result of a full investigation of the facts will justify a

direction to withdraw the case from the operation of the statute, they request that you will furnish them with the particulars of the several cases (if any) in which you may consider that the circumstances are such as to warrant the interposition of the Board to prevent the application of the statute for the purpose above referred to.

Unless the Board receive from you, in the course of a fortnight, a reply to the contrary, they will assume that there are not in your district any outstanding cases in which you will deem it expedient to suggest their interference, with a view to prevent the discharge of the disallowance.

I am, &c.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

To
District Auditor.

No. 20.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876.

(39 & 40 Vict. c. 79.)

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
30th December 1876.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the Guardians to the provisions of the "Elementary Education Act, 1876," so far as they concern the powers and duties of the Guardians and the School Attendance Committee to be appointed by them under the Act, with respect to the payment of school fees and the enforcement of attendance at school.

Although the Board do not propose to enter into a detailed explanation of the numerous sections which relate to these subjects, it will doubtless be useful to direct the attention of the Guardians to some of the more important provisions in which they are interested, and which may be conveniently dealt with under two principal heads, viz. (1) those which more immediately concern the Guardians themselves, and (2) those which apply to the School Attendance Committee.

As to the Guardians.

One of the chief duties which the Act imposes upon the Guardians is the appointment of a School Attendance Committee, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act relative to the employment of children and their attendance at school, in the several parishes and parts of parishes in the Union which are not within the district of a school board, a municipal borough, or an urban sanitary district. Such urban sanitary district, however, must not be or comprise a municipal borough, must be co-extensive with some parish or parishes not within the jurisdiction of a school board, and must have, according to the last census, a population of not less than 5,000. Moreover, the urban sanitary authority must have been authorised by the Education Department to appoint a Committee for such district.

The Committee are to be appointed annually, and are to consist of not more than twelve nor less than six Guardians of the union, of whom one-third at least are to be *ex officio* Guardians, if there are sufficient *ex officio* Guardians to make up that number.

The Guardians may, however, from time to time and within the specified limits, add to or diminish the number of members of the Committee, and it is to be observed that where an urban sanitary district is

not and does not comprise a borough, and is not wholly within the jurisdiction of a school board, and is not a district for which a separate School Attendance Committee can with the sanction of the Education Department be appointed, the urban sanitary authority may appoint such number of their own members, not exceeding three, as the Education Department may allow, to be members of the School Attendance Committee of the union in addition to the members appointed by the Guardians.

It will be seen by reference to Rule 6 of the second schedule to the Act, that the Committee are to be appointed at the first meeting after the annual election of Guardians, or some other meeting fixed with the approval of the Local Government Board for the purpose; and a question has arisen whether, as the Act comes into operation on the 1st of January next, the Guardians may not after that day, at a meeting to be fixed with the approval of the Board, appoint a Committee to act until the annual election of the Guardians in April next. The Board, however, after a careful consideration of the rule referred to in connection with other provisions of the Act, have arrived at the conclusion that the alternative conferred by the rule can only be exercised in those cases where the Guardians have made default in appointing a Committee at the first meeting after the annual election, and, consequently, that such default cannot arise until after the ensuing annual election of Guardians. The Board may add that their opinion on this point coincides with that entertained by the Education Department.

Another important duty which has for the first time been cast upon the Guardians by the Act is that of paying the school fees at a public elementary school, for the children of parents who, although not paupers, are unable by reason of poverty to pay the ordinary school fees for such children.

It is requisite, however, that the Guardians should be satisfied in each case of the inability of the parent to pay the fee, and the amount to be paid by the Guardians is limited to the ordinary school fee, not exceeding 3*d.* a week, or such part thereof as the parent is, in the opinion of the Guardians, unable to pay; and it must be observed that the fees in these cases are not to be charged to the common fund of the union, but to the particular parish in which the parent is resident.

The selection of the school, subject to the condition of its being a public elementary school, rests with the parent.

With respect to the children of paupers, the Guardians will observe that the Act imposes on them obligations almost similar to those contained in section three of the Elementary Education Act, 1873; but there are two alterations in the law which deserve special notice.

In the first place, the provisions in the Act of 1873 only applied to a child between five and thirteen years of age, whereas by the present Act the limit is extended to the age of fourteen years, as the term "child" as used in the Act is defined by section 48 to mean a child between the age of five and fourteen years.

In the second place, the fee to be paid was limited to one farthing for each attendance, but when the present Act comes into operation the Guardians will be enabled to pay a fee equal in amount to that allowed for non-pauper children, viz., the ordinary school fee not exceeding 3*d.* a week.

In a circular letter which the Board issued on the 30th of March 1874, they expressed an opinion that where children came under the operation of any of the Acts regulating the education of children employed in labour, and were under efficient instruction for the times required by such Act, there would be a "reasonable excuse" for not

attending school for the longer period contemplated by the Act of 1873. A case, however, has recently been decided in the Divisional Court of Appeal from Inferior Courts (" Bury v. Cherryholm," L. R. 1, Ex. D. 457), which renders it necessary that the Board should qualify their opinion to this extent, viz., that where there exists a school board in any district who have by a byelaw required the attendance of children at school, the byelaw overrides the statutory provisions of the Acts referred to, so that the attendance at school under those Acts will not be a sufficient compliance with the provisions applicable to the out-door relief of paupers, if at the same time the byelaw is disregarded.

The Board may observe that section 50 of the Act of the last session appears to them to support the principle of this decision.

Another obligation which is imposed upon the Guardians is, in certain cases, where an order has been made upon a parent to contribute to the cost of his child in a certified day industrial school, to give him sufficient relief to pay the amount, or so much as they consider him unable to pay. In these cases the money so given is to be charged to the parish in like manner as the school fees of non-pauper children.

For the purpose of obtaining payment of the expenses of the School Attendance Committee, it will devolve upon the Guardians to raise the necessary amount by precepts on the several parishes or parts of parishes within the jurisdiction of the Committee according to their rateable value.

Provision is made for the levy of a separate rate or an addition to the poor rate in those cases where parts only of parishes are within the jurisdiction of the School Attendance Committee.

As to the School Attendance Committee.

One of the first duties of the Committee will be to publish the provisions of the Act within their jurisdiction in such way as may seem to them best calculated for making the same known. Reference has already been made to the obligations imposed upon them, of enforcing the provisions of the Act with regard to the employment of children and their attendance at school, but it is to be observed that the enforcement of the Act in the case of children employed in factories, workshops, and mines will rest with the Home Office inspectors, the Committee assisting them by information and otherwise.

There are numerous other provisions relating to the functions of the Committee, of which it will on this occasion be sufficient to refer to the following :—

It is incumbent on the Committee, on being informed of cases of children liable to be sent to industrial schools under the present Act, or under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, to take proceedings, unless they think it inexpedient to do so.

They are required to report to the Education Department any infraction of section seven of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, which prescribes regulations for the conduct of public elementary schools, and to furnish to that Department such returns as may be called for by them.

Another duty of the Committee will be to make byelaws for any parish as to the attendance of children at school, on the ratepayers making a requisition for that purpose in the manner prescribed by the Act, and when such byelaws are made, to enforce them.

The Committee are empowered, for the discharge of their duties, to require from registrars, in addition to certified copies of entries in particular cases, general returns of births and deaths of children, and to pay for such returns a fee not exceeding 2*d.* for every birth and death entered in the return.

The Committee are also empowered to appoint local Committees for different parishes or other areas in their district, to give them such aid and information as they may require.

A Local Committee may consist of not less than three persons, being either wholly members of the Board of Guardians, or partly such members and partly other persons.

They may also, by notice, exempt for certain periods from the restrictions contained in the Act, children above the age of eight years for the necessary operations of husbandry and the ingathering of crops; but such periods are not to exceed in the whole six weeks between the 1st of January and the 31st of December in any year. A copy of such notice must be sent to the Education Department and to the overseers of every parish within the jurisdiction of the Committee, for publication in the same way as parochial notices.

If the Committee make default in their duty, the Education Department may appoint persons for a period not exceeding two years to perform the duty of the defaulting Committee to the exclusion of the Committee, and the remuneration and expenses of such persons, as certified by the Education Department, will be recoverable from the Guardians.

With respect to officers, it will be seen that the clerk to the Guardians is to act as clerk to the Committee, and that the Committee may, with the approval of the Guardians and the Local Government Board, direct and pay one or more of the officers of the Guardians to assist in the execution of the Act, and, if necessary, appoint and pay other officers for that purpose.

The Committee cannot incur any expense without the consent of the Guardians.

Concluding Observations.

The Act of 1873 contained no express provisions as to the mode of charging the expenses incurred by the officers of Guardians in the publication of notices under the direction of the Education Department. The present Act, however, supplies this defect, by directing that such expenses may be charged to the parish in respect of which such expenses are incurred.

It will be observed that the Act empowers the Local Government Board to make rules and regulations with reference to its execution, in like manner as in the case of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, and the Board have under their consideration the orders which it may be necessary to issue under the power thus conferred.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that applications by non-pauper parents for the payment of the school fees for their children, will require to be investigated by the Guardians and their officers with as much care as applications by paupers for relief; and the Board are desirous that until special regulations are issued by them on this subject, both classes of applications should, as far as practicable, be dealt with by the Guardians in the same manner.

The applications from non-pauper parents should be separately entered in an application and report book, and the orders of the Guardians should be entered by the clerk in an order book, so that the cases may be regularly recorded, and the requisite means afforded for checking the accounts.

I am, &c.

To JOHN LAMBERT,

The Clerk to the Guardians. *Secretary.*

No. 21.

Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health appointed under Board's Orders of 11th November 1872.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W., 30th December 1876.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you, herewith, copies of instructions which have been prepared by the medical officer of the Board with reference to the Annual Reports which are to be made by Medical Officers of Health appointed under the Board's Order of the 11th November 1872; and I am to request that one of the copies may, without delay, be sent to each Medical Officer of Health in the Rural [or Urban] Sanitary District. I am also to enclose forms for use by the Medical Officers of Health in making their Reports for 1876, three copies of which should, at the same time, be sent to each of them.

The Board attach much importance to the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health. If carefully made in accordance with the instructions, the Reports will afford valuable information and assistance both to the Sanitary Authority and to the Board. It is also important that they should be made within a reasonable time from the close of the year to which they relate, and the Board rely upon receiving, within the time specified, the copies which are to be transmitted to them.

I am, &c.

To the Clerk to the Rural [or Urban] Sanitary Authority.

John Lambert, *Secretary.*

No. 22.

Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Every Medical Officer of Health, appointed under the Order of the Local Government Board dated the 11th November 1872, is required to make an annual report with regard to each Sanitary District, or division of a District, which is under his superintendence. This report is to be for the year ending the 31st of December, or, if the officer at that date has not been in office for a whole year, then for so much of the year as has elapsed since his appointment. The report is to be made to the Sanitary Authority, and a copy of it is to be sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the Local Government Board. It should be made as soon as practicable after the expiration of the year to which it relates. The Medical Officer of Health ought not, in general, to have any difficulty in doing this within a month or six weeks; but if from any special circumstances the report cannot be completed within six weeks, it should be understood that the delay must not be indefinite, and that the report, complete or incomplete, should be in the hands of the Sanitary Authority within, at most, three months from the end of the year. The Board's copy of the report should be forwarded to them when the original is sent to the Sanitary Authority, except where the report is likely to be printed by order of the Authority. In such cases the Board need only be supplied with a printed copy. But in all cases in which the report cannot be sent to the Board within six weeks from the end of the year, they should be informed by the Medical Officer of Health as to the reason for the delay.

Article 14 of section IV. of the Board's Order (a copy of which section is printed below) provides that the annual report is to contain information as to the sickness and deaths that have occurred during the year; the measures taken in order to prevent the spread of disease; and the proceedings of the Medical Officer of Health.

It would be well if the report, so far as it relates to the Medical Officer of Health's proceedings, were, in the main, the same in arrangement as the articles which deal with these proceedings; thus stating first what has been done under articles 1—3, which make it the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to inform himself as to the sanitary state of the district, and to make the inquiries and inspections necessary for this purpose; next, the advice which has been given to the Sanitary Authority under articles 4 and 5; and, lastly, the action he has taken under articles 6—10 in the several matters therein referred to.

As regards the duties imposed under these several articles, each of which will thus be reported on, special attention should be had to the provisions of article 3, which directs systematic inspections of the district to be made by the Medical Officer of Health, apart from the inquiries which under other articles of the Order he has to make into particular outbreaks of disease, or into unwholesome conditions to which his attention may have been specially called by complaints or otherwise. The object of these systematic inspections is that the Medical Officer of Health may assure himself that he is well acquainted with all the discoverable circumstances which are likely to affect the public health in his district. How often these inspections require to be made, and how detailed the inquiries should be, must be determined by the particular circumstances of the locality. In some neighbourhoods a house-to-house inspection should as far as practicable be made; in others this may not be needful; but every Medical Officer of Health should at certain times set himself to examine into the state of his District, devoting some time to each portion of it, so as to be sure that no part escapes his notice. In making such an inspection the Medical Officer of Health will usually require the assistance of the Inspector of Nuisances. Of these inspections, of the judgment he has formed thereon as to the sanitary state of his District, and of the advice he has in consequence given to the Sanitary Authority, and the action taken by the Authority thereon, the annual report should contain a full account.

As regards the tabular statements of sickness and mortality (forms for which statements are now issued by the Board) only one observation appears to be needful. The district under the superintendence of a Medical Officer of Health will often contain several parts evidently differing in their circumstances, or having very different death rates, either of all registered deaths, or of those from some particular disease or class of diseases. The observation of these differences can scarcely fail to lead to valuable information, and it is in view of those differences that in article 14 the tabular statements are required to be classified according to *localities*, and that provision for such a classification is made in the enclosed forms for returns of deaths In the absence of any ascertained differences of the above sort, it will still be desirable to classify the deaths of the district according to the part of the district in which they occur; and for this purpose any areas of known population (such as parishes, townships, or wards) may be taken as representing "*localities*" for the purposes of the Order. Classification on this basis will be likely to lead to the discovery of real differences when the returns for several years can be compared together.

Having regard to the imperfect character of the information which is obtainable as to non-fatal sickness, such a classification cannot, it seems, be generally attempted in the sickness returns; but in particular cases Medical Officers of Health may be able, and may find it useful, so as to classify the pauper sickness of which they receive information.

What has been said above with regard to the information which an annual report should contain must be understood, not as suggesting that the report should be limited to these subjects, or that more detailed or differently arranged tabular statements may not be added, but as indicating the minimum of information which will satisfy the requirements of the Board's Order. Many Medical Officers of Health will doubtless, and with great advantage to the administration of their district, give much more detailed information than they are actually required to furnish, and will give especial prominence to the questions to which they have been led by the circumstances of the past year to devote particular attention, or in the investigation of which they may have arrived at valuable conclusions. Any information of this kind will be gladly received by the Local Government Board.

EDWARD C. SEATON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

Local Government Board,
December 1876.

EXTRACT from the GENERAL ORDER of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD of the 11th November 1872, as to MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH.

SECTION IV. —*Duties.*

The following shall be the duties of a Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Sanitary District for which he is appointed; or if he shall be appointed for more than one District, or for a part of a District, then in respect of each of such Districts, or of such part:—

(1.) He shall inform himself as far as practicable respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the District.

(2.) He shall inquire into and ascertain by such means as are at his disposal the causes, origin, and distribution of diseases within the District, and ascertain to what extent the same have depended on conditions capable of removal or mitigation.

(3.) He shall by inspection of the District, both systematically at certain periods, and at intervals as occasion may require, keep himself informed of the conditions injurious to health existing therein.

(4.) He shall be prepared to advise the Sanitary Authority on all matters affecting the health of the District, and on all sanitary points involved in the action of the Sanitary Authority; and, in cases requiring it, he shall certify, for the guidance of the Sanitary Authority, or of the Justices, as to any matter in respect of which the Certificate of a Medical Officer of Health or a Medical Practitioner is required as the basis or in aid of sanitary action.

(5.) He shall advise the Sanitary Authority on any question relating to health involved in the framing and subsequent working of such byelaws and regulations as they may have power to make.

(6.) On receiving information of the outbreak of any contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character within the District, he shall visit the spot without delay and inquire into the causes and circumstances of such outbreak, and advise the persons competent to act as to the measures which may appear to him to be required to prevent the extension of the disease, and, so far as he may be lawfully authorised, assist in the execution of the same.

(7.) On receiving information from the Inspector of Nuisances that his intervention is required in consequence of the existence of any nuisance injurious to health, or of any overcrowding in a house, he shall, as early as practicable, take such steps authorised by the Statutes in that behalf as the circumstances as the case may justify and require.

(8.) In any case in which it may appear to him to be necessary or advisable, or in which he shall be so directed by the Sanitary Authority, he shall himself inspect and examine any animal, carcase, meat, poultry, game, flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables, corn, bread, or flour, exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and intended for the food of man, which is deemed to be diseased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for the food of man; and if he finds that such animal or article is deceased, or unsound, or unwholesome, or unfit for the food of man, he shall give such directions as may be necessary for causing the same to be seized, taken, and carried away, in order to be dealt with by a Justice according to the provisions of the Statutes applicable to the case.

(9.) He shall perform all the duties imposed upon him by any byelaws and regulations of the Sanitary Authority, duly confirmed, in respect of any matter affecting the public health, and touching which they are authorised to frame byelaws and regulations.

(10.) He shall inquire into any offensive process of trade carried on within the District, and report on the appropriate means for the prevention of any nuisance or injury to health therefrom.

(11.) He shall attend at the office of the Sanitary Authority, or at some other appointed place, at such stated times as they may direct.

(12.) He shall from time to time report, in writing, to the Sanitary Authority, his proceedings, and the measures which may require to be adopted for the improvement or protection of the public health in the District. He shall in like manner report with respect to the sickness and mortality within the District, so far as he has been enabled to ascertain the same.

(13.) He shall keep a book or books, to be provided by the Sanitary Authority, in which he shall make an entry of his visits, and notes of his observations and instructions thereon, and also the date and nature of applications made to him, the date and result of the action taken thereon, and of any action taken on previous reports, and shall produce such book or books, whenever required, to the Sanitary Authority.

(14.) He shall also prepare an annual report, to be made to the end of December in each year, comprising tabular statements of the sickness and mortality within the District, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities, and a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease. The report shall also contain an account of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Sanitary Acts, so far as such proceedings relate to conditions dangerous or injurious to health, and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the Sanitary Authority has power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have been so required and taken in respect of the same during the year. It shall also record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, bakehouses, and workshops.

(15.) He shall give immediate information to the Local Government Board of any outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease within the District, and shall transmit to the Board, on forms to be provided by them, a Quarterly Return of the sickness and deaths within the District. and also a copy of each annual and of any special report.

(16.) In matters not specifically provided for in this Order, he shall observe and execute, so far as the circumstances of the District may require, the instructions of the Local Government Board on the duties of Medical Officers of Health, and all the lawful orders and directions of the Sanitary Authority applicable to his office.

(17.) Whenever the Diseases Prevention Act of 1855 is in force within the District, he shall observe the directions and regulations issued under that Act by the Local Government Board, so far as the same relate to or concern his office.

(18.) Where more than one Medical Officer of Health shall be appointed by a Sanitary Authority, such Authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board, may either assign to each of the Officers a portion of the District, or may distribute the duties of Medical Officer of Health amongst such officers.

No. 23.—TABLE of MORTALITY and SICKNESS in the _____ Division of the _____ Sanitary District of _____ 1876.

For the twelve calendar months ending December 31st, 1876. (Prepared in accordance with Notes on back of Sheet.) [*See next page.*]

NAME OF DISEASE.	(A.) DEATHS (among all classes) registered as having occurred in the District or Division.				(B.) SICKNESS and DEATHS among Paupers.				(C.) If there be any Hospital or other Public Medical Institution in or near the District or Division, the subjoined columns are to be filled up.					
	Total Deaths registered as above; including those entered in columns IV. and V.		Deaths of Persons who have come into the District or Division with their fatal illness upon them.		Sickness and Deaths among out-door paupers; and among any paupers who belong to the District or Division, and have been removed into the Workhouse on account of illness; whether the Workhouse be within or without the District or Division.				IN-PATIENTS. Sickness and Deaths in such institutions among inmates WHO BELONG TO the District or Division.				OUT-PATIENTS. New cases of Sickness among persons WHO BELONG TO the District or Division, and are out-patients of Hospitals or patients of Dispensaries.	
					New Cases.		Deaths.		New Cases.		Deaths.			
	Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5 years and upwards.	Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5 years and upwards.	Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5 years and upwards.	Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5 years and upwards.	Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5 years and upwards.	Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5 years and upwards.	Aged under 5 years.	Aged 5 years and upwards.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.
Small-pox														
Measles														
Scarlatina														
Diphtheria														
Croup (not "spasmodic")														
Whooping Cough														
"Continued" Fevers. — Typhus														
"Continued" Fevers. — Enteric														
"Continued" Fevers. — Of other, or doubtful sorts														
Diarrhœa and Dysentery														
Cholera														
Rheumatic Fever														
Erysipelas														
Pyæmia														
Puerperal Fever														
Ague														
Phthisis														
Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy														
Heart-Disease														
Injuries														
DISEASES NOT NAMED ABOVE														
Total														

1876.

RETURN FOR TWELVE CALENDAR MONTHS, ENDING THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1876,

To be made by the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the Sanitary District, or Division of District, for which he acts.

* _____ *Division of the* _____ † *Sanitary District of* _____

It will be observed that this form is the same as that upon which Medical Officers of Health make their quarterly returns to the Local Government Board; and information given in this table is a summary of their returns for the year 1876. The blanks on this side should be filled in, as well as the columns of the table on the other side.

The Table has reference to A—Mortality among all classes.

B—Sickness and Mortality among persons receiving Poor Law Medical Relief.

C—Sickness and Mortality among Patients of any Hospital or other Public Medical Institution.

And in recording the facts under various headings, attention has been given to the following points :—

NOTE 1. *Medical Officers of Health of "Combined Districts" must make a separate Return for the District of each Sanitary Authority.*

2. *Medical Officers of Health acting for the whole District of a Sanitary Authority should strike out the words* [*Division of the*] *above* (*).

3. *Medical Officers of Health acting for a portion only of the District of a Sanitary Authority should write, in space above* (*), *the number or other designation of the Division for which they act.*

4. *Insert in the space* (†) *the word "Urban" or "Rural," according as the Sanitary Authority for the District is Urban or Rural.*

5. *Vagrants and Visitors* coming into the district are considered (for the purposes of B and C) as belonging to the district, unless brought into the same for the purpose of treatment in some Public Medical Institution therein. New Cases of Sickness occurring in *Club* or other *private medical practice* are not included in the columns of the Table. In filling the schedule care has been taken not to count the same case of sickness twice over, *e.g.*, once when attended at his own home, and again when removed to a public institution.

AREA and POPULATION of the District or Division to which this Return relates.

Area in Acres _____

Population (1871) _____

_____ *Medical Officer of Health.*

(*Date*) _____

No. 24.

Hospital Accommodation in the Metropolis for Non-pauper Small-pox Patients.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
2nd January 1877.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state, for the information of the [Vestry of the Parish of or Board of Works for the District], that they regret to find from the Returns furnished to them up to the end of the last week, that small-pox is still extending in the Metropolis, and that the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District have now only 13 vacant beds at their disposal. Having regard, therefore, to the pressing necessity which evidently exists for hospital accommodation for non-pauper cases, the Board direct me to draw the attention of the [Vestry or Board of Works] to this matter, and to inquire what provision they have made or are proposing to make for this purpose under section 37 of the Sanitary Act, 1866.

The Board cannot too distinctly point out that the hospitals provided for the reception of cases of small-pox by the Metropolitan Asylums Board are essentially intended to meet the requirements of the destitute class, and that the admission into those hospitals of persons not in need of poor relief is altogether exceptional, and only allowable upon condition, (1) that the individual case is one of urgency, and (2) that there is sufficient accommodation for the patient without infringing upon the space required for paupers.

Looking to the proportions the epidemic is likely to assume, the Board cannot hold out any expectation that the accommodation at the disposal of the Metropolitan Asylums Board will exceed the amount required for the pauper class only, and I am, therefore, to impress upon the [Vestry or Board of Works], the importance of exercising the beneficial powers conferred upon them by making, as early as practicable, reasonable provision for that large class of persons not needing relief, but whose isolation in hospitals is necessary for preventing the spread of the disease.

I am to add that the Board will be glad to receive the information now asked for at an early date.

I am, &c.,
John Lambert,
Secretary.

To
The Vestry Clerk of the Parish of ,
or
The Clerk to the Board of Works for the District.

Appendix B.

Reports and Inquiries.

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No. 25.

Report on the Results of Workhouse School Education, by T. Ll. Murray Browne, Esq., Local Government Board Inspector.

Sir, *5th January* 1877.

I beg leave to lay before you a report on the above named subject, based upon the results of an inquiry made into the present well or ill doing of the children sent to service from certain Union Workhouses in this District.

Upon a previous occasion I had the honour to present to you some observations upon the same subject, which are printed in the Appendix to the Fourth Annual Report of the Local Government Board (1874-5). My present report may be considered as a continuation of its predecessor, dealing with other Unions than those first treated of. I need not therefore recapitulate the reasons which induced me to undertake the task in question, inasmuch as they are stated at length in the volume above mentioned, to which volume I must also refer inquirers upon many points, the discussion of which I cannot here repeat.

Former Report referred to.

It is obviously important to know how far the education given in the numerous pauper schools of this country is successful. This may best be done if we ascertain by individual examination as a matter of *fact*, and not of conjecture, whether in truth the children who have gone forth from thence into the world, have turned out useful citizens or vicious drones. To make such an inquiry in the case of *all* the many thousand children who have been so brought up is obviously impracticable, but it is possible to make a selection from the number, or in other words to take a sample: and, if the selection be a fair one, it may reasonably be presumed that the bulk, if examined, would answer to the sample. In this case it is obvious that if the individuals selected for investigation are taken from different parts of the country the chance of error will be the less. It is therefore fortunate that, whereas the workhouses dealt with in my former report were situate in Hants and Wilts, those now in question lie so far off as the borders of Wales.

The Unions, then, which are the subject of the present inquiry, are those of Chester, Tarvin, Hawarden, and Wrexham. They were by no means chosen as especially favourable specimens of their class, but were selected for the following reason. I was unwilling to complicate the subject by the introduction of purely Welsh Unions, which have in some respects a character of their own. I selected therefore in the first instance Chester and Tarvin, which comprise the only part of England included in my district. With these I have associated the adjacent Unions of Hawarden and Wrexham, both of which are in a great measure English in their character.

Unions selected for special inquiry.

The four Unions in question comprise together an area of 185,268 acres, and a population of 120,452. They include the city of Chester, with a population of above 35,000, and the populous mining districts of Wrexham and Ruabon. The remainder of the population is agricultural.

The number of children in each workhouse at the date of my visit was as follows,* Chester 56, Tarvin 19, Hawarden 14, Wrexham 55.

* These numbers are lower than would ordinarily be the case, inasmuch as many of the Chester boys are, from want of space, placed in the schools of another union,

The number of so-called "casual" children, *i.e.*, children who enter the workhouse for a short time with their parents and soon leave it again, is small. Ophthalmia is almost unknown. The age at which children are sent to service from the workhouse varies from 12 (or even in rare cases 11) to 15, the most usual age being about 13. *Mr. Murray Browne's Report.*

That the children brought up in these schools very rarely return to the workhouse as adults, is certain. At the time of my visits there were in the four workhouses put together (according to the best information I could obtain) 11 adult paupers, who had been brought up in the workhouse schools. Of these 5 were imbeciles, and 3 more were persons disabled by chronic disease; leaving only 3 (or less than one per workhouse) who having been educated therein as children, are now pauper inmates through their own fault. This, it must be remembered, is the outcome of half a century, for one of the women in question is 52 years of age. *Number of adults in workhouses who had been educated there as children.*

This result is in entire accordance with the almost universal experience of the present day. Whatever our modern pauper schools may or may not effect, they are undoubtedly successful in dispauperising the children there educated. To this point I shall return again.

These facts having been reached, it remained to be ascertained what had, as a matter of fact, become of the children, who had not returned to the workhouse, *i.e.* whether they had turned out well or ill, in life.

For this purpose I have investigated the history, subsequent to discharge from the workhouse, of all the children who, having been for two years and upwards in the schools of any of the above Unions, were sent to service or other employment during the three years commencing 1st September 1871 and ending 1st September 1874. The period in question was selected by myself merely as being of sufficient length to give a fair average, and at the same time sufficiently long ago to test the reality of the children's good principles. It will be seen that no child included in the present return has been less than 2 years in service. As a matter of fact the average length of self supporting employment is between 3 and 4 years. The average age of the children reported on is at the present time between 16 and 17. *Course pursued in the inquiry.*

The exclusion from the present inquiry of children who have been less than 2 years in the workhouse schools requires little apology. A less period than this is hardly sufficient to give the workhouse education fair play.

The total number of children from the schools of the 4 Unions who have answered to these conditions is 49.

The Appendix to this report contains a brief account of each individual of this number, showing its history since leaving the workhouse, and the mode in which it is now employed, with other particulars.* *Reference to Appendix.*

The general result is as follows:—

The total number of children answering to the conditions above mentioned is 49. Of these 30 are boys and 19 girls. Of the whole 49 *General statement of results.*

---

pending the erection of a new workhouse. The numbers in the Wrexham Schools are also reduced, owing to the prevalence of a so-called "boarding out system" in that Union. It is only fair to the Wrexham Schools to observe that this circumstance has probably operated to their prejudice on the present occasion; inasmuch as the boarded-out children, being exclusively those likely to be permanent scholars, are exactly those who are usually supposed to turn out the best in after-life. These being removed, the schools are left to deal with the residuum; and have done so in the manner mentioned in the Report.

* I find that in the course of this inquiry I have travelled 98 miles by railway and 140 miles by road. The number of visits paid have been, on a rough computation, 54, and that of letters written 16.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

three are unable from physical causes (as imbecility of mind) to support themselves, and must therefore be deducted. Seven more have not been traced down to the present time, but were doing well when last heard of. It is necessary with regard to these latter, to say that I have used my utmost to ascertain their whereabouts, but have failed. Such information as I have obtained, and it is in many cases highly satisfactory, will be found in the Appendix. These seven I propose also to strike out of the account on either side, a mode of proceeding, the fairness of which cannot, I think, be disputed.

Deducting the above, and also the anomalous case No. 47 in the Appendix, there remain to be accounted for 20 boys and 16 girls. The following table shows the result.

Tabular statement.

Children who having been for two years and upwards in the workhouse were sent to service between 1st September 1871 *and 1st September* 1874 (*excluding those unable from physical causes to support themselves, and those not traced*).

	Supporting themselves at the present time honestly and reputably.	Failures.	Total.
Boys - - - -	20	1 = 4·76 per cent.	21
Girls - - - -	16	1 = 6·25 per cent.	17
Total -	36	2 = 5·26 per cent.	38

In other words, out of 38 children educated in the 4 workhouses in question, 5·26 per cent. only have turned out badly.

Nature of the classification employed.

The principles upon which the above classification is based are fully described in my former report. On the present occasion it is sufficient to say as follows. The term "supporting themselves honestly and reputably" explains itself. In the class of "failures" I have placed all children who have been guilty of any offence against order or morality, and also all children who have failed to support themselves, unless such failure arises from causes (as chronic disease) plainly beyond their own control. To minor defects, such as imperfection of temper, I have attached less weight, unless indeed they have gone so far as to prevent the child in question from holding its own in the labour market. Further details will be found in the Appendix.*

It may be objected that the number of children here treated of (49) is small. It will be well, therefore, to add to the results of my present inquiry those shown in the report already mentioned. (See Appendix to 4th Annual Report of the Local Government Board (1874–5)). On that occasion I made an inquiry, similar to that now under consideration, into the subsequent history of children sent to service from the

Present occupations of the children in question.

* Of the 20 boys in the above list 2 are now working for gentlemen, 7 for farmers, 9 for tradesmen, and 2 at sea.

Of the 16 girls entered as satisfactory, 15 are in domestic service. Of these 5 are in gentlemen's households, 4 in farmers', and 6 in the families of tradesmen and others. *See* Appendix.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

several workhouses of Andover, Fordingbridge, Romsey, Stockbridge, and Portsmouth* (Hants), and Alderbury (including Salisbury) Amesbury, Tisbury, and Wilton (Wilts). For particulars I must refer to the report in question. It is sufficient here to say that there were in all 139 cases investigated, which must be taken into account in estimating the results of workhouse education. Incorporating these 139† with the 38 tabulated above, we have, on the whole, the following result.

Children discharged for service, &c., from the Workhouses of Chester and Tarvin (Cheshire), Wrexham (Denbighshire), Hawarden (Flintshire), Andover, Fordingbridge, Portsmouth, Romsey, and Stockbridge (Hants), and Alderbury, Amesbury, Tisbury, and Wilton (Wilts).

Supporting themselves at the date of the inquiry honestly and reputably.	Failures.	Total.
Boys - - - - 91	2=2·15 per cent.	93
Girls - - - - 76	8—9·52 per cent.	84
Total - 167	10=5·65 per cent.	177

It appears therefore that out of 177 children educated in the 13 workhouses in question, 5·65 per cent. only have turned out badly.

The above results cannot I think be considered as unsatisfactory. I must repeat that they are founded upon an accurate personal investigation of each individual case; and that no child is included in the return whose situation and mode of life was not definitely ascertained at the date of the investigation. The conclusions are therefore matters of fact, and not of probability,—of experience, and not of conjecture. No system of education, so far as I am aware, has been subjected to a test so severe as the present. Were such applied, the results produced might possibly be of an unexpected nature. For example, out of 36 sons of gentlemen, whose after-lives are known to me, 6 (or about 17 per cent.) would I think be considered failures if they were workhouse-bred lads. This, be it observed, is the result of the best education the world can supply. It is to be hoped that the specimens, upon which I have chanced, have been singularly unfavourable. Again, out of 100 children educated in the National School of an agricultural parish in Gloucestershire, 18 (as stated to me by the clergyman of the parish) have turned out badly. This again, it may be hoped, is an exceptional case; but the citation will at least serve as a caution to the inex-

* The Portsmouth cases are specified in the postcript to the above-mentioned Report. *See* Appendix to Fourth Annual Report of the Local Government Board.

† The 139 children spoken of were not chosen in exactly the same manner as that which I have pursued on the present occasion. They were all, however, fairly selected by classes as the outcome of particular years; and I see no error likely to arise from the inclusion of the whole number in one view.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

perienced not hastily to assume that the pauper 5 per cent. of ailures is an abnormally high proportion.*

That workhouse schools are defective upon many points, and stand in need of much improvement, may freely be admitted. Such as they are, their success is mainly due to the efforts of the masters and matrons and school teachers, &c., whose exertions are as a rule worthy of the utmost praise. Imperfect, however, as the schools are, I believe that they are successful in training up citizens, who are at least equal in all important points to the average of the labouring classes of this country.

I can perceive no reason for supposing that the schools reported on by me are other than a fair average specimen of the provincial pauper schools of the kingdom. My investigations have not been confined to one part of England or to one class of workhouses. The Unions in question are in all 13 in number, lying in 5 different counties. They were selected hap-hazard out of large districts. They are by no means exclusively rural Unions; but include (besides a considerable mining district) two large towns, one of which (Portsmouth) has a population of upwards 100,000. I have no reason to think them especially favourable specimens of their class; yet the results have been uniformly good. It is, to say the least of it, extremely improbable, that I should by pure accident have lit upon 13 exceptionally good pauper schools. It may however be interesting to inquire how far the conclusions at which I have arrived are supported *aliunde*.

Now there is one point in the present controversy which is, to my mind, conclusively settled. That point is that, whatever our modern pauper schools may or may not effect, they are undoubtedly successful in depauperising (as it is called) the children there educated. In former days this may have been otherwise: hereditary pauperism, as applied to the inmates of workhouses, was, I presume, then a fact. It is now (unless in rare cases) a fiction. Whatever may become of workhouse-bred children at the present day, they do not, with rare exceptions, return to the workhouses in which they were educated. This has been proved over and over again, by Mr. Bowyer,† by Mr. T. B. Browne,‡ by Dr. Clutterbuck,§ and (if I may venture to say so) by myself. Not only so, but there is absolutely no considerable evidence, in recent

* The boarding-out system has not as yet been subjected to any such systematic investigation of results as I have attempted with regard to Workhouse Schools. The various boarding-out committees in this country have not yet been in existence long enough to have sent forth into the world any considerable number of their protégés. Until this time arrives, the success of the system cannot, from the nature of the case, be demonstrated. In Scotland, indeed, the system has been at work for years, but, with one notable exception, no accurate inquiry appears to have been made into the after-lives of the children so educated. At least none such is mentioned in Mr. Skelton's "Boarding-out in Scotland" (Blackwood, 1876). The solitary exception (and it is an important one) is given in a pamphlet entitled "Reports on the Boarding-out of Orphan and Deserted Children belonging to the City Parish, Glasgow." Anderson, Glasgow, 1872. It thence appears that out of 900 boarded-out children belonging to the parish in question who had been sent to service, &c., 10 per cent. (approximately) had died or been lost sight of, about 5 per cent. had failed, and the remaining 85 per cent. were known to be doing well, their several occupations being stated. This is no doubt satisfactory, but it is to be observed that the percentage of success is almost exactly the same as shown among the workhouse-bred children mentioned in this Report. The Glasgow figures are based upon information given by the official employed by the parish authorities to superintend boarded-out children.

† Second Annual Report of Local Government Board, p. 96.

‡ Second Annual Report of Local Government Board, p. 104.

§ Fifth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p. 152.

As to the Parliamentary Return made in 1861 in regard to these schools, see Mr. Tufnell's remarks, p. 218 of First Report of Local Government Board.

years, to the contrary. Mrs. Senior in her celebrated indictment against the Metropolitan Schools (Third Annual Report of Local Government Board, p. 311) nowhere alleges that the children there educated return to the workhouse in any considerable proportion. She contends indeed that they turn out ill in other ways, but she impliedly admits that they have at all events been depauperised. And I may observe that her unfavourable remarks, whether well or ill founded, apply only to girls, and only to the Metropolitan Schools. It is in truth the undoubted success of modern schools in this respect, which has occasioned the cold reception which Guardians in general have given to the boarding-out movement. They know that the children sent forth from their schools do not return upon their hands; and they wisely hesitate to abandon a system, which, upon the only point certainly known to them, produces certainly good results.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

But it is sometimes stated that, although the children in question may not return to the workhouse, they go wrong in other ways. Here again it is surely incumbent upon the assertor to prove his case; and setting aside for the moment the Metropolitan Schools, of which I have no personal knowledge, there is absolutely no evidence which even pretends to establish so sweeping an assertion. It is possible indeed that there still remain, here and there, bad workhouse schools. Maladministration will spoil any system; and when such instances occur, no efforts should be spared to remove them. But we are at present concerned with the system in general, and not with the possible exceptions. And there is strong positive evidence to show that the system in general works well. The result of my own inquiries has been already stated. I can only refer in addition to the constant testimony borne to the same effect by Inspectors of Workhouse Schools, and especially by Mr. Bowyer (Second Annual Report of Local Government Board, p. 96), Mr. T. B. Browne (id. p. 104), and Dr. Clutterbuck (Fifth Annual Report of Local Government Board, p. 152). There exists indeed a certain class of gainsayers, who will be satisfied with nothing short of an exact history of every individual child who has ever left a pauper school, vouched by some one who has no connexion whatever with the administration of the Poor Law. Such absolute sceptics must I fear remain unconvinced; but I am persuaded that any reasonable person, who will take the trouble of reading the evidence, will be satisfied that the provincial pauper schools, to which alone this Report relates, are doing excellent service to the country.

What then is the explanation of the persistent attacks which are made from time to time upon pauper schools? In part they arise from an undue impatience of the defects which exist in every system. But for the most part I believe the explanation to be this. The workhouse schools of former days were very bad. A gradual but marked improvement has taken place, and they are now, as I believe, sound at the core. But inasmuch as this amendment has been gradual and silent, and has been effected without flourish of trumpets, or alteration in the outward fabric of the institution, it has escaped the attention of the public. The readers of Oliver Twist still conceive all workhouse schools to conform to the model there described. And Mr. Tufnell's denunciations of the London workhouse schools of 20 years ago, are quoted as if they were applicable to the country workhouse schools of the present day. That the change has taken place is proved not only by the facts of the case, but by the evidence of those (and they are now few in number) who knew both systems. Thus Mr. Tufnell

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

himself says,* "The education in country workhouses *has been so much* "*improved*, as was established by the elaborate statistics published by "Mr. Bowyer in his Report of 1872, *and which I can confirm by my* "*own experience* in the south, that I think it unnecessary to interfere "with them." So again Mr. Bowyer,† "Such" (namely that workhouse education was a mistake) "was the opinion of myself, and the "other Inspectors of Pauper Schools, *for some years after* 1847, and "I perceive that the unfavourable opinions and statements contained "in our earlier Reports have made (as is the nature of unfavourable "statements) a deeper and more enduring impression upon those who "are interested in the subject, than the more encouraging ones that "followed them."

A due appreciation of this change in the character of the schools will remove most of the popular misapprehensions of the subject. Pauper schools have suffered especially from hasty judgments. But I am convinced that the more carefully the evidence is studied, the more clearly will the conclusion be established, that the great majority of Workhouse Schools are doing excellent service to the country.

I have, &c.

T. Ll. Murray Browne.

To

The Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

APPENDIX.

Particulars as to 30 boys and 19 girls discharged for service or other employment from the respective workhouses of Chester and Tarvin (Cheshire), Hawarden (Flintshire), and Wrexham (Denbighshire), during the 3 years commencing 1st September 1871, and ending 1st September 1874, being all the children who, having been for two consecutive years or upwards in the schools of those workhouses, have been so discharged during that period.

This Appendix is sub-divided thus:—

Class 1.—Ascertained to be supporting themselves honestly and reputably. This class comprises 20 boys and 16 girls.

Class 2.—Unable to support themselves from disease, &c. This class includes 1 boy and 2 girls.

Class 3.—Lost sight of, but doing well when last heard of. This class includes 7 boys, and to it is added the anomalous case, numbered 47 *infra*.

Class 4.—Failures. This class consists of 1 boy and 1 girl.

Class 1.

Boys.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	——
		From Chester Workhouse.
1	November 3, 1871 -	First place with a farmer. Then with a confectioner in Chester, whom he left with a fair character a fortnight before the inquiry was made to go to a similar place at Llandudno.

* Observations on the Report of Mrs. Senior, page 29. Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875.

† Second Annual Report of Local Government Board, p. 96.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	
2	January 27, 1872 -	Went to service with a lady near Northwich, where he stayed two years. Now in service with a gentleman near Nantwich, who writes that he is "neither civil nor obliging." He does not, however, appear to have given him warning to leave.
3	November 23, 1872 -	This boy went to a baker in Chester. Is now at a greengrocer's in Chester; his master speaks well of him.
4	February 15, 1873 -	First place with a Cheshire farmer; now with another farmer in the neighbourhood; bears a fair character.
5	February 21, 1873 -	First went to a farmer on trial, but did not suit. Is now with another Cheshire farmer. Bears a middling character, rather inclined to drink, but keeps his place, and his master says that he is as good as many others.
6	July 29, 1873 -	First went to a gentleman in Chester as page. Now in the Navy, and bears a good character.
7	February 5, 1874 -	First with a baker in Flint. Now with a baker in Chester. His master gives him a good character.
8	February 3, 1874 -	Went to a brickmaker at Flint. Is now working in the sail rooms near Chester.
9	March 30, 1874 -	Still in his first place with a hair-dresser in Chester; good character.
10	May 20, 1874 -	Remains in his first place with a Cheshire farmer; good character.
		From Hawarden Workhouse.
11	March 12, 1874 -	This boy first went to a farmer in the parish of Hope; is now in a situation in the same neighbourhood; said to be slovenly and untidy, but no other complaints.
12	April 22, 1872 -	Went to a farmer at Buckley, who gives him a good character; but has since gone to sea with an uncle.
13	May 3, 1873 -	This boy went to a saddler near Wrexham, where he still remains. His master says he gets on well with his trade, but like most lads must be kept in his place; he can do very well with him whilst he is strict.
		From Tarvin Workhouse.
14	January 11, 1873 -	Was in a situation in Chester for two years, and is now in a place at Saighton; bears a good character.
15	June 18, 1873 -	Apprenticed to a blacksmith in the union, where he still remains. His master makes no complaints against him.
16	July 26, 1873 -	First went to a farmer at Hargrave. Now in a place in the neighbourhood. His master states he is a good quiet lad.
17	January 10, 1874 -	Went to a farmer near Handley; still there; good character.

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No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	
		From Wrexham Workhouse.
18	December 27, 1871 -	First went as a pupil teacher. Then to a confectioner at Wrexham, who discharged him. Now with another confectioner, who gives him a fair character.
19	October 3, 1872 -	Went to a tailor in Wrexham; ran away twice but was taken back, and is still there. Is supporting himself. Character middling.
20	March 12, 1873 -	Went into a gentleman's service as a page boy, where he still remains. His master states that he conducts himself to his satisfaction.

Of the 20 boys in the above list, 2 are now working for gentlemen; 7 for farmers; 9 for tradesmen; one is in the Navy, and one in the merchant service.

Of the same 20 boys, 15 are still at work in the unions fom whence they were respectively sent to service; the remainder are employed elsewhere.

GIRLS.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	
		Chester Workhouse.
21	January 27, 1872 -	Domestic servant. First went to a lady near Nantwich; now with a lady in the neighbourhood of Chester, with whom she has been now for a year. First mistress gives her a bad character; present mistress a good one.
22	June 14, 1873 -	Still in her first place as domestic servant, with a relieving officer. Her master says that she is honest but saucy. He considers her to be rather of weak mind; asthmatic.
23	July 18, 1873 -	First went to service to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chester; now in place with a farmer near Holt. Her mistress complains of her as dirty, saucy, &c., but has kept her two years. She is, however, leaving at Christmas, but expects to get another situation.
24	October 27, 1873 -	Went to service to a gentleman in Chester; now upper nurse in the family of a clergyman in Yorkshire; good character.
25	January 28, 1874 -	First place near Chester as servant to a land agent. Now with an aunt who keeps a shop in Chester. Seems to be doing well.
26	April 16, 1874 -	First went to a farmer; now in service in Chester; said to be doing well.
27	April 25, 1874 -	This girl is still in her first place near Nantwich. Has been there upwards of two years.
28	June 6, 1874 -	Still in her first place in Chester; doing well.
		Hawarden Workhouse.
29	January 6, 1872 -	Now in service in London.
30	January 24, 1873 -	First went to a farmer at Hope as domestic servant; good character from thence. Now in place with a farmer in the neighbourhood of Chester.
31	May 3, 1873 -	Still in her first place in Liverpool with the wife of a Custom House officer, who gives her a good character.
32	1874 - -	First place with a farmer; now in a situation with a gentleman near Buckley.

Mr. Murray Browne's Report.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	
		Tarvin Workhouse.
33	February 12, 1872 -	First place with a farmer at Duddon; now in a similar situation in Cristleton. Is said to have a bad temper, but honest.
34	September 26, 1873 -	Still in her first situation with a farmer near Chester, who says he is very well satisfied with her. Has been more than three years in her place.
		Wrexham Workhouse.
35	September 4, 1871 -	First place with a butcher near Caergurle. Mrs. White (Orphan Home, Wrexham) then got her a place in London with a connexion of her own; now in a place in Chester. Mrs. White writes that she is a steady good girl.
36	November 23, 1871 -	This girl was returned from her first place in Wrexham on account of illness. Mrs. White then got her a place with a clergyman in Lancashire, who states that she is now working in the mills in the neighbourhood of Bolton, and bears a good character.

Of the 16 girls in the above list, 15 are in domestic service. Of these, 5 appear to be in gentlemen's households; 4 in farmers', and 6 in the families of tradesmen and others.

Of the same 16 girls, 8 are still employed within the unions in which they were educated, and the remaining 8 elsewhere.

Class 2.

Returned to workhouse, being unable from physical causes to support themselves. This class comprises 1 boy and 2 girls.

Boys.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	
		Chester Workhouse.
37	October 16, 1872 -	First place with a farmer, where he stayed a year. Returned to the workhouse incurably ill.

Girls.

		Chester Workhouse.
38	1873 -	Went to service with a butcher in Chester, but returned to the workhouse. Slightly imbecile.
		Wrexham Workhouse.
39	July 31, 1872 -	Slightly paralysed; has been in service, and may go to service again. Mrs. White has kindly taken charge of her, and has placed her in her Orphan Home, Wrexham, where she now is.

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CLASS 3.

Lost sight of, but doing well when last heard of.

This class includes 7 boys, and to it is added the anomalous case numbered 47 *infra*.

BOYS.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	——
		Chester Workhouse.
40	August 2, 1872 -	Apprenticed to postmaster near Chester, who gives him a good character. Left to go into another telegraph office, but lost sight of.
41	- - - -	First place with a chemist in Chester, who speaks well of him. Thence went to work at the railway station. Believed to be living with his mother at Birkenhead.
42	December 5, 1872 -	First place under porter at the infirmary. Thence went to work at Crewe. Aunt heard of him six months ago; then at work in Manchester, doing well.
43	January 12, 1874 -	First place with a chemist in Chester. Then with a bill-poster. Believed to be working on the railway, and living with his mother at Birkenhead.
		Wrexham Workhouse.
44	December 27, 1871 -	Removed by a brother, a puddler, to Barnsley. Inquiry letter returned through "Dead Letter Office."
45	December 20, 1871 -	First place with a tailor; was taken away from his place by his mother. Cannot be traced.
46	December 13, 1871 -	First place with a clogger at Ruabon. Then went to a clogger at Hawarden. From there went to work in a colliery, and has removed to Yorkshire to work. Cannot be traced.
		Hawarden Workhouse.
47	April 21, 1874 -	First place with a farmer, from whom he ran away. His master, however, took him back again. An elder brother, also brought up in the workhouse, but now in the Navy, doing well, took the boy away from his place, considering him to be ill-treated. The Guardians do not believe this, and consider the elder brother's action ill-judged. They consented, however, on the entreaty of the elder brother, to re-admit the boy to the workhouse for a while, the brother paying 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for his maintenance, which he does. The boy is doing well in the workhouse, and will soon be sent to service again. Nothing serious is alleged against him, and I have been unwilling to class him as a failure, as I have little doubt that he will ultimately do well. I have therefore placed him here, where he is reckoned on neither side of the account. He is only 13 years of age at the present time.

Class 4.

Failures.
This class includes 1 boy and 1 girl.

Boy.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	——
48	January 27, 1873 -	*Chester Workhouse.* This boy was convicted for stealing pigeons.

Girl.

No.	Date of First Discharge for Service.	——
49	April 2, 1872 -	*Wrexham Workhouse.* First place with a miller near Wrexham. Afterwards went to an aunt near Liverpool, and was at one time in place there; but has been in a penitentiary.

No. 26.

The Condition of the Children sent out to Service from the Swinton Schools of the Manchester Township.—Report by J. S. Davy, Esq., Assistant Local Government Board Inspector, and J. R. Mozley, Esq., Inspector of Workhouse Schools.

Sir,

The main interest of the much controverted statements as to the well or ill-doing in after life of children who have been educated in pauper schools has centred round one point, namely the truth of the often repeated allegation that pauper children do not merely in many instances turn out badly, but that they turn out badly in so great a majority of cases, and display certain evil characteristics with such uniformity, as to condemn the very principle of pauper education as at present conducted in England. It is alleged that, without any blame on the part of those who administer workhouse, separate, or district schools, the very fact of the existence of those schools is, by the nature of their constitution, harmful, and calls for the introduction of new and altogether diverse systems.

It is not our intention to discuss the merits or demerits of these systems, or to express any opinion, based on our own experience, as to the truth of the statements on which their advocacy mainly rests. But we wish to lay before you the result of an investigation which we have lately made as to the condition of a number of children who have been

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sent out to service from the Swinton separate schools belonging to the township of Manchester, which demonstrates, as we believe, that the system of large district or separate schools is at any rate capable of showing results which, all things considered, must be held to be of striking excellence. And this report may, perhaps, be considered to supplement that of Mr. Murray Browne, made two years ago, in which he showed that some country workhouse schools do as a matter of fact educate children with no small measure of success.

The Swinton schools were opened about 32 years ago, and usually accommodate about 700 children. The Manchester Guardians have also a small school at their Crumpsall workhouse, where children are kept who, from the shortness of their probable stay in the workhouse, or from some other cause, are considered unfit for removal to Swinton. We are informed that about half the admissions to Swinton pass through the Crumpsall school.

The Swinton schools themselves must be considered as being among the best of their class. As we can both of us testify from our respective points of view, they are well and carefully managed by the present officers under the superintendence of a Committee of Guardians of exceptional administrative skill. The head master gives his whole time and energies to his work, and a large proportion of his staff have been for many years in the service. The weekly cost of the provisions, clothing, necessaries, and establishment charges, including the cost of medical attendance and sums paid to teachers from the parliamentary grant, was last year for each child 4*s.* 11¾*d.* per head per week. But this sum includes 4¾*d.* per head per week charged for the chief rent of the land on which the schools are built, and for the expense of the erection of a new boundary wall; leaving 4*s.* 7*d.* a week, or under 12*l.* a year, as the total cost of the children's maintenance for comparison with other schools. We have always observed the children to be obedient, orderly, and cheerful, and well taught both in book subjects and in the ordinary industries usually practised in such schools. The head master, Mr. Sutton, assures us that the general tone of the school is kindly (many of the children are certainly fond of animals), and that bad language is very rare. He expresses his opinion that there is a good moral feeling among the children, and a sufficient force of public opinion, if the expression may be permitted, to reprobate or even to check any deeds or words which are considered to be wrong. To this point we naturally directed special attention in the course of our inquiries, and we are bound to say that the justice of Mr. Sutton's opinion was confirmed in a very remarkable way. We invariably asked the employers of the children whether they ever heard any bad language from them, or observed any conduct showing vicious tendencies. The invariable reply, without one single exception, was in the negative. Further, with respect to their kindly feelings, we were informed, even in cases where faults of other kinds appeared, that they were affectionate and fond of children; and there were mistresses who alleged that they kept the girls in their service mainly on this ground.

No doubt the mass of the children in the schools are of that class in which petty untruthfulness and dishonesty are inherent, and Mr. Sutton tells us that these faults are by no means infrequent among them. But the question is, not whether these faults, so natural under the circumstances, exist, but whether the education at Swinton tends to increase or diminish them. Now it must be remembered that it is only a small fraction of the children at Swinton who receive their full education there, or for whom the Guardians find places or visit through their officers. The greater number stay at the schools for a comparatively

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short time, being transient passers through, or alternating school life with outside life as their parents or relatives are able to maintain them or not. The real tendencies of the education will be shown not by these last-named children, but by those who are sent out directly to service by the Guardians, and for whom alone the Guardians are responsible. It is with these children, as being the test of the school training, that we are concerned, and our experience is almost entirely favourable to their honesty. Against two only of the 52 children visited by us was any charge of even trivial dishonesty made by the employer, though the point was one about which we always made inquiry. And even in these two cases the employer was generally well satisfied with the child, and in one of them the act complained of took place 13 months ago. This surely shows a very high moral standard among the children who have received their real training at Swinton. Our belief is that they receive there a real basis of moral education which clings to them in after life.

All the boys sent out by the Guardians are apprenticed to various trades, to colliers, or to farmers. The girls are generally placed in domestic service, though they are occasionally apprenticed to trades or factories. It is quite clear to us that the greatest care is exercised in finding suitable places for the children, for whom there is a great demand.

Since the year 1871 a very careful and minute system of visiting the children sent out from the schools has been carried out by the Guardians. In that year a special officer was appointed to visit the children and report the results; and about four years ago the system was further improved by the appointment of separate visiting officers for the girls. The boys are visited by one of the assistant relieving officers of the Guardians, Mr. Shaw, and the girls by two industrial trainers, Miss Green and Mrs. Yorke, who have been in the service of the Guardians at Swinton for 17 and 10 years respectively. The children are visited every six months; the boys until the end of their apprenticeship; and the girls until they are 18 years old, or longer if they desire it. We were told that the boys liked being visited, and looked upon it as a protection. In confirmation of this, we may mention that a few days ago a letter was received from one of the boys, complaining that his master had struck him, and asking that one of "his guardians" should be sent to inquire into the matter. Two of the girls were said to be anxious to elude the visitors, but in the great majority of cases it is evident that the visiting officers are welcomed as friends and helpers both by the employers and the children. The visitors are instructed to see the children and their employers, to make inquiries as to the attendance of the former at Sunday school and at places of worship, and generally to investigate the condition of the children, and report the result to the School Committee. All the girls are receiving wages, and the visitors see that the "wage book" is kept by them. This book shows the amount of wages paid to the girls, and the amount expended on their behalf by their employers. The visitors are careful to ask the employers to see that this book is kept regularly by the girls, in order that they may be trained to orderly habits with regard to money.

Occasionally the visitors suggest that the wages of a girl should be raised, and instances were produced to us where this representation had had the desired effect. Every person who takes a girl from the schools is obliged to sign forms (copies of which are annexed), promising to give immediate notice to the Guardians in case the child should leave her place for any reason. Children out of employment are sent to the Servants' Home, and remain there until the Committee of that Institution can find another place for them.

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After their last visit Miss Green and Mrs. Yorke reported to the Guardians that they found the places and the conduct of the girls in—

30	cases to be	very satisfactory.
43	„	satisfactory.
1	„	unsatisfactory.
74		

The girl who was classified as "unsatisfactory" is said to be untidy, and addicted to pilfering eatables. Another place has now been found for her. Besides this list there are 5 girls in the service of the Guardians at the Swinton schools who must all be classified as "very satisfactory."

Mr. Shaw reported that he had found the boys in—

31	cases to be	very satisfactory.
45	„	satisfactory.
20	„	fairly satisfactory.
1	„	unsatisfactory.
97		

These reports refer both to the conduct of the children and the character of the places. It should be remarked that usually there are about 100 fewer girls than boys in the schools, and the number of girls sent out to service is proportionately less.

The object of our investigation was primarily to discover what was the standard of classification adopted in making these reports, by means of a personal examination of a certain number of the children, and generally to test their accuracy by all the evidence which we could obtain.

Out of 97 boys and 74 girls we personally visited 20 boys and 32 girls, whose names were taken at random from the whole list.

Let us briefly premise that in making our own classification, we mean by the term "very satisfactory" that no fault is alleged against the child beyond that of some slight incidental misdoing, as, for instance, smoking, in the case of a boy; but we considered that inaptitude for housework, even though that inaptitude might be set down as obviously the result of physical causes, excluded a child from this category; for it might be urged that a girl who was from shyness, stupidity, or bodily weakness unfit for domestic service, might have a greater chance of improvement under other systems of education than that afforded by a large pauper school.

Under the head "satisfactory" we have included all who appeared to us more likely *ultimately* to do well than ill in life, and against whom no considerable moral fault was alleged. This includes a wide class, and we adopted the term mainly in order to make our classification as uniform as possible with that adopted by the visitors. Of most of the children classified by us as "satisfactory," we should be decidedly surprised to hear that they had not done well in after life. But one boy and 3 girls seem to us to be decidedly inferior to the rest. These were—

1. A boy who had been apprenticed to a hairdresser for the last 8 months. He was described as honest and truthful, but great complaint was made of his shiftlessness and slowness. This was the worst account we received of any of the boys.
2. Described as a good girl, truthful and honest, but indolent, careless, and very stupid. She has been 3 years with her present mistress, who is, perhaps, hardly the person to make the best of her.

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3. A girl who has been 4 years in her present place, and who is described as a good girl and fond of children, but who is very indolent and dirty in her habits.
4. A girl who was described as being honest, not seriously untruthful, with no tendency to immorality, and fond of reading; but as being very lazy, dirty, and ignorant of housework. The girl had been 18 months in another place as nursemaid, and was there considered to be satisfactory. This girl was quite the worst that we visited, and was described by one of the visitors as the worst on her list.

It will be seen that there was not one boy or girl whom we could classify as "unsatisfactory," for there was not one who, in our opinion, was not more likely to turn out well than not. There was some doubt, however, in our minds with respect to this last girl.

Now if it be considered that the four cases we have enumerated were obviously the least satisfactory of the 52 children, taken at random from the whole list whom we visited, it will be admitted that no very heinous depth of immorality was reached in them. We wish to call particular attention to the fact that in no single instance was there any complaint of vicious tendencies on the part of the children, and that in only two cases was any act of dishonesty alleged to have been committed. One girl, who was otherwise satisfactory, was said to have pilfered food; and one boy, whose employer now speaks very well of him, was said to have committed a petty theft 18 months ago. And, while it would be hardly fair to assume that those employers who told us that they were "quite satisfied" with the children never made any allowance for considerations of the circumstances of their birth and early disadvantages, as indeed allowance ought in some kinds of cases surely to be made, we, at all events, have not softened down anything on this account, but have simply endeavoured to set down the natural impression which their masters and mistresses gave us of their character and conduct.

We classified the 52 children visited by us as follows; giving the worst girl, whose case is detailed above, the benefit of the doubt:—

Girls.	Very satisfactory -	21
	Satisfactory -	11
	Unsatisfactory -	0
		32
Boys.	Very satisfactory -	13
	Satisfactory - -	7
	Unsatisfactory -	0
		20

On subsequently comparing this classification with that made by the officers after their last visit to the same children, we found that the two substantially agreed. If anything, the officers were rather more severe than we were. We are therefore bound to believe that the reports made to the Guardians with respect to the children whom we did not visit are also fair; as the cases seen by us were taken at random from the whole list, and included children of all ages.

So far the result could only be considered as very creditable to the schools; but further investigation was desirable, as the children now being visited do not include all that have been sent out since the begin-

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ning of 1872. From that date 127 girls have been sent out from Swinton. Of these, 74 are actually reported on as detailed above; 5 are in the service of the Guardians at the schools, and are classed as "very satisfactory;" 4 are at present out of place; and 8 are returned by the officers as "addresses not known." This makes a total of 91 children who were on the last list of girls to be visited (of the 36 which remain to make up the total of 127 we shall speak presently). It has often been implied that if the address of a workhouse girl is not known, it may be assumed that she is doing badly. There is a curious unfairness or want of consideration in this assumption. From an examination of the visiting officers and former records, and from other evidence, we are enabled to give details with respect to these particular 8 girls whose addresses are not known. To take the cases in order:

1. This girl was 2½ years in her first place, and was always well reported of. She went to the Servants Home and got a new situation. The visitor knows the street in which she is, but was unable at her last visit to find the house. The address of this girl is now known.
2. Left her situation, and is now living with her sister in a neighbouring town; not a satisfactory girl.
3. Given up to her uncle. Now known to be ill, and in hospital.
4. Given up to her mother, who has taken her to Leeds as a sewing-machine worker.
5. Was three years in her first place. Went to the Servants Home and took another situation, which cannot at present be found. Was always well reported of.
6. A girl of 17, who is known to be in domestic service; she is said to be anxious not to be visited.
7. Has been 3 years in her first place. The family removed and took the girl with them; they left no address, but are said to be in London.
8. Went to the Servants Home and took a new situation, which could not be found.

Until lately no register of the new places to which girls are sent from the Servants Home has been kept, and in this way several children have been lost sight of, at least for a time. This defect has now been remedied. The visitors seem most anxious to discover children whom they have lost sight of, and in nearly every case eventually succeed at least in hearing something of them.

Of the four girls who were out of place at the last visit three were in the Servants Home. Two of them have been classed in former reports as "satisfactory," and one as "fairly satisfactory." The fourth girl is staying with her sister; former reports class her as "very satisfactory."

There remains a balance of 36 girls, out of the 127 sent out to service since the beginning of 1872, who are not in some way or other accounted for in the last report of the visitors. It is obviously essential that these girls should be taken into account in estimating the number of girls from the schools who have so far been failures; and we therefore made an examination of the registers and books from which any information could be obtained, and questioned the officers on the point. The 36 cases may be enumerated as follows:

1. Gone to America with uncle; has written to Swinton several times.
2. and 3. In service; too old to be visited.
4. Born 1858; working in the mill near Manchester; too old to be visited.

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6. Born 1857 ; in service near Manchester ; too old to be visited.
7. Married.
8. Born 1858 ; gone to London with her relatives ; too old to be visited.
9. In the hospital.
10. Given up to her mother.
11. Born in 1859. In service at Crewe 12 months ago; not heard of since.
12. Known to be in service ; but too old to be visited.
13. Went to Servants Home, and was lost sight of there.
14. Now out of place, and living at the Servants Home.
15. Living with a married sister, and working in a mill.
16. Gone to London with a family about September 1876.
17. Living with her brother, and working in a mill.
18. Given up to her brother in June 1876 ; in service and doing well.
19. Gone to live with her uncle.
20. Given up to her father.
21. In hospital with consumption.
22. Gone to Southport with her mistress about a month ago, with the consent of the Guardians.
23. Good character, but absconded ; lately applied for a ticket for the Swinton concerts ; her address is now known.
24. Given up to her mother.
25. In the workhouse epileptic wards.
26. Taken by her aunt.
27. Absconded ; living with her brother, and working in a mill.
28. Born 1858 ; in service near Manchester ; too old to be visited.
29. Given up to her sister.
30. In the hospital.
31. Absconded ; has a bad mother.
32. Gone to her mother.
33. Born 1859 ; unsatisfactory in service ; now a pupil teacher.
34. Born 1858 ; in service near Manchester last summer ; unsatisfactory, but not immoral.
35. Born 1856 ; unsatisfactory and lost sight of, but not known to be immoral ; now too old to be visited.
36. Satisfactory in service ; absconded.

This list may be summarised as follows :

There is good reason to believe that four of these girls are doing very satisfactorily ; eight more are known to be in service, of whom six may reasonably be classed as satisfactory, one as fairly satisfactory, and one as unsatisfactory ; 10 have been given up to relatives ; one is married ; one is a pupil teacher ; one is working in a mill ; one is in the Servants Home, temporarily out of place ; four are in hospitals or in sick wards at the workhouse ; four have absconded, but two of these are known to be doing fairly well, one at a mill, and the other in service ; two have been lost sight of, one probably temporarily, and the other, it is supposed, permanently. Perhaps four out of the 36 may be classed as unsatisfactory.

Since the boys sent from the school were first systematically visited, 281 boys have been sent out to service ; and of these 168 have been sent out since the beginning of the year 1872, and it is with these that this report is concerned. Ninety-seven were visited by Mr. Shaw and reported on to the Guardians during the last six months. His classification is given above. Thirty-two are now out of their apprenticeship,

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and are therefore not now visited. The remaining 39 are thus accounted for.

1. Given up by the Guardians to his brother.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Pupil teachers at the Roman Catholic Industrial Schools.
7. Clerk at the Swinton schools.
8, 9, 10. Pupil teachers at the Swinton schools.
11. Indentures cancelled from sickness, and boy given up to his relatives.
12. A boy who had been a pupil teacher at Swinton, but is now a clerk in Manchester.
13. Sent to the Roman Catholic Industrial Schools, and put out to service from there.
14. Given up by the Guardians to his aunt.
15. Dead.
16. Gone with his father to Leeds.
17. Sent to service from the Roman Catholic Industrial Schools.
18. Dead; drowned.
19. Gone to his brother.
20. In the workhouse from ill health.
21. Out of place: was ill-treated by his master, was taken away by the Guardians; and sent to the workhouse.
22. Went away with his mother.
23. Absconded from his master, now working in the coalpits and doing well.
24. In the lunatic asylum.
25. Absconded.
26. Absconded from a drunken master.
27. Went to his father.
28. Given up by the Guardians, and is now a farmer.
29. Absconded; is now working in some bleaching works, and is doing well.
30. Absconded, and given up to his aunts.
31. Absconded.
32. Gone away with his mother.
33. Out of place; complaint of his stupidity.
34. Indenture cancelled for gross misconduct.
35. Absconded.
36. Absconded with relatives.
37. At Roman Catholic Industrial School.
38. Absconded with relatives.
39. Absconded, and indenture cancelled.

It must be added that, owing to the change of visitors and other circumstances, we found more difficulty in obtaining information with respect to those boys who are not now being visited than we did in the case of the girls. This is more or less a matter of book-keeping, and the error, if there be an error, lies within narrow limits, but it seems right to mention it.

It will be observed that the number of children sent out during the last five years who are not visited by the officers of the Guardians bears a not inconsiderable proportion to the whole number. Under a less careful system of registration and visiting, these children would in all probability be returned as simply "not known" or "lost sight of." In the present case we believe that enough is known of the children to enable us to form an approximately correct judgment as to their present condition. With respect to the boys who are returned simply

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as "absconded," it is worth remarking that although they must be classed as "unsatisfactory," simply because the intention of the Guardians with regard to them has been defeated, yet it by no means follows that they will ultimately turn out ill, or even that they are likely to do so.

The following summary of all the reports made to the Guardians as to the condition of the children since their systematic visiting began, has been furnished to us :—

Boys.—Very satisfactory	120
Satisfactory	102
Fairly satisfactory	36
Unsatisfactory	13
Nothing known	10
	281
Girls.—Very satisfactory	60
Satisfactory	83
Fairly satisfactory	19
Unsatisfactory	6
Nothing known	1
	169

While making our inquiries we heard incidentally of many facts as to the career of Swinton children which seemed to us creditable to the school. For instance, one master shoemaker told us that he had had six boys from Swinton in his employment at various times. One, who had been with him 10 years, was married and had a shop of his own. Another who had been in his employment 13 years was in the same position. Of two others, one of whom is now a journeyman in his shop, he spoke in the highest terms. The other two are still apprentices, and are included in the list of boys visited by us. We heard of several cases where a Swinton boy had made application to the Guardians for an apprentice from the school. One girl of 19, who had been forewoman in a dressmaking establishment, we found had started in business on her own account. Out of three first class Queen's scholarships gained by pupil teachers from Manchester at Christmas 1875, two fell to boys who had been educated at Swinton. These isolated instances of success, even though they are taken from a much larger number, would not of themselves prove very much, but they are not without weight when taken in connexion with the rest of this report.

In conclusion, we wish to call special attention to the completeness and care with which the records relating to the children sent out to service have recently been kept. The master of the schools appears to know not only the name and something about every child under his charge, but also to be well acquainted with the circumstances of all the children who have of late years been sent out from the schools. Now that a register is kept at the Servants Home, it may fairly be expected that the cases lost sight of will be even fewer than they have been.

The system of visiting the girls by female industrial trainers who are well acquainted with them, seems to us one that might with advantage be followed by many unions. The mistresses are more ready to welcome women who belong to their own station in life, and who are well acquainted with their wants and difficulties; and it seems certain

Joint Report of Mr. Davy and Mr. Mozley.

that a woman would easily detect small defects in a child's clothing and general treatment, which might readily escape the eye of a man. The payment made to such visitors need not be large, and if it were found expedient to make a special appointment, the necessary powers are entrusted to guardians by the Poor Law Amendment Act of last session. In considering the reports made by these officers it must not be forgotten that they refer as much to the character of the employers and their homes as to the conduct of the girls. In fact it seems to us a distinctive merit of this system of visiting that the girl's side of the story is heard. We are convinced from our experience of investigations of this sort, that many children have been unjustly condemned by some hasty expression on the part of a mistress, who would be somewhat surprised at learning in another mood the character she had given to her servant.

It cannot be denied that very special care is required in selecting proper places for pauper girls when they are first sent out to service. Employers recognise the fact that mill-hands and dressmakers must be taught their business, but they seem to think that a knowledge of household work comes by nature, and make no allowance for the first mistakes of a girl who, while far from being untrained, is new to the duties of service in a small house, and is therefore as yet hardly capable of acting alone. A little patience on the part of the mistress for the first few weeks would overcome this difficulty, which cannot be altogether met by training in any school whether for paupers or for any other class. It is in these cases where the kindly and judicious interference of women visitors like those employed by the Manchester Board of Guardians may prove most valuable in helping the girl and her mistress to tide over their troubles.

If a boy in the upper or middle classes fails in an examination or leaves his first employer, he is not usually at once considered to have utterly failed in life. But if a pauper child leaves his first place for a cause which may after all be the fault of his employer, who is alone left to tell the tale, and is then lost sight of under a stupid and mechanical system of visiting, he is promptly written down as a discredit to his school, and is perhaps printed in a blue book as a striking instance of the evil results of pauper school training. Excellent as the Swinton schools seem to us to be, we cannot doubt that their proved success is in a great measure due to the intelligent and kindly superintendence of the children who have been sent out into the world, and to the great interest in their welfare taken by some of the guardians.

As it is, this investigation, taken as a whole, has convinced us that the Swinton schools are doing as solidly beneficent a work as any school that we are acquainted with, whether it be public or private, charitable or pauper.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

To the Right Hon.
George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

J. S. Davy.
J. R. Mozley.

TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,
SWINTON, 187 .

Should you hereafter, having first given due notice, find it necessary to dispense with the services of
now sent out to you from these Schools, it is requested that she may be returned to the offices of the Guardians, in New Bridge Street, Manchester, and you are further requested to inform the Clerk to the Guardians, should she leave your service under such circumstances as preclude your returning her.

am,
Your obedient Servant,
Master.

Having taken
from the Swinton Schools this day, I hereby promise to comply with the above request.

(*Signed*)

TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, SWINTON, 187 .

Should you hereafter, having first given due notice, find it necessary to dispense with the services of
now sent out to you from these Schools, it is requested that she may be returned to the offices of the Guardians, in New Bridge Street, Manchester, and you are further requested to inform the Clerk to the Guardians, should she leave your service under such circumstances as preclude your returning her.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

Master.

NOTE.—Girls sent out to service from the Schools must be brought before the Board of Guardians on the first Thursday after the termination of the month they have been on trial, when an order will be given for the usual clothing. The Board meets at the Poor Law Offices, New Bridge Street, every Thursday, at Ten o'clock a.m.

Joint Report of Mr. Davy and Mr. Mozley.

TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,
SWINTON, 187 .

You are respectfully requested to inform Mr. MACDONALD, the Clerk to the Guardians, if
should leave your service without intimation having been previously given to the Board.

To

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
Master.

Having taken
from the Swinton Schools this day, I hereby promise to comply with the above request.

(*Signed*)

TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, SWINTON, 187 .

You are respectfully requested to inform Mr. MACDONALD, the Clerk to the Guardians, if
should leave your service without intimation having been previously given to the Board, and please to observe the Note at foot hereof.

To

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
Master.

NOTE.—Boys sent out to service from the Schools must be brought before the Board of Guardians on the first Thursday after the termination of the month they have been on trial, when an order will be given for the usual clothing. The Board meets at the Poor Law Offices, New Bridge Street, every Thursday, at Ten o'clock a.m.

No. 27.

Report on the Bakewell and Lancaster Rural Sanitary Districts, by J. S. Davy, Esq., Assistant Local Government Board Inspector.

Bakewell District.

The Union.

The Bakewell Union consists of 55 townships, covering an area of 107,000 acres, and containing a population of 29,600.

With the exception of the watering places of Matlock Bath and Bridge, and of the country town of Bakewell, the Union is entirely rural, and the people are mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Employment is plentiful, and wages are very high.

The authority.

The sanitary business of the Union is managed by a committee of 18 members who meet every month. The attendance of members, both elected and ex officio, is fairly good.

There are in the Union five Local Boards: Bakewell, Matlock Bath and Bridge, North and South Darley. The two latter are small villages, which formed Local Boards some 12 years ago for highway purposes.

The officers.

The Rural Sanitary Authority and all the Local Boards, with the exception of Matlock Bath and Bridge, have jointly appointed an inspector of nuisances; and they all, with the exception of Matlock Bridge appoint two Medical Officers of Health, who divide the Union between them.

The salary of the Inspector of Nuisances is 150*l.* a year, and that of the Officers of Health is 75*l.* each.

The Rural Sanitary Authority also regularly employ an engineer.

The Officers of Health and the Inspector of Nuisances each make a monthly report in writing to the authority.

The Officers of Health visit parts of the district from time to time, and inspect and advise upon particular cases referred to them by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Usually the cases referred to the Officers of Health by the Inspector are nuisances arising from overcrowding, and cases of infectious disease. Where it appears to the inspector that the water supply of any place needs attention, he usually reports to the Health Officer in the first instance; but cases of defective sewerage and ordinary nuisances, other than those caused by overcrowding, are reported directly by him to the authority.

In cases of infectious disease he takes such measures as the Medical Officer may direct.

He further makes systematic and continual visits to all parts of the district, for the purpose of discovering and abating ordinary nuisances of all kinds.

Complaints made by private individuals appear to be very promptly dealt with by the Authority.

Water supply.

Soon after his appointment the inspector visited every township in the Union, and made a detailed report on the water supply of each of them to the Authority. This report is complete, and seems to have been of great value. Up to the present time the Authority have remedied the defects pointed out in this report, and in subsequent reports by the Medical officers, mainly by private means.

In two instances however, they have borrowed the money, and are doing the necessary work themselves. Notices has been given for an

Mr. Davy's Report.

enquiry as to a third scheme; and four or five others are now under consideration, and have been referred to the engineer.

In five or six villages the landowner has provided a water supply on the representation of the Authority. In one village the owner reimburses himself by charging a small water rate.

In another village the inhabitants have been allowed by the Authority to do the work for themselves. Their scheme, however, does not appear likely to succeed; and the Authority will probably have to take the matter in hand.

In one instance the difficulty of obtaining a much needed supply of water appears to have temporarily checked the Authority; and in another case, that of Tideswell, the inhabitants have shelved the question by raising an agitation for a Local Board.

Sewerage.

The Authority have themselves sewered two villages, but the inhabitants have raised and paid the money without borrowing.

At least eight villages have been sewered at the representation and under the direction of the Authority. The money is in these cases found by the surveyor of highways, and charged in their accounts.

The sewerage of Tideswell, which appears to be the place most needing attention, is in abeyance until the Local Board question is settled.

Nuisance removal.

The books of the inspector contain full records of the nuisances abated by him; and counterfoils with copies of all the notices served are kept. The nuisances seem to be of the usual character. Most of the privies are ashpit middens or earth closets; and the inspector is of opinion that some system of scavengering might with advantage be undertaken by the Authority.

Last year *536* notices were served, and *463* nuisances were abated by this means. Verbal notices were given in 51 cases, and 42 nuisances were abated on them.

Proceedings are occasionally taken, but it is not often necessary to take this step.

It is stated, and apparently with perfect truth, that there is not a hamlet or village in the Union in which some sanitary improvement has not been made. Both the clerk and the inspector expressed an opinion that the people are improving very much in cleanliness, and are doing a great deal for themselves without the intervention of the Authority.

Infectious diseases.

The Poor Law Medical Officers have been instructed by the Guardians to give immediate notice to the Medical Officers of Health of all cases of infectious disease which may come under their notice; and as a rule they appear to do so. Cases are also reported by the relieving officers and by private practitioners.

The clerk to the Authority is of opinion that it should universally be made the duty of the Poor Law Medical Officers forthwith to report such cases. The patients under treatment by medical officers are, however, as a rule not numerous; nor do these officers systematically visit all parts of their district. It would appear therefore expedient, that if it be impracticable to impose legally the duty of reporting cases of infectious disease on all medical practitioners, the relieving officers as well as the medical officers should be charged with this duty.

Summary.

It will be clear from the above Report that the Bakewell Rural Authority has done much good work since it was first constituted. There is often considerable difficulty in measuring precisely the work of sanitary officers, and even in defining precisely their duties; and opinions will always widely differ as to the point to which it is expedient or even practicable to press sanitary reforms on the people. But it is impossible

Mr. Davy's Report.

to gainsay the advantage of the solid achievements of such a Rural Authority as that of Bakewell in providing permanent improvements of water supply and sewerage. These improvements are tangible enough, they are to be seen, and there is no doubt as to their origin. It is only fair to assume that the records of the removal of nuisances are true, and that the Authority have been as active in performing this duty, as they have been in carrying out works of structural improvement.

The Officers of Health and the Inspector.

I have not been able to see the Medical Officers of Health, but judging from their reports, it appears that the immensely larger share of the work falls on the inspector. In cases of defective water supply and of nuisances arising from over-crowding, the inspector reports directly to them, and they report to the Authority; and in cases of infectious disease he acts under their direction. But in almost all other matters the inspector is the sole agent of the Authority.

The inspector appears to take great interest in his work, and he is a man of superior intelligence, and a skilled surveyor. His knowledge of his district is very perfect.

The clerk is active and able, and is fully impressed with the paramount necessity of carrying the people with the Authority in making improvements. With this object he occasionally attends meetings of the inhabitants of villages in which structural works are projected.

The number of cases in which the people have carried out improvements for themselves is very worthy of note.

Joint Medical Officer of Health.

The clerk and the Inspector of Nuisances both concur in thinking that the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health, independent of private practice, and acting over a large area, would be beneficial to sanitary progress. They think that his independence would be at times a great help to the Authority, and that he could render services, which could not fairly be expected from the present officers, and which would hasten the carrying out of improvements which are occasionally delayed for various reasons. At the same time full weight must be given to the objection that an active and independent medical officer might occasionally be too apt to press the Authority and the people to accept reforms for which they are not yet prepared; and thus to raise a spirit of opposition to the administration of an Act which is slowly but surely working a beneficial revolution in many rural districts of the country.

3rd August 1876. J. S. Davy.

Lancaster District.

The Union.

Lancaster Union has a population of 32,450, and covers an area of 63,171 acres.

With the exception of the borough of Lancaster, and the small Local Board districts of Morecambe and Poulton, the whole of the Union is comprised in the district of the Rural Sanitary Authority.

There are a few cotton and silk mills; and there are ironworks at Carnforth; but the great bulk of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The Authority.

The business of the Rural Sanitary Authority is carried on by a committee of twelve members. The meetings are held fortnightly, and are well attended by both elected and ex officio members, some of whom are unusually interested in sanitary matters.

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When the Act of 1872 was passed, the Authority made great efforts to form a united district with the two neighbouring unions for the election of a Medical Officer of Health. The attempt failed, and the Authority have now an officer of their own, to whom they pay a salary of 75*l.* a year.

The Officer of Health.

This gentleman gives instructions to the Inspector of Nuisances when cases of infectious disease occur; and has at various times analysed water for the Authority. The Authority, however, consider that the amount of his duties do not justify them in paying him so large a salary as 75*l.*, and at their last meeting a resolution was passed declaring that it is expedient to pay the Officer of Health a retaining fee of 10*l.* per annum, with special fees for any work he may be called upon to do. This resolution, however, will not be enforced without further consideration.

The Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances has a salary of 180*l.* a year, and gives his whole time to the duties of his office. He is a competent and experienced man, with a knowledge of engineering; and he prepares and draws plans for the use of the Authority. He visits all parts of the district systematically, and is well supervised by the members of the Authority.

Structural works.

Unfortunately I had no opportunity of examining his books, and I am therefore unable to state with precision what structural works have been done. The Authority have fully sewered three villages; and the application for the loan for a fourth was sent in too late by mistake. The sewerage of two more villages are now under consideration; in one case the plans are ready; and in the other the scheme has been temporarily postponed owing to the determined opposition of the inhabitants.

A water supply has been already provided for some villages in the rural district from the reservoirs of the Lancaster Corporation.

A scheme has been prepared for providing a water supply for Carnforth and the neighbouring villages. An application will be made for a loan, and no doubt after an inquiry has been held, the scheme will be carried out in spite of the opposition of the inhabitants, who are now anxious to shelter themselves by forming a Local Board.

I fear that this is by no means an adequate account of the structural improvements carried out by the Authority, who have done very much by private agency; but even as it stands it is by no means an unsatisfactory record.

Nuisance removal.

In the removal of ordinary nuisances the inspector is active; and complaints from private individuals are promptly attended to.

Infectious diseases.

Information of cases of infectious disease has in every instance been readily given by medical men to the clerk of the Authority. This gentleman is extremely well known and much respected in the district; and private medical men would probably give him the information more readily than they would give it to a medical officer.

The Authority are now using every effort to induce the Corporation of Lancaster to join with them in erecting a hospital for infectious disease; and they will probably succeed in doing so.

Adulteration.

I annex a notice with respect to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, which the Authority is now publishing throughout their district.

Summary.

The most noticeable point in the administration of this district is, that the Authority are doing zealous and useful work without much help from a Medical Officer of Health. I am aware that the statement which I have given above of what has actually been accomplished, is not precise enough to enable the Local Government

Board to form an opinion on the point from it alone. But there is no doubt in my mind that the Authority are fully in earnest, and are most anxious to do their duty. The clerk, Mr. Grant, has been a sanitary reformer for more than thirty years, during which time he has worked much and written much on the subject. For many years before the Act of 1872 was passed, the Guardians tried to do their duty as the nuisance authority by frequently taking proceedings based on reports from their relieving officers, and on personal and periodical visits to different parts of the union. The chairman and several members of the Authority are most anxious to improve the sanitary knowledge and the habits of the people. They occasionally themselves visit parts of the districts; and the clerk attends vestry meetings in parishes for which sanitary improvements are needed, and tries to persuade the inhabitants to cordially accept the scheme. I am assured that these efforts have had marked success, and that a considerable improvement is already visible.

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Guardians as nuisance authority.

On the whole it seems to me impossible to resist the conclusion that the sanitary administration of this Union is worked with considerable energy and with great tact and discretion.

Many of the Guardians are of opinion that the position of the Authority would not be materially improved if the services of an independent medical officer acting over a large area, and giving his whole time to the duties of his office, were obtained. In their view complaints are already attended to, nuisances are discovered, and abated by an inspector, who is perpetually inspecting, and all structural works are carried out as fast as may be necessary or prudent.

Joint Medical Officer of Health.

The clerk, on the other hand, thinks that although the Authority as at present served are doing a most useful work, yet the services of an independent medical man would assist them in keeping the inspector up to his work; and would be of great value in instructing the members of the Authority themselves, and in impressing the people with the necessity of sanitary reform.

I may say, that I know well that Mr. Grant himself loses no opportunity of influencing public opinion in these matters, regardless of any trouble to himself and of all personal advantage.

2nd August 1876. J. S. Davy.

No. 28.

Education of Pauper Children in the Midland and Eastern District. — Report for the year 1876, by H. G. Bowyer, Esq., Inspector of Workhouse Schools.

Sir, *27th January* 1877.

From the year 1876 will probably date an epoch in the annals of workhouse schools. I have, in previous reports, frequently adverted to the smallness of the great majority of these schools as constituting the greatest defect in the organization of pauper education. I have endeavoured to show that they are at once costly to the public which pays the salaries of their teachers, and of comparatively little benefit to the children for whose instruction and training they were established; and that consequently they ought, both on the ground of economy and on that of efficiency, to be abolished and merged into a smaller number of schools of reasonable size, so that it might be practicable to procure

Probability of a change in the organization of pauper education.

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

efficient teachers for them, and to establish a really useful and practical system of industrial training, by which both boys and girls should be enabled to earn their living and better their condition in life. I also pointed out that the repayment of the teachers salaries from the parliamentary grant was the main obstacle to this desirable consummation; as it was indifferent to the guardians whether their staff of teachers were beyond the requirements of the school, so long as its cost did not fall upon the ratepayers who elected them, but on the inexhaustible purse of the State. Accordingly, there have been few instances of amalgamation of schools down to the present time; and these few have been occasioned either by motives of temporary convenience, or by the impossibility of procuring tolerable teachers for schools reduced to so small numbers as to be no longer worthy of the name.

Partial emptiness of many rural workhouses.

But the number of adult inmates in the workhouses has, within my recollection, experienced a still more remarkable reduction, and most of the country workhouses, which I remember crowded as full as they could hold with able-bodied men and women, are now almost empty. It is not uncommon to find only 50 or 60 inmates of all classes in workhouses built for several hundreds; and the most careless observer could not fail to be struck with the disproportion between the machinery of the Poor Law and the present work it is required to perform As the salaries of all the officers of the workhouses except the teachers fall upon the rates, it has at length dawned upon several boards of guardians that the limits of unions formed forty years ago, when railways were in their infancy, and the extension to which they have attained was undreamt of, are no longer applicable to the actual state of the country; and that by a judicious remodelling of many among the rural ones, the number of unions might be reduced, while their area was augmented; or that, where so radical an alteration was inexpedient or impracticable, several unions might contract to send their indoor paupers to the workhouse of one union in which there was spare room for their accommodation. It is obvious that, by these two measures [and especially by the latter, which is more easy to carry out] a good many workhouses might be dispensed with, together with their staffs of officers, and that the administration of the Poor Law would thus become both simpler and more economical. I am not aware, however, how far the perception of this truth has gained ground in the country; and, indeed, I have not heard of any action having been taken on the subject of amalgamation of unions, or workhouse staffs, within the limits of my district, except in the Eastern Counties, where the workhouses are larger and less well filled than in the Midland Counties. But should the movement which has commenced there in the present year lead to a satisfactory result, it may be hoped that it may extend to other parts of the country in which there are half empty workhouses. At present, however, little has been done beyond discussing the subject at public meetings; but an Act, entitled The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876,* has been passed, containing, in compliance with this expression of opinion, several clauses calculated to facilitate amalgamation of unions and workhouse management.

Expediency of amalgamating unions either for all purposes or for indoor relief.

For example, the 11th clause empowers the Local Government Board to dissolve unions when it shall appear expedient to them to do so "for "rectifying or simplifying the areas of management, or otherwise for the "better administration of the relief of the poor."

The 22nd enacts that "the provisions in the 14th section of the "Poor Law Amendment Act, 1849, which enables guardians of a union

* 39 & 40 Vict. ch. 61.

Mr. Bowyer's Report.

" or parish to contract to receive in their workhouse certain paupers " chargeable to some other union or parish, shall be extended to the " managers of a district or other asylum for the reception of paupers, and " to every case where the Local Government Board shall deem it expedient " and shall give their consent, until such consent be withdrawn." Under this clause the Hoxne board of guardians propose to contract with the Hartismere board to send their indoor paupers to the workhouse of the latter, and the Swaffham and the Mitford and Launditch unions have made similar proposals. Under the former, the Lynn and the Docking, and the Thetford unions have petitioned the Local Government Board to direct an inquiry into the area of the unions in that neighbourhood. Other combinations are under discussion; but it must be admitted that the question is only in its infancy; and considering the force of inertia with which every long established organization withstands the efforts of reformers, it is by no means impossible that these projects of amalgamation may come to nothing. I think, however, that I am not too sanguine in hoping that an admitted extravagance in the administration of the Poor Law will not be long persevered in, from mere indolence or deference to opposing interests.

Amalgamation of unions must lead to that of their schools, and perhaps to district schools.

I should not have ventured to advert to this subject in an educational report were it not for the circumstance that the diminution of the number of workhouses necessarily involves the diminution of the number of workhouse schools, and that this also involves their consolidation into larger schools; an improvement which I have hitherto urged with unavailing persistence, on educational and economical grounds, in several previous reports. It may also be hoped that when once the ground is broken, and the force of inertia has been overcome, boards of guardians may see the expediency of utilizing some of the disused workhouses by converting them into district schools, which might be done at a moderate expense, and for which use many of the workhouses built previous to the Poor Law Act of 1834, such as the Bosmere and Claydon, the Mitford and Launditch, the Blything, and Wangford workhouses, are peculiarly well adapted, from the size of their rooms and yards. The projected amalgamation of the Hoxne and Hartismere unions for the purpose of indoor relief affords some encouragement for my hope, for the children in the workhouse of the former union are to be sent to the separate school at Wortham, belonging to the latter, and it is proposed to convert it into a district school for the two, and possibly for more unions. The project is, however, still in a rudimentary state, and will have to encounter the usual objection as to the cost of the building, for which it unfortunately affords rather stronger grounds than many other possible combination of unions into a school district, as the infirmary at the Eye workhouse will require enlargement, and the building at Wortham, at present used as a school for the children of the Hartismere union, is not like one of the workhouses to which I have adverted as peculiarly adapted to that purpose, but is wholly inadequate in its accommodation, and defective in construction. It is also so old, that I doubt whether it will not be necessary to pull it down. It has, however, done valuable work for many years as a school for the 30 or 40 children sent there by the Hartismere union, and would probably soon have to give place to a more suitable building, even were there no question of a district school.*

Observations on the principal objections made to district schools.

It may, perhaps, be useful, in view of the probability that the formation of district schools may become a subject of discussion, to submit a few

* It is, however, to be observed that some expenditure will probably be necessary for the improvement of the infirmaries at the Eye and Stradbroke workhouses, even if the proposed amalgamation of in-door relief should not be carried out.

Errors to be avoided in building and organization.

observations on the principal objections usually made against such schools, and on the errors, both in the construction of the school buildings and in the organization of the establishment, which it is most desirable to avoid.

Cost of building.

Although the cost of building the school is undoubtedly the most reasonable, and the most deeply felt of the objections to district schools, it will not be necessary to say much about it, as I do not anticipate many cases like that mentioned above, in which it may be requisite to build the whole school from the ground. But, even then, I apprehend that the annual saving in cost of management, from the amalgamation of workhouse staffs, and in that of repair of workhouses, &c., would cover the interest of the sum expended on the school, if planned with due regard to economy.* In most cases, however, it will be possible to adapt one of the disused workhouses to the purposes of the school. It is only as an incidental portion of an amalgamation scheme that I anticipate the formation of any such school, whether under the District School Acts or under that of last session; and in all such cases the saving to the rate-payers cannot fail to be considerable, either immediately, when a disused workhouse is made use of, or ultimately in the opposite case.

Cost of sending the children to the school and back.

The next objection, of a pecuniary nature, is the cost of transferring the children to the school and back at every admission and discharge. The force of this objection varies with the composition of the workhouse schools which it is proposed to amalgamate, as the fluctuating element is larger in some than in others; but, in general, it is smaller in the agricultural unions than in the manufacturing ones. It also varies with the position selected for the school. But, as it is only a question of expense, the saving resulting from the amalgamation of the unions composing the district must be set against it; and it will be found that, with good management, it is not a heavy burden. This objection, indeed, resembles the fiery dragons that guard the portals of enchanted castles, for it vanishes as soon as it is boldly met. It appears formidable while the formation of the school is under discussion, but is never heard of after it is established. The London unions, whose schools are some distance out of the town, and have a larger proportion of fluctuating children than the rural ones, send them *all* to their schools; and the same is, I believe, the case in the country.

Cruelty of separating children from parents.

Among the many arguments that used to be urged, twenty or thirty years ago, against district schools, the favourite one of persons who affected to take higher ground than mere economy in their opposition to the measure, was the cruelty of separating children from their parents. I do not expect that we shall hear much of this argument; partly because these schools will now be proposed in great measure on economical grounds, and the motive that unconsciously prompted the moral argument will cease to exist; but chiefly from the great alteration that has taken place, since the passing of the Education Act of 1870, in the feelings and opinions of the country with regard to the duties of parents and the rights of Society. This change has been effected, in general, less by the force of argument than by the gradual but irresistible influence of the prevailing course of social and political thought, which has been called "The Social Atmosphere." Men have not consciously changed their opinions, but find them changed. The spirit of legislation on the subject of education and parental duties has undergone a still more remarkable revolution, as it has, contrary to its wont, marched in advance of the movement of Society. The old District School Acts made the consent of the parents necessary in order that the children might be sent to the

*The saving expected from the Hoxne and Hartismere amalgamation is stated as between 500*l.* and 600*l.*

school; and even the more recent Act for the education of the children of out-door paupers (commonly called Denison's Act) left it optional to the guardians to act upon it, or not; the consequence of which was that it remained for more than twenty years almost entirely inoperative! The blot in the District School Acts has, indeed, not yet been expunged; but such is the difference in the ideas prevalent at the time in which they were passed and the present time, that it may be considered to have faded away of itself, and the consent of the parents will neither be asked in most cases, nor refused if it be asked. The duty of parents to educate their children, and the right of the State to compel them to perform it, have also been declared, and enforced as far as appears at present practicable, by the Education Act of last session; and guardians of the poor have been compelled to provide for the education of the children of out-door paupers, and even of persons who, though not paupers, are really unable to pay their school fees. And these encroachments on the most fundamental of personal rights, that of a parent over his children, have been committed with no protest, and only partial resistance, from the persons affected. It is not probable, therefore, that parental rights will often be urged against district schools. But should they be so, it will be sufficient to reply that personal rights can only be claimed in their fulness by those who are themselves free men; that paupers have surrendered part of their freedom to the ratepayers in consideration of the support they receive; that part of the rights of freemen thus ceded is that of ruling their children; that, together with the rule over the children of paupers, the guardians have assumed the responsibilities of parents; that a good education has been proved, by long experience, to be of inestimable benefit to all children, but to those of paupers absolutely necessary, in order to raise them above the condition of their parents; and that, finally, the country, upon which falls the burden of supporting the destitute, possesses a paramount right to adopt every just and effectual means of lightening it in future.

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The separation of the children from their parents is indeed the principal advantage of such schools over workhouse schools; and even if the education and industrial training afforded by them were nowise superior to that of workhouse schools, the mere fact that the children are preserved from the evil influence of the adult inmates, and especially of their own parents and relations, would be sufficient to decide the question.

Separation of children from their parents is the greatest advantage of district schools.

I will now suppose that all the preliminary difficulties have been overcome, and that the plan of the building is under discussion. This constitutes one of the most critical periods in the birth of a district school, for it now becomes liable to a danger which may either prevent its ever coming into being, or permanently deform its proportions. Boards of guardians are usually disposed to economy, if not parsimony; but the effort of overcoming this disposition is apt to impel them into the opposite extreme. They become enamoured of imposing elevations, Elizabethan architecture, and costly internal apparatus for doing everything by steam. The consequence is a heavy estimate, which alarms the ratepayers, and produces a reaction against the proposed school. This happened some years ago in Lincolnshire. A district, comprising half a dozen unions, had actually been formed. The land had been generously promised by the Duke of Rutland. But the building estimate alarmed the ratepayers; and so violent an opposition was aroused, that even the reduction of the estimate to the very moderate proportion of £21. 6*s.* 2*d.* per child was powerless to allay it. Three of the unions petitioned the Poor Law Board to release them

Danger of over-building.

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from the district, and the project came to nought. But even if the scheme should escape such a shipwreck, extravagant estimates are still to be deprecated, as they occasion lasting disappointment and discontent. Although my district contains, as yet, only one district school, there are several large separate schools in it, which afford conspicuous examples of overbuilding. For example, the Leicester Union erected a school for 400 children at the cost of £9,147., which is at the rate of £22. 17*s.* 4*d.* per child. The parish of Stoke-upon-Trent erected a handsome school and chapel at the cost of £14,633. for 500 children, but, according to present sanitary principles only capable of accommodating 450, at most. This would be at the rate of about £32. per child. But, unfortunately, the actual number of children in these schools has always been considerably under half the number for which they were designed, so that more than half the money expended on them has been thrown away. I do not mention these instances for the purpose of criticism, and still less for that of blame. Both these schools are admirable institutions, and the advantages they afford over ordinary workhouse schools are so great, that the guardians might reasonably expect them to be sufficiently appreciated by neighbouring boards to induce them to send their children to such schools. They also might assume that pauperism would increase with the population. But it may be useful to forewarn future boards against falling into the mistakes of their predecessors; and I earnestly exhort them not to plan their building on the hypothesis of an increase of pauperism, as the probability lies the other way; nor on the speculation of future adhesions to their district; but above all to beware of imposing elevations, Elizabethan architecture, and ingenious internal arrangements for doing everything by steam, which swell the estimates, and impair the practical utility of the industrial training imparted to the children. The character of a private dwelling should, both externally and internally, be, as far as possible, aimed at in designing the school, as better calculated to prepare the children (and especially the girls) for the real work of life. And even on the ground of good taste, such a building would be in greater harmony with the rural scenery usually surrounding it, than an edifice which suggests the idea of a college, a railway hotel, or a hospital.

Organization of the staff of officers.

The next critical moment in the history of a district school is the organization of the staff of officers. Here also I think it necessary to warn against a tendency to extravagance, which is probably indulged with all the less restraint because it is known that the bulk of the salaries are defrayed out of the Parliamentary grant. But zeal and earnestness in the performance of duties are not always proportionate to the amount of salaries, and the greater number of officers, the more probability there is of quarrels arising among them. It should also be borne in mind that there is an essential difference between a workhouse and a school. The former is an establishment designed for the maintenance of paupers of various classes, many of whom are vicious, disorderly, and sometimes dangerous characters, and one of which the school forms only a subordinate part. The choice of a master and matron possessing the qualities requisite for dealing with such characters is consequently the most important consideration for a board of guardians. But the district school is a school, and nothing else. Education is the *object* of its being, and consequently the choice of the teachers and the industrial trainers should be the *first* care of the managers; for if these officers should prove careless, incompetent, or low in the scale of morality, the school will be a failure. Their task will not be very difficult with regard to the industrial trainers, but the

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selection of the teachers is by no means so easy, as the intellectual attainments which their certificates may show them to possess are not the sole, or even the most important, qualifications requisite for a good teacher of pauper children, and the existence of these latter is not easy to ascertain. I think, therefore, that it is not generally expedient to appoint teachers from elementary schools, however highly certificated, unless they be persons of a certain age and experience, have been educated in a district or separate school, or have had charge of some industrial school. The duties of a teacher of pauper children are so much more exacting than those of other elementary teachers, that it is not easy to find one of the latter class willing to perform them with cheerfulness and diligence, and the consequence is frequent complaints and changes of teachers, which are injurious to all schools, but peculiarly so to one just constituted, and composed of children collected together from different workhouses. A still greater defect to which young elementary teachers are liable is an opinion that their business is to instruct the mind, but not to form the character, and a want of sympathy with the class of children confided to their care. In this respect they are often far inferior to many a humbler workhouse teacher. I have frequently adverted to the good feeling evinced by this class of teachers (and I must add by the generality of masters and matrons) towards the children under their charge, a feeling which does not terminate with their school days, but accompanies them in their subsequent life, and is fully returned by them. I have read a vast number of letters to workhouse teachers from former pupils, many of them grown up men and women, and who had risen to a station in life that might, not unreasonably, have rendered them desirous of concealing, and even forgetting, their origin ; all, however, breathing a spirit of the greatest affection and gratitude towards their teachers, interest in the fortunes and characters of their fellow pupils, and a fond recollection of their school days, as a period of happiness and advantage to themselves. I remember an old schoolmaster, now deceased, who kept a large box containing all the letters he had received from his pupils in the course of his life. This sympathy between the teachers and their pupils is the most valuable element in the education imparted in workhouse schools, and it is of the highest importance that it should not be lost in a district school ; I would, therefore, advise boards of managers to select their teachers, in the absence of special qualifications elsewhere, from among workhouse or district school teachers, preferring those who have had the largest experience. For the same reason, I think that the school should not contain more than 400 children, and I should prefer 300, as the influence of the teacher is lost in a very large number of children. For this number of children I do not believe that a superintendent is necessary, and every unnecessary officer is a source of trouble and contention. These duties could well be performed by the head-master, with the assistance of a matron, whose functions should be similar to those of a superior housekeeper. If he should have received a certificate of efficiency, his salary would be either wholly or almost wholly defrayed from the Parliamentary grant ; but it would be necessary for the managers to make some addition to it for the duties of superintendence. I consider it, however, essential that he should be entitled head-master and not superintendent, in order that he may clearly understand that his principal duty is to teach, and to direct the work of the subordinate teachers. The schoolmistress and infant mistress should, however, be supreme in their respective schoolrooms.

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Industrial training.

Next in importance to school instruction comes the question of industrial training. I am aware that many persons who pride themselves on being "practical" will be disposed to question this estimate of the relative value of these two departments of education. But there is scarcely any employment in which some degree of education is not an advantage, and in most of them it is absolutely necessary, while in all it is an indispensable condition of advancement beyond the lowest grade of human industry; and that advancement is generally proportionate to the culture of the understanding, and the elevation of the moral character. I had occasion to observe this truth thirty years ago in a ruder state of Society, and the demand for educated and intelligent labour has greatly augmented, and will continue to augment in future. I think, therefore, that I am justified in stating that education is *in itself* industrial training, and that, of the two, it would be better for a child to have received a good school education alone, than to have been taught a trade without being able to read and write. I am far, however, from undervaluing the utility of industrial training, though it frequently happens that the children do not adopt the trades they have been taught. I consider that, even in these instances, the knowledge thus acquired and the habits thus formed constitute a very important part of their education. There is, however, not much to be said on this subject, as experience appears to have decided what trades are capable of being taught in a school. These are, for the boys, spade husbandry, shoemaking, tailoring, baking, the care and management of the steam engine, and military music; and for the girls, needlework, laundry work, house work, and cooking.

Spade husbandry is the least useful as a means of procuring immediate employment for the boys on leaving the school, as it is proved by experience that very few of them become agricultural labourers, especially if the instruction imparted in the school be efficient. As an illustration of this fact, I will cite the following statistics from my report for the year 1870–71, furnished to me by the master of the Mitford and Launditch Union School, in which both the school instruction and the agricultural training were highly efficient, and which belonged to a purely agricultural district.

Account of the various vocations of boys educated in the Mitford and Launditch Union.

3 Schoolmasters.
1 Workhouse Master.
2 Solicitors' Clerks.
2 Accountants.
5 Grocers' and Drapers' Assistants.
4 Gentlemen's Servants.
9 Porters.
20 Artillery, Marines, Line.
5 Jailers.
19 Grooms, Gardeners, Coachmen.
13 Farm Labourers.
18 In various trades.
12 Shoemakers.
7 Tailors.
4 Carpenters.
2 Tea Merchants and Drapers.
2 Bricklayers.
2 Weavers.
1 Fish merchant.

1 Harnessmaker.
1 Engine-driver.
1 Coachmaker.
1 Basketmaker.
1 Baker.
2 Blacksmiths.
1 Postman.
1 Butcher.
2 Miners.

This kind of training is, however, extremely useful as a healthy and invigorating employment, and one that may be, in after life, the solace and comfort of many who do not adopt it as a means of subsistence. It is also, if well conducted, highly profitable to the school, and enables the children to repay, in great measure, the cost of their nurture and instruction. I shall not encumber this already too long report with statistics in support of my opinion, as ample proof of its truth may be found in the "Reports on Union Schools" addressed to the Committee of Council on Education in the four years commencing with 1847. Baking is one of the most useful trades taught in schools for affording immediate employment. Military music is also invaluable for that purpose, if taught tolerably well, as the demand for musicians in the army appears to be inexhaustible, and even instruction in the drum and fife has also been found a good introduction to the army. But unless a first rate bandmaster can be procured, it is better not to attempt anything more ambitious than drums and fifes, as middling military music will only train street musicians.*

To maintain harmony among the officers is generally no easy task at the commencement of a district school; and I hope that future boards of managers will permit me to suggest that one fertile cause of dissensions is the practice of transacting all the business that comes before them on board days with the superintendent or head-master, and thus making him the channel through which their wishes and orders are conveyed to the subordinates. This practice unduly exalts the person thus favoured, and enables him, if so disposed, to make himself generally disagreeable. The board should communicate personally with each officer on all subjects connected with his peculiar functions.

If the foregoing remarks should appear to be of any practical value, I may hope that, though they refer rather to future and problematical events than to my official labours during the past year, they may yet not be deemed unsuitable to an annual report. To chronicle the few and unimportant occurrences of the past year, and describe over again the state of the workhouse schools, would perhaps have been more appropriate, but it would certainly have been less useful.

I have, &c.

H. G. Bowyer.

To the Right Hon. G. Sclater Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

* Bandmasters are the only industrial trainers whose salaries are wholly repaid by the Local Government Board.

No. 29.

EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN in the NORTHERN DISTRICT. —REPORT for the YEAR 1876, by J. R. MOZLEY, Esq., Inspector of Workhouse Schools.

SIR,

IN reviewing the condition of the workhouse schools of the Northern District for the past year, I may repeat the remark with which I began my last year's report, that the really most important points in regard to the welfare and sound training of the children are not easy to reach, but lie some way below the surface. I would now supplement this remark by another. While there is a real and great difference between systems of education, regulations, means, appliances, and methods of instruction, so that some are distinctly better or worse than others, and perhaps very much so; the greatest difference of all, and the most momentous with a view to solidly successful results, lies in the personality of those who have the charge of the children to be educated. I have known excellent training to be given in a mere unfurnished shed of a schoolroom, and very indifferent instruction in a palatial building. I hasten to add, that when I speak of those who have the charge of the children, I do not mean the teachers alone. Guardians, masters and matrons, and chaplains have each their respective influences; and in a hundred different ways of care and thoughtfulness, indescribable in any general terms, these may be made to tell. Indeed, even outside influences have no inconsiderable weight. There are cases in which ladies have taught singing to workhouse children (one in particular I call to mind); and many more, in which they have visited them repeatedly, sent them toys and books, or invited them to play and perhaps take tea in their grounds. People who remember their own school days will not think little kindnesses of this kind insignificant. The departure of such friends from the neighbourhood of any workhouse school is lamented as a real loss. But, however, the teachers are of course those whose character most materially determines the training of the children. In the greater number of cases there is reason to be satisfied with the industry and carefulness of the teachers, both masters and mistresses; in some cases they even show remarkable ability and energy. It is, however, not to be denied, that in a certain number of instances (a minority, it is true, but not quite an insignificant one, especially among schoolmistresses), teachers are found who either neglect or who are unable to perform the duties required of them. I am afraid it is not to be hoped that the number of these incapables will be speedily lessened. It would be hard (at least in my opinion), to dismiss a workhouse schoolmistress because she cannot teach arithmetic (but, indeed, incompetency in this subject, so far as schoolmistresses are concerned, can hardly be considered exceptional); and with respect to more serious matters, it is often difficult to prove neglect of which one is practically certain. However, though I am bound not to represent the case as altogether satisfactory, I am glad to think that the generality of workhouse teachers do their duty according to their ability in a way which merits recognition.

Improvement in the personelle of a large body of teachers does not take place very quickly; but it is important to observe the causes through which it can be promoted. I do not believe that the amount of salary is a very important element in attracting, or at any rate in

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retaining, good teachers. There is a large workhouse school in my district which has changed its schoolmaster every year since 1871 (when I first inspected the district), though the salary given by the Guardians is 70*l.*, besides board and lodging. The late schoolmaster, who by his energy and kindness was bringing the boys up to a very creditable state of efficiency, wrote to me upon his resignation to explain that the cause of it was illness; and (whether he told me this himself, or whether I was afterwards informed of it by the master of the workhouse, I am not certain) the chief cause of his illness was the unhealthy position of his own rooms. On the other hand, I have known excellent schoolmasters content with 40*l.* a year, or even less (besides board and lodging), provided they had tolerable liberty and decent accommodation. Two more of the best schoolmasters in my district (and one at least of them admirable out of school as well as in school) resigned, the one avowedly, the other (I was afterwards informed) really, in consequence of quarrels with the master or matron. Such quarrels are generally on points which, materially speaking, are very insignificant, but which are felt as affecting the dignity of the schoolmaster; they could often be settled by Guardians by a little careful though not overstrained supervision. I have known an excellent schoolmaster refuse a position which would have brought him a much higher salary, because he thought himself in duty bound to remain in the post to which he had then been recently appointed, at all events till he had served some time there. It is often assumed that good teachers are simply procurable by large salaries, and that the larger the salary offered the better the teaching to be obtained; it is therefore by no means superfluous for me to say, that in workhouse schools, at any rate as far as my experience goes, this is not the case; but on the contrary, teachers who feel that they have a really independent position, that they are treated with consideration and not pressed with excessive work, are very willing to remain in posts where the salary is comparatively small.

It is, however, rather difficult to give a very definite reply to the question, what is the maximum amount of work which ought to be required of a workhouse school teacher. I have known a school of as many as 58 boys (taken on an average throughout the year) excellently managed by one schoolmaster alone, who had the supervision of them both in and out of school; but such a case is quite exceptional. Speaking generally, I should say that when the average number of children in a school exceeds 40, assistance ought to be provided for the teacher by the appointment of an industrial trainer. Indeed it would appear that the rules of the Local Government Board contemplate the appointment of an industrial trainer in any case where the average number of children exceeds 30; for in such a case one half of the salary (inclusive of board and lodging) is repaid out of the fund provided by Parliament. But I should be well content if an industrial trainer were appointed invariably for an average of over 40 children; or at all events that, if it were ever dispensed with in such cases, strict proof should be required that the school was working well. At the same time I by no means wish to see an increase in the array of workhouse tailors, shoemakers, or bakers; for these are the least beneficial to the children of any kind of industrial instructor.*

* Gardening I believe to be the best and most wholesome industrial occupation for boys. Instruction in drill, and in band music, are also very serviceable. A special officer to superintend the housework of the children, the cleaning of rooms, yards, &c., is often a desirable appointment.

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It is certain that workhouse school teachers are often so overweighted with duties as to produce very poor results in every way, and certain that they often feel the irksomeness of their position keenly. I gave some instances illustrative of this last year; and lately I have seen a letter written by a schoolmistress who had migrated from the school in which her duties had been excessive (and where consequently the results to the children were in every way bad) to another where they were comparatively light: she expressed in the most lively manner her satisfaction at the change she had made.

I quite concur with the recommendation made by Mr. Holgate in his report of last year, that certificates to be retained permanently should in certain cases be issued to workhouse school teachers. If they were granted, as he suggests, to teachers who had passed the examination of the Committee of Council, such a measure would both induce teachers to enter that examination, and also retain them in the service of the Local Government Board after they had passed it.

I believe indeed that the condition both of workhouse teachers and workhouse children does continually, though not very rapidly, improve. That there is much room for progress still, will be gathered from my preceding remarks. In respect of school accommodation, indeed, I do not think there is very much to complain of. Here and there small and dirty or cheerless schoolrooms are met with; but the rule is the reverse; and perhaps there are nearly as many instances in which too much, as those in which too little, money has been laid out on the mere schoolroom building. Since I have inspected the district (*i.e.* in the last five years), entirely new school buildings have been provided at Derby, Huddersfield, Prescot, Ormskirk, Hunslet, and Bramley (in all but the last case the schools are separate buildings from the workhouse); and new schoolrooms have been built at Salford, Wakefield, and Wortley. The minor appliances of a schoolroom, books, maps, slates, &c., are generally fairly satisfactory.

Coming to the more strictly educational results of workhouse schools, the difference between different schools is more, I think, than would be anticipated by an outsider. The knowledge shown by some children is as surprising as the ignorance shown, I will not say by some children, but by some teachers. In the third class of the boys' school at Sheffield (a class of 20, 14 of whom had entered within the 10 months preceding the examination, and of the remaining six, none exceeded seven years of age), I recently asked, what was the name of the king of Egypt mentioned in Exodus? Two boys at once answered "Rameses II.," an answer generally held to be correct, but one which certainly surprised me greatly. A workhouse boy at Runcorn gave me an accurate account of the late Arctic expedition, including the exact number of days during which the sun had been entirely absent, and other such particulars. In good schools, indeed, the boys generally know something of what is going on in the world. The girls in the first class of the Leeds schools have as exact a knowledge of European geography (indeed more exact, I am inclined to think) as is possessed by most educated people of mature age. On the other hand, a workhouse schoolmaster living in the county of Lincoln has told me that the river Trent was in Lancashire; a workhouse schoolmistress in the West Riding wrote down Flint and Denbigh as the only counties she knew in *South* Wales, and being asked to give the manufacturing towns of the West Riding, only wrote down two of them. Neither the schoolmaster nor the schoolmistress here spoken of are inefficient; they teach the children, as far as their knowledge goes, creditably.

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A Lincolnshire schoolmistress, neither idle nor stupid, has written down for me, as the principal towns of Lincolnshire, "London on the Thames, Boston on the Severn." Some workhouse teachers have, as might perhaps be expected, a very small notion of what is going on in the world, who is Prime Minister just now, and such points.

As I have remarked in my former reports, arithmetic is the subject in which on the whole there is most failure; and I may add that the failure is inexcusable. No one compels workhouse teachers to attempt to teach rules more difficult than he or she can manage. If a schoolmistress cannot teach more than the simple rules, let her confine herself to those; if she cannot teach (or the children cannot learn) more than simple subtraction, let that be her limit. Only whatever is done should be done correctly. A simple addition sum done right is better than a sum in decimals done wrong. The same principle, of course, holds for all other subjects. Nothing would more improve the instruction in workhouse schools than the resolute restriction, on the part of the teachers, of their own efforts to such subjects as they can really manage.

I come now to the subject of the after career of the children sent out from workhouse schools. The reports on these children which are shown me by the relieving officers, and the registers of them kept by clerks to the Guardians, or by the masters of unions, are of very various values. Some of these reports and registers are of extreme and praiseworthy fullness, extend back over many years continuously, and give real information as to the success of the workhouse training. Others are scanty, fragmentary, and give but the briefest history of the children. It is plainly impossible, when there is this variety in the value of the information supplied, to give anything like a full estimate of the condition of the pauper children of the district in their after life. Moreover, the known differences in the results of different schools are so great (in cases where trustworthy information is obtainable) that no safe conclusion can be drawn as to the general results of workhouse training from that limited number of cases where we have real knowledge. When I first inspected this district I was much struck by the strongly unfavourable evidence given me, in two or three cases, by masters of workhouses, as to the way in which the girls, sent from their unions, had turned out (see the Appendix to the Second Annual Report of the Local Government Board, p. 94). Since that time I have never heard of such bad results. I now give a record of a very different character, being, I think, the best that I have ever received. It is a list of the boys sent out from the Teesdale workhouse since the year 1848; it comprises, therefore, the results during a period of 28 years. The list is supplied me by the kindness of Mr. Bailey, National Schoolmaster at Barnard Castle, whose school the boys attended, and who has always taken a great interest in them. I give the initials of the boys, with the dates at which they left the union; in some cases I have more or less abridged the information given me by Mr. Bailey.

1848 to 1853:—

N. W. Assam, India; owner of tea plantations.

J. B. Master file-cutter, Wolsingham.

G. C. Publican, Barnard Castle. He was recently partly sold up for arrears of rent, yet he stays in the house; the arrears it seems accumulated during the late owner's lifetime, and the trustees have pressed a settlement.

J. O. Tailor and draper, Richmond.

R. B. Greengrocer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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1852 :—
J. H. Apprenticed tailor, now foreman cutter, Darlington.
J. C. } Weavers, Heckmondwike.
C. C. }
J. C. Master coachbuilder, Barnard Castle.

1853 :—
J. L. Tailor and draper, London ; was at Barnard Castle in the autumn of 1872 with his wife and family, having taken a house at Middleton for a month.

1854 :—
W. L. Railway office, Sunderland.
T. L. Only three weeks in Union.
G. L. Book-keeper at a colliery, Cockfield.
J. W. First mate on board a merchant vessel, having passed the examination at Shields; has made valuable presents to master of Union at different times.
W. H. Tailor (journeyman), America.
J. G. Turned out badly ; was but a short time in the house, and that at various times. He was under the influence of a dissolute mother, and was twice transported, the last time for 14 years.

1856 :—
T. L. Journeyman blacksmith.
G. R. Nothing known of him.
J. T. } Journeymen tailors, America and Heckmondwike.
M. T. }

1857 :—
J. W. } Nothing known of them.
W. C. }
J. B. Dead.

1861 :—
C. W. Formerly journeyman painter at Stockton ; now has a business there and eight journeymen.
R. W. Formerly agent at Troy, America ; he wrote to Mr. Bailey in 1874, saying that he expected shortly to be ordained.

1862 :—
J. M. First a farm servant ; now a book-keeper at goods station, Darlington.
J. R. Cannot be traced.

1863 :—
J. W. Apprenticed to a gardener, then an overman mechanic ; has now a responsible situation in California.
A. R. Journeyman saddler.
J. H. Head foreman in the establishment of a large piano manufacturer, London. He has his country house in the neighbourhood of London.

1864 :—
W. H. Commercial traveller, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
G. H. Prince of Wales Hussars.
J. L. Schoolmaster at a National School. He was at Barnard Castle in 1872, and gave 1*l.* to the workhouse treat, and various other sums ; he also assists a blind sister.
R. C. Clerk in a merchant's office, Middlesborough, having been there eight years.

1866 :—
J. W. Cannot be traced.
T. S. Serving on board a transport ship (bound by the Guardians).

1867 :—
J. A. Apprenticed to a coachbuilder (the same J. C. who is mentioned above as having been sent out in 1852).
1869 :—
R. W. Apprenticed to a butcher.
J. L. Apprenticed to a whitesmith; left his work; not since heard of.
1870 :—
T. A. Apprenticed to a blacksmith.
1871 :—
F. H. Apprenticed to a tailor; has since enlisted.
T. W. Cannot be traced.
1872 :—
T. W. Apprenticed to a blacksmith.
T. H. Apprenticed to a shoemaker.
T. B. Apprenticed to a roper.
Since 1872 :—
4 boys apprenticed to tailors.
1 boy apprenticed to a mason.
2 sent to farm service.
1 lives at his aunt's in the town, jobbing for the grocers.

Thus it appears that out of 53 boys educated in the Teesdale Workhouse, and sent out during a period of 28 years, only one can be said to have turned out badly; one is dead, eight have been lost sight of; 43 are doing well, and have all been heard of within the last three or four years; among these last are included an owner of tea plantations, a master file-cutter, two master tailors, a master coachbuilder, a master painter, a commercial traveller, one who is going to be ordained, and several others holding positions of not less responsibility than the above. It must be admitted that the results of the boys' training in this workhouse are very creditable indeed. Mr. Bailey has tried to trace the girls, but has found, as is always the case, much more difficulty here than with the boys. He says that those in the immediate neighbourhood follow much in the same course as girls in their walk of life; that few, except those of generally weak intellect, return to the union.

From Mr. Sykes, the clerk to the Ulverstone Guardians, I have received returns, not quite so full as those given above, respecting the children sent out in his union, but extending backwards over a great number of years. There are, however, some further inquiries which I wish to make before giving these returns in full; and this also is the case with respect to some other returns which I have received. The results, however, of a very full investigation into the career of the Swinton children after they leave the schools, undertaken by Mr. Davy and myself, will be found in a report subjoined to the present one; and together with it some particulars as to the general management of those schools, which will, I think, be found to be of considerable interest.

Leaving special cases, and coming to the general aspect of the results of workhouse training; I should say, that my opinion of those results has been distinctly raised during the time that I have inspected these schools. Not that the state of things is by any means one to induce a feeling of perfect satisfaction and contentment; but the causes of failure, where there is failure, are seen more and more to be extraneous, and not to belong to the system. Better and more frequent supervision of the children after they have left the workhouse would do much to diminish failures; especially is this needed in the large manufacturing towns, where children's labour is in great demand, and they are consequently sent out in great numbers at a very early age. It is much to be hoped that the provision in the Act of last year, which allows

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guardians to appoint a special officer to visit the children, will be acted upon; and my own feeling is that a woman would more advantageously visit the girls than a man. This is already done informally at Swinton, and, as will be seen by Mr. Davy's and my own joint report, with very good results. Again, in those counties where the custom of annual hirings prevails, it is much to be wished that special care could at those times be taken of girls who had been sent out to service from the workhouse; this is the time of greatest danger to them, a danger increased by their for the most part friendless state.

The boarding-out system continues without, on the whole, much increase or diminution in my district. While instances of neglect are not unknown under it, such as have frequently been brought before the notice of the Local Government Board, I cannot say that evidence is wholly wanting in its favour, even in cases which at first sight look unpromising. For instance, in one union in my district where a large number of children are boarded out, and where the schoolmistress suffers a direct pecuniary loss in consequence of the diminished numbers in the school (besides the loss of interest in her work from the inferiority of the children in the school), the master of the workhouse, who is the husband of the schoolmistress, told me that he thought the children had benefitted by being boarded out, and that there was no counterbalancing disadvantage to those children who were still admitted to the workhouse. This certainly looks like unsuspicious testimony, and it was confirmed by one of the relieving officers. At the same time, the difficulty of guaranteeing permanent and judicious supervision for boarded-out children is so great, that guardians ought to be very well assured on this point before introducing the system. Nor is anything easier than to produce a number of show boarded-out cases, the really difficult cases being relegated to the workhouse. It is not in human nature for boarding-out committees not to select the best children out of a workhouse, if they can do so; and thus an unfair impression is capable of being raised in their favour. Yet all deductions being made, I should myself admit the system as one that may legitimately be tried; the gain which comes simply from increasing the numbers of those who have the supervision of pauper children is, I am certain, one not to be despised.

I ought not to close this report without alluding to the unfortunate prevalence of ophthalmia at the Kirkdale Schools, which has lately attracted much attention. While discussions respecting the best practical way of dealing with it are being carried on, it would be premature in this place to speak of the different remedies proposed. But I should wish to say a few words in defence of the able headmaster of these schools, Mr. Birchall, whose responsibility in the m ater is likely to be considered, and has been considered, greater than in reality, I am satisfied, it is. I can answer for it that, before the existence of ophthalmia in these schools had attracted any amount of attention outside, I had several conversations with Mr. Birchall on the subject; that he suggested remedies which were certainly real and important, though I will not take upon myself to say that they would be adequate; some of these suggested remedies, not through any fault of his own, he was unable to carry out; but I have good reason to believe (though the point is one that does not fall immediately under my official inspection) that he carried out all as far as it lay within his ability to do so.

I have, &c.

J. R. Mozley.

To the Right Hon.
George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 30.

Education of Pauper Children in the Western District. —Report for the Year 1876, by Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, Inspector of Workhouse Schools.

Sir, 10th March 1877.

The annals of workhouse schools, as a rule, are uneventful. Teachers come and go, and Boards of Guardians introduce, from time to time, certain changes of detail or administration; but the same general features are observable from year to year. These features may be summed up thus—

First, instruction, in the usual sense of the word, is provided fully on the level with, and in many cases superior to, that ordinarily given to the children of the working classes. The regularity of their attendance, and the wholesome discipline to which the children of the permanent class—the orphans and deserted—are subjected, exerts a necessarily favourable influence upon the character of the instruction. It is systematic and continuous.

Secondly, something more than mere instruction is attempted. In well conducted workhouse schools there is an attempt made, and with no mean success, so to train the children that they may become useful, upright, self-depending citizens. For this purpose the first place is given to the all-important factor—moral training: and, subsidiary to that, an attempt is also made to develop that physical element upon which moral development to a large extent depends.

The general result, so far as my own observation enabled me to judge, I had the honour to submit to you in my last Report. The outcome was, upon the whole, a very favourable one. The existing systems for the education of pauper children, with all their shortcomings, must do something towards leavening the ranks of the working classes with an element powerful for good. From pauper schools have gone forth hardworking, self-reliant, thrifty boys and girls, whose example must tell upon those with whom they are brought into contact in after life; and I firmly believe that the merit of such results is due to the system as such, and not to any inherent goodness, if there be such a quality, in the raw material.

Of course I make this statement only as a general one. There are black sheep in every fold. There are good and bad pauper schools; good and bad administrators; good and bad sanitary arrangements. There are guardians, masters, and teachers of whom it is impossible to speak too highly—but there is also the reverse side of the picture. Yet with every abatement, the general good effected is truly marvellous, and speaks volumes for the kindliness of heart and sound wisdom that have given birth to the system.

But 'the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns'; and Poor Law administration is no exception to the general rule. The foremost of those guardians to whom the execution of the Poor Law is committed, are well aware that to halt is to go back. They are not so enamoured of the system as to be blind to its defects. Hence, as far as the children are concerned, we find a certain amount of dissatisfaction even with the best results: and various experiments have from time to time been tried to remedy the various defects; for error, like truth, is many-sided; and differently constituted minds recoil with different degrees of abhorrence from one and the self-same error. To one class of minds every additional burden laid upon the rates in behalf of the

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thriftless poor, presents itself in the light of an injustice to the hard-working poor. Naturally, therefore, every scheme, which at the first blush appears to be financially economical, is enthusiastically supported. This is at the root of the boarding-out system. With its advocates it is always a question of 'comparative cost.' *

Again; the brightness and knowingness of the street Arab, his sharp and ready wit, nay, the very pertness of his bearing, present to some minds a very favourable contrast to the downcast, timid, and apparently ignorant workhouse child, whose voice is almost inaudible, who starts nervously when spoken to, and seems all unfit to hold its own in the battle of life. Hence to such minds, judging from the specimens with which they are most familiar, the training of the child would seem capable of better development by associating him with the children of the independent poor in our ordinary elementary schools—more especially if this plan has the additional advantage of economy to recommend it.

To another class of minds the imperfect system of classification which prevails in many workhouses, the general surroundings as they are termed, joined to perhaps indifferent instruction, present features from which philanthropic guardians recoil. Hence arose district schools, with all their elaborate machinery. On the other hand, the tendency, in these institutions, to subordinate everything to routine and mechanism, the only too general prevalence of endemic diseases, resulting from the congregating of large numbers together, the absence of individual training, the too great facilities given to the perpetuation of traditional methods, from which it is difficult to escape,—all this creates a feeling of distrust as to the expediency of multiplying large district schools.

Now it cannot be denied that in the defects to which I have alluded, guardians have very reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction.

The question of cost is one which never can, and never should, be ignored in the matter of state-aided education. We have no right to put a premium upon poverty by treating paupers as a specially favoured class, on whom exclusive benefits are to be showered simply because they are paupers. I should be the last to advocate such a system. But in spending money freely upon securing for the pauper child an education on the whole more costly than that given to the children of the independent poor, we must never forget that the cure of disease is always more costly than the maintenance of health. If pauperism be a canker which it is worth while to try to cure, we need not grudge the cost. Pauperism is no imaginary disease. It is a very real and tangible evil. Its spread must be checked at any cost; and that system is cheapest in the end which most effectually cuts off the entail of pauperism. I do not advocate lavish expenditure upon paupers as such, but I am none the less convinced that money must be spent upon the cure of pauperism: for the predisposing causes of pauperism are so serious and so complicated that there is little hope of curing it without considerable outlay. Statistics which record the diminution of pauperism are misleading. There may be a steady decrease from year to year in the number of those officially reported as needing relief; but we have no record, and unfortunately cannot obtain any really trustworthy statistics as to the number of those who gravitate towards crime as an alternative for relief by the rates. In an age marked by great

* "The Birmingham workhouse *has been relieved* of one hundred and seven "children by the operation of this Society." Fourth Annual Report of the Birmingham Committee.

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activity the number of mere idlers will necessarily decrease, and the pauper with whom the Poor Law has to deal is in these days the victim either of idleness or of intemperance. The idle loafer is socially an object of growing dislike to the members of his own class; and the average rate of wages enables even the victim of intemperance occasionally to escape the workhouse or the relieving officer. We have in fact two classes of poor, the one class—the minority—sober, industrious, thrifty, the other a race sufficiently industrious to keep themselves off the rates, but nevertheless saturated with the pauper spirit, men and women who work with energy at fitful intervals, but drink hard and die in their prime, or else turn whatever skill or energy they may possess as men, or whatever attractions they may possess as women, to an easier means of gaining a livelihood than that of honest toil.

Now any system of education which fails to grapple with these evils, which does not seek to destroy pauperism in the bud, is more or less accountable for whatever of pauperism, be its official record more or less, is transmitted to posterity. For a few years, perhaps, the pauper roll may continue to diminish; but in the not very distant future I cannot but feel that the energies of the Poor Law will be taxed to the utmost to meet a very considerable increase of pauperism, the direct result of the latent fires now smouldering beneath the social fabric.

Depression in trade; the ever widening antagonism between capital and labour; the growing spirit of communism; the wide-spread intemperance and immorality;—these and other elements are at work to give birth to a vast array of paupers hereafter, if not counteracted by a wiser, a more *moralizing* form of education than exists at present.

It is useless to ignore these things; it is useless to point to increased school accommodation, and the multiplication of mere educational appliances, as the remedy. The evils are deeper far than all the standards of the Code can touch. Grants for the successful teaching of the *totum scibile* so elaborately provided, will not make boys and girls morally better; and unless there is a distinct and emphatic recognition of *moral* education as the truest preventive of the causes of pauperism, we shall increase and manipulate our educational machinery in vain.

Now the instruction given in well conducted pauper schools is, as I have said, good of its kind; but in small Unions it is not cheap compared with the cost of instruction elsewhere. But this need not be, if the children at present scattered in small schools, each with its separate teacher, were grouped in a model village with its own central day school, on the plan suggested in my first report. The prime cost of establishing such schools would certainly not exceed the sums so freely given to provide efficient elementary schools.

The cost per head for instruction, in its technical sense, of children in ordinary elementary schools averages 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum. In several small workhouse schools, under a high class teacher, it reaches 1*l.* 18*s.** The instruction then is costly—more costly than it need be; and guardians recognising this, naturally either incline to the boarding-out system, or send the children out to school, thereby effecting, for the local rates, a reduction, by saving the rations of the officer, and to the State, the payment of the teacher's salary. Into the merits or demerits of either alternative I do not propose to enter. I have already expressed an opinion on these points, and will only now add that those guardians who advocate sending the children out to school under the impression that they will lose the taint of pauperism by associating

* The example quoted is taken from my school list for the current year. There are several in which the rate would be higher still.

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with a better class of children, overlook these facts. 1st. That the workhouse within whose walls they object to have the children instructed—this workhouse with all its pauperising influences, remains the children's home—a home in which they have lost the protection and advice of a good teacher, and gain in exchange (too frequently) the sole supervision of some pauper inmate, thus reducing to a minimum the little possible advantage resulting from a wider range of experience with the outer world. 2nd. That at Board or other elementary schools, the workhouse children will naturally associate with those most akin to themselves in character and general habits, the children, that is, of the very class from which the ranks of improvidence, pauperism, and crime are so largely recruited. Moreover, a general spirit of insubordination arises, engendered by envy of the freedom from restraint to which they, the workhouse children, are subjected. The workhouse child must possess an unusual amount of moral courage if it can patiently endure the taunt of an outsider.

I must confess that, apart from the question of expense, I have met with no new arguments which incline me in any way to modify the unfavourable opinion I have felt it my duty to express on several occasions touching the adoption of either alternative.

I will now endeavour to illustrate certain defects of detail, as they exhibit themselves in existing schools. They are such as may easily be remedied, if guardians can be induced to adopt certain very obvious improvements.

First, as regards the instruction itself. It is too often lifeless because of the depressing influences to which the teacher is subjected. In a small and ill regulated workhouse, the teacher has next to no relaxation. Incessant mill-horse labour, the constant presence of children of the lowest class,* for whom by night as well as by day the teacher is to a great extent responsible, the perpetual changes caused by the daily influx of the casual and disorderly element, the comparative difficulty of obtaining leave of absence, and (to a conscientious teacher) the fear that something may go wrong when 'off duty,' all this tends to lower effort and make the instruction mechanical. Now this state of things can certainly be remedied by the combination of several small neighbouring Unions, such as are found in Hampshire, either to form one efficient school, in a workhouse, of which the buildings are suitable and the means of classification good; or, what would be far better, by establishing a separate school on a comparatively inexpensive scale.

The principle of such combination is recognised by the fact of existing Unions and district schools.

Unions are simply a combination of a certain number of parishes for Poor Law purposes. There is no reason except that of administrative convenience for limiting the number of such parishes. There is no reason, for example, why Fordingbridge Union should comprise 12 parishes with a population of 6,000, and an area in acres of 35,153; whilst Ringwood Union, with a population of 5,000 and an area of 34,935 acres, contains only six parishes. If any advantage, economic or administrative, could be shown to arise from the extension of area, it is difficult to understand the objections raised by the parishes affected. It must surely be the object of all ratepayers to unite economy with efficiency, and in the case of pauper schools both these objects would be effected by the joint action of small Unions.

* Many of the parents of the children in one Union are now undergoing penal servitude.

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Once more, in schools formed by the combination of small or ill-managed workhouses, for the sake of the teachers and the taught, there should never be less than two teachers in each department*—a head and an assistant—who should share the duties and responsibilities. A certain amount of leisure time, opportunities for quiet thought or harmless relaxation, are essential for the proper development of heart and brain. It is this which teachers in Union schools sadly lack; no wonder then that after a time a sense of weariness and hopelessness creeps over the most earnest and zealous, and the school gradually reflects the listlessness and jaded spirit of the teacher. Books too ought to be provided. Every good school should contain a teachers' library. The mind which drinks from stagnant water only, soon grows torpid. In very few Unions do I find a tolerable collection of books. That the teachers as a body are very anxious to improve themselves is shown by their willingness to attend at their own expense the central examinations now held in my district. At the same time these examinations, which are of a much more searching character than the time at my disposal enabled me formerly to make them, afford striking illustrations of the mechanical parrot-like system under which the candidates had themselves been trained. This applies particularly to the papers of the ex-pupil teachers, which for the most part exhibit a state of mental confusion truly lamentable. They know nothing accurately; they have the form of knowledge, but there is none of its power.

An attempt is made, not unsuccessfully, to provide moral instruction. This is the quality which differentiates pauper schools from all others; and however different the means employed in different Unions, with greater or less success, that upon which it all rests, that which constitutes its first and most important element, is the enforced regularity and discipline of the house. For their own sakes all the officers aim at maintaining it; but the different processes employed makes the outcome good or bad. In a poorly appointed workhouse, where the officers are too few or overworked, we find either a system of sternness; or the delegation of authority to pauper inmates; or, lastly, a general carelessness and laxity which produce their natural fruits. In good schools, on the other hand, we find firmness and love united. Love, hope, and patience have their perfect work. Where the general discipline of the house is bad, the children are characterised by all the faults which discredit pauper education. If unduly stern and repressive, all life is crushed out of the children. If paupers are allowed to take care of them, they become more and more infected with all that is bad in the life of pauperism. Children naturally imitate their elders, hence the necessity of an ever-present good example. If the discipline is allowed to take care of itself, the children develop, at their own sweet will, every ill that pauper flesh is heir to.

I trust I may be permitted, in connexion with this part of my report, to dwell a little longer upon this all important element, moral training.

Given in any school a body of officers desirous of infusing a high tone and developing a high moral character among the pupils, they must in the first instance be themselves patterns of the virtues they would inculcate.

"Order is heaven's first law," and the first stage in all sound training. I would urge upon all teachers the importance in the first place of personal neatness. This is not a trivial matter. Personal neatness is

* *i.e.*, boys and girls; mixed schools are only justifiable when the numbers are very low.

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one sign of an orderly mind, and will go far imperceptibly to establish discipline. A child accustomed to see its teacher habitually neat and orderly, and encouraged to become neat and orderly in its own person, will gradually grow up hating disorder. Another important principle in moral education, and one too often lost sight of, is happiness. In the case of children virtue is not seldom identical with happiness. Over and over again I have noticed in teachers, highly conscientious teachers too, a total forgetfulness that it is dangerous to encourage a hotbed morality. Children may be drilled into outward conformity with a rigid standard; but where right conduct does not spring from love of right gradually induced, the recoil in after life will be both sudden and disastrous. The faults of children must be borne with patiently, and every effort at self-control encouraged; but the moral training of a child should be the endeavour to promote a pure and healthy moral atmosphere, rather than to draw up a code, however skilfully framed, condemning this or inculcating that particular line of conduct.

Unfortunately many of the children are so constantly in and out of the house, they see so much of evil when tramping about with their parents, that earnest teachers attempt to counteract the wrong by a too sudden and vigorous assault upon it.

To educate rightly, so to discipline the heart and mind that the result shall be the formation of a character bound by love to duty, is no easy task, and requires powers of no ordinary kind. If, however, there be genuine sympathy with the young,—a large hearted, loving tolerance of (though not indifference to) childish weaknesses,—the child will reciprocate the love, and for love's sake spontaneously observe that course of conduct which it knows will win respect as well as love. Not seldom are grown men and women led up through their human affections to a realization of a more perfect love than that of man, and through that love, to duty. Thus too should the child be led. Firmness, consistency, love, are the cardinal points of moral training. Without firmness, there will ever be attempts at evasion; without consistency, there will be distrust and contempt; without love there will be a feeling very much akin to hate.

Industrial Training.

The present condition of the labour market renders it imperative that much greater development should be given to this side of education than has hitherto been thought necessary; and in first-rate union schools industrial training holds a prominent place. At the same time I am not prepared to pronounce a favourable verdict upon the kinds of industry which find most favour in workhouse schools.

The trades of the shoemaker and the tailor, which form the staple, are no doubt as profitable as they are essential in every community; but I greatly doubt if workhouse children are much benefitted by these trades. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the various forms of disease to which pauper children are hereditarily predisposed.

The confinement of the tailor's and shoemaker's shop; the constrained postures; the disagreeble smells from the leather or fustian; must act unfavourably upon a naturally feeble physique. At some unions the boys are taught to bake. I do not venture to pronounce any opinion on the abstract healthiness or unhealthiness of the baker's trade; but I can scarcely think the flour dust other than injurious to children so easily affected by cutaneous diseases; or the hot air of the bakehouse harmless to children with an hereditary tendency to consumption.

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Indeed, except in very few cases, I would banish these trades altogether from pauper schools. For what is our object in educating the pauper at all? Surely it is so to strengthen him in mind and body, that his labour may be of real service to his country.

Everything, therefore, which tends directly or indirectly to enervate the pauper child, tends to perpetuate the pauper race.

Fresh air, vigorous exercise, good food and clothing, industrial instruction in those mechanical arts which call into healthy activity the energies of mind and body—these are the essential conditions of the profitable development of pauper children. A puny sickly race will never be worth much to the nation, though possessed of a certain amount of mechanical skill. As a rule, children are set to learn comparatively unhealthy trades far too young. A glance at the average rate of mortality in the various trades lately published in the returns of the Registrar-General, will illustrate this. The work of the country must of course be done. Skilled artisans in every department of human toil must be employed; but it is wisdom to secure for such work healthy not sickly constitutions.

As long as hard bodily work has to be done, we must have thews and sinews to do it.

It is folly to attempt to convert the English race into a nation of book-worms. What is wanted for the children of the working classes is the development of physical and mental energy—more especially the former—and not the mere cramming of the brain with a rude unprofitable mass of ill digested so-called knowledge which the brain refuses to assimilate. The exposition of the laws which underlie the development of physical energy is the province of the physician; and I think that the medical inspection of schools, in its broadest sense, should find a place in every scheme of education; whilst the chief aim of state-aided elementary education, should be an endeavour to foster an *intelligent use of physical force*. A little knowledge, scientifically and methodically imparted, is not a dangerous thing. Knowledge is only dangerous in the heads of fools; and our wretched, parrot-like systems of imparting it, are going far to make our children the most learned fools in Christendom.

The forms of industrial training I should be glad to find more commonly developed, would comprise in the first place all gardening* and farming operations; and these should include something more than the picking up of stones in a basket, the dibbling in of potatoes, or the weeding of paths. Something of the science of agriculture should be taught the lads, if the garden or the farm is to be made profitable by their labour. An ounce of brains is worth a ton of manure. Some knowledge of the chemistry of soils; the principles of the rotation of crops; the management of trees,—drainage, irrigation, manures, &c., might easily be given; but of course this implies a degree of knowledge and skill seldom found in the average industrial trainer. When Fellenberg founded his agricultural school at Hofwyl in Switzerland, in 1806, his pupils were taken from the poorest class of peasantry, of whom he truly observed, that having no other property than their physical and mental faculties, they should be taught how to use this capital to the best advantage by a combination of discipline, study, and manual labour.†

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* The benefit resulting from the smell of newly dug earth in cases of predisposition to consumption is well known.

† Chambers' Cyclopœdia, Art. "Agricultural Education."

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Then again it is not sufficient for "making a good animal," to exercise merely one set of muscles. The tendency to acquire the stooping figure and round shoulders of the ordinary labourer should be counteracted by drill. No good school should be without a professional drill-master. The effective force of our army and navy, it is said, does not compare favourably in point of physique with that of other countries. Surely it would pay to rear at our country union schools a loyal band of recruits. The physique of the country pauper lads, if properly developed, would certainly equal, if not excel, that which at present supplies the rank and file;* to say nothing of the value of habits of discipline to which they have been accustomed from childhood in our better class of pauper schools.

Again, the carpenter's trade is both healthy, and calculated to develop a boy's intelligence, if judiciously managed. A carpenter's or joiner's shop could be made to pay. In nearly every union there is a deficiency of adult pauper labour; such deficiency could be amply made up by the work of the elder lads. A carpenter has just been appointed as industrial trainer for the elder lads at the Birkenhead Union schools; and I doubt not the result will in every way fulfil the expectations of the liberal-minded and far-seeing Board of Guardians of that Union. In the remarks I have made, I do not for a moment advocate giving instruction in all branches of science and art to all the children, but every really efficient school should provide adequate means of instruction for such children as show a special aptitude for any particular industry. Of course this can only be done in large schools; and against the evils incident to large *boarding* schools, the Cottage Home system with its own central day school and workshops, offers the only effectual remedy.

If tailoring and shoemaking are still to retain a place in our schools, none but the most healthy lads should be allowed to learn those trades;—and that only in relays, and for as short a time (at each lesson) as possible, consistently with solid instruction.

As regards the industrial training of the girls, there is perhaps less to find fault with than with that given to the boys. Washing, scrubbing, and general housework, the labours of the nursery, the kitchen, and the work-room, present an ample field for sound and useful instruction. Questions of detail connected with these subjects are out of place in a general report, but I would venture to suggest that greater care be taken not to overwork the girls than, I fear, is done in some instances. The aim of the staff should be to make them "good all round," therefore their employments should be as varied as possible. The aching fingers and shoulder-blade of the little sempstress should be allowed some respite. Round shoulders, stooping habits, and narrow chests in either sex require the services of the drill-master; and I always recommend that girls should be drilled, though less severely than boys. The mere extension motions, and the use of a round stick brought alternately forward over the chest and back, have proved extremely beneficial in several cases within my own observation, and I should be glad to see something done for all girls in this direction. If the fathers and labourers of the next generation ought to be healthy and well developed, a good physique is not less necessary for the future mothers and housewives. I beg to conclude this report with an account of

* The Admiralty Circular has not, I regret to say, been able to stimulate the supply of boys for the Navy, because the lads are, for the most part, sent away from school too young.

the industrial training given at the excellent schools of the Newport Union. I should mention that these schools are in a separate building at Caerleon. *Dr. Clutterbuck's Report.*

Vocal Music.

Singing in parts from sight on the tonic sol-fa method. The children can sing several concerted pieces from Mendelssohn and others.

Instrumental Music.

There are 24 boys in the regular band who can play moderately difficult music from sight, besides a number of learners coming on.

Needlework.

The whole of the girls' clothing is made on the premises, together with the boys' shirts, and all the mending and darning.

Physical Education.

A regular system following Maclaren's book, including so far :—

Movements and positions.
Dumb bells.
Leaping, with graduated standards and bar.
Use of leaping-pole.
Horizontal bar.

There is a set of parallel bars in preparation. The boys have won several cricket matches, and every game of football they have played.

Gardening.

There are nearly 14 acres of land entirely managed by the boys under the supervision of the bailiff. The garden, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, is now in excellent condition, and was much praised by the school committee at their last visit. Several of the members of the committee are large farmers.

There are five cows on the premises at present (another will shortly be bought). Eight girls can milk and churn, as also eight boys.

Miscellaneous.

Every girl can scrub, and wash clothes (according to her strength). Many of them can do a little cooking and ironing. The elder girls are put, by turns, to do all the work they would be required to do in any respectable service.

I have, &c.
J. Caspar Clutterbuck.

To
The Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 31.

REPORT for the year 1876, by WYNDHAM HOLGATE, Esquire, Inspector of Workhouse Schools, on the EDUCATION of PAUPER CHILDREN in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

SIR, *20th February* 1877.

FOLLOWING the view put forward by me in the Report of last year, I propose on this occasion to record the details of work done, of however small account, rather than to press for changes of system, which, advantageous and much to be desired as they may appear to be, are, for the present at least, out of the question; and I feel satisfied that if, year by year, some step in advance, however small, is secured, the day is not far distant when it will be possible to state that the district, separate, and ordinary union schools in the metropolitan area are alike "*efficient*," in so far as that they are in their several degrees providing such an education, religious, intellectual, and industrial, as is required to enable the children brought up in them to maintain themselves honestly and providently without fear of their relapsing into the pauperism from which they sprang.

Signs of progress.

I am glad to think that in this record of the past year many signs of progress may be noted, and though deficiencies and faults in too many cases exist, I have reason to hope that these are being gradually ameliorated, if not removed, as Boards of Guardians and Managers of district or separate schools become aware of their increased responsibilities in the matter of education, and how simply, and at how comparatively small a cost this end may be attained, if only unanimity of action can be secured.

Poor Law Conference at Reading.

The Conference of Poor Law Guardians for the south-eastern district which was held at Reading on 31st October last was of much service to me, as the opportunity was then afforded me of saying a few words on the general subject of the training of pauper children to a body of representative men, many of whom I had only previously known by name; and I have reason to think that good will come of that meeting, as already on more than one occasion since then the chairman or some members of boards of guardians have been present at my inspection of their schools, and have expressed themselves as interested in a way they had not expected, and as ready to show that interest by endeavouring to effect any alterations and improvements with regard to the schools and the education there given which may from time to time be requisite.

This friendly interest will be of the greatest possible use to me, as many of the evils of insufficient accommodation and school appliances for both teachers and scholars can thus be at once pointed out and agreed upon; and if continued in my absence will materially benefit both teachers and children by leading the former to renewed exertions, and by wearing away in the latter that dread of strangers, and that consequent want of readiness which so markedly attaches to them as a class.

North Surrey District Schools.

Amongst the district schools under my inspection I cannot refrain from calling attention to the zeal and energy with which the Managers of the North Surrey School District are constantly striving to perfect their organization. It is but a few years since the sanitary state of these schools was most unsatisfactory, ophthalmia being especially prevalent in them. The cost of eradicating this disease has been very heavy, but it has been courageously met; and during the last year out of 840 chil-

dren there has been but one death, with an average of only 25 cases in the infirmary. The attention paid to physical improvement in the children has been most marked, both girls and boys being proficient in drill and gymnastics, prominent among the latter exercises is the light dumb-bell exercise suggested by myself last year. Swimming has also been added to the list of girls exercises, whilst it has been more systematically taught to the boys than hitherto, and with most encouraging results. A mast, yards, and shrouds have been erected in the grounds, and a competent instructor from the Royal Navy has been appointed to teach the boys, the managers feeling that they might by this means assist in making a most advantageous provision for many boys whose parents or friends might hesitate to send them to the harder and perhaps more monotonous routine of our training ship the "Exmouth." Whilst providing for the bodily health and development of the children entrusted to them, the managers can also show sufficiently forward results in intellectual and industrial work, and though the upper classes in one or two other schools are decidedly more advanced, I am prepared at all times to support those managers who think that a healthy body most surely and rapidly produces a healthy mind and a bright intellect. I may mention that a plan has been set on foot for teaching shorthand in these schools, it being felt that a very good opening in life may be made by means of it for those children who are physically prevented from any but sedentary pursuits. In these schools the system has been adopted of uniting the offices of superintendent and head-master, and I believe I am unanimously supported by the General Inspectors of the Local Government Board in the opinion that by this means alone can satisfactory provision be made not only for a thorough superintendence of the children by competent persons at all hours of the day and night, but for unanimity of feeling and action between the purely official, and the teaching staff of these establishments. It is to be hoped that the managers of all district and separate schools will ultimately put this plan in force as vacancies occur in the office of superintendent, the only extra requirement for candidates for the post in future being that they must hold the certificate of efficiency of the Local Government Board, and have had a school of that department under their control as head master.

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It gives me great pleasure to record the marked improvement which has been effected in the organization and general tone of the girls school of the Central London District at Hanwell, and I do not doubt that at my next inspection I shall find still further progress towards the leading position which such a school should hold. I was much gratified at my last inspection of the boys school there, to notice the diligence with which the pupil teachers had taken up the study of military drill as officers and non-commissioned officers of the boys battalion, and the proficiency they had attained.

Central London District Schools.

The West London District Schools are also taking a leading position, and I have to remark with great satisfaction on the efficient state of the teaching staff of all the departments, the girls especially showing the results of better teaching; the boys band has made great progress, whilst their drill and singing are excellent. There appears to be a thorough accord existing between the whole staff of this establishment, which is the only certain means by which successful results can be ensured.

West London District Schools.

Amongst the large separate schools I think it will not be invidious to call your attention to the general efficiency of the Portsea Island Schools, not only is the intellectual state remarkably good, but the industrial training is eminently successful, though as regards the boys, the situa-

Separate schools.

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tion of the schools conduces in no small degree to the capital openings in life which they obtain.

The Warren Farm Schools of the Brighton Union still maintain their reputation for the excellence of the physical training given to the boys, and attempted, but not yet with the success it deserves, for the girls also. I may mention that amongst other improvements introduced in these schools, the drill instructor has been teaching the boys the system of army signalling; and this, in my opinion, is a matter deserving the consideration of the managers of other schools, as it is of especial value to this class of children, combining as it does interest and amusement with useful instruction.

With a similar object in view I think it desirable that greater publicity should be given to the excellent fire drill which is taught the boys at the Brentwood Schools of the Shoreditch Union. The managers of these schools have gone to considerable trouble in laying the mains of the water supply, so that there is a fireplug commanding each face of the buildings. A very simple set of rules and bugle calls have been drawn up by the superintendent, which have been readily learnt by the boys, who show great interest and intelligence in their work, whilst their characters are formed and strengthened by the responsibility attaching to the various posts assigned to them. No doubt many, if not all, of the large schools in my district have considered and taken precautions against an outbreak of fire, but I think it highly desirable from an educational point of view that all should know of, and, if possible, carry out a system by which the boys should form the fire brigade.

The separate school of the Maidstone Union is perhaps the most striking instance of what can be effected in a short time by the energy and perseverance of a school committee of intelligent men, using their influence and persuasion with the board of guardians out of which they are nominated. In the winter of 1875, these gentlemen met me at my inspection of the schools, and agreed with me in thinking that it was impossible to secure order, cleanliness, or generally satisfactory educational results whilst the school rooms were the only buildings provided for schoolwork, meals, and play rooms. In December last year I found that the school rooms had been cleansed, and fitted with proper desks, the class rooms had been restored to their original use, the lavatories had been remodelled and baths fitted, and an excellent detached building had been erected for dining hall and meals. Other improvements had also been effected in the way of drill and out-door exercise, whilst the provision of day rooms for bad weather and the appointment of industrial trainers were in contemplation. The satisfaction and relief experienced by a deserving staff of teachers from the alterations already made are very great, and I can confidently say that these schools will rapidly take a prominent place, not in Kent alone, but in the whole of my district, if the interest which is now being taken in them be not allowed to flag.

Ordinary workhouse schools.

Amongst ordinary workhouse schools there are some which deserve especial recognition for the excellence of the education, both religious and intellectual, which is given by the teachers, in some instances with very poor, if not bad, accommodation and appliances, and too frequently without a word of encouragement or even notice from a soul except the chaplain and myself.

Bromley and Sevenoaks in Kent, Westbourne in Sussex, all under female teachers, are excellent schools. The same may be said of the boys school at Hollingbourn in Kent, and the mixed school of Midhurst in Sussex; whilst Cookham, the Isle of Wight, Gravesend, and Dover boys

and girls schools rank with any elementary schools in the neighbourhood in general results. *Mr. Holgate's Report.*

Of the musical skill attained in those schools to which a bandmaster is attached I cannot speak too highly; indeed the finish and delicacy of playing in the St. Mary-le-bone and in the Strand schools are quite exceptional for such young performers. The capital opening thus obtained in regimental and naval bands has well repaid the cost of these officers, to say nothing of the increased life and energy given to the whole of the children in such schools. So well known are these facts now to many regimental bandmasters, that for the future I propose to publish annually only one list of boys fit for Her Majesty's Service, and that in April, as I find that constantly before these lists are printed and circulated by the War Office amongst regiments, the greater part of the boys named in them have been snapped up, the only difficulty in their way being height and chest measurement, in which unfortunately they are often deficient. Military music.

In some instances I am sorry to find that managers fail to appreciate the value of the opening thus secured for their boys, and, to the great discouragement of the bandmasters, send out to trades lads who are becoming proficient in musical knowledge, and who would be certain to obtain good positions in Her Majesty's Service. In my opinion greater care should be taken than is now the case in the first selection of boys for these bands, both in the matter of physical health and as regards the position in life of the parents and relatives, and when once selected these boys should have the full benefit of the opportunities so offered them, and not be withdrawn for other industrial occupation unless some exceptionally good cause is shown. I think further that in all schools where the numbers at all permit, a second band should be formed, so that the bandmaster may have boys already fairly trained to take the place of the elder ones as they are drafted into the service.

It may be within your knowledge that on more than one occasion, prizes have been offered to be competed for in public by these bands, and that the schools which have joined in the contests have gained great credit for their performance, but much as I appreciate the liberality and kindness of the instrument makers, private gentlemen, and societies, who have provided these prizes, I cannot from an official point of view, give unqualified support to the movement, as the regulations have been hitherto drawn up by persons ignorant of the real constitution of these bands, and of the many differences which exist in each, either from the class of instruments used or from the limit of numbers, and further the system of judging has not been satisfactory. The consequence has been that many good schools have declined to compete at all, whilst no small amount of jealousy has been created amongst the bandmasters who joined in the contest. I have however reason to hope that if prizes are again offered for public competition, steps will be taken to draw up regulations for the consideration of myself and the superintendents and bandmasters of the various schools interested, in which case I think that matters can be placed on a satisfactory and permanent basis so as to prove of real service.

In reference to the question of Army training schools to which I drew your attention in my last year's report, I have to express my appreciation of the warm interest which has been taken by many gentlemen in the idea. A very excellent paper on the subject was read at the Reading Poor Law Conference in October last by Mr. R. Norton of Downs House, Yalding, and since then, with the consent of the Secretary of State, a committee has been formed at the War Office for the consideration of the whole matter. The evidence which this committee Army training schools.

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has obtained has been published and presented to Parliament, with their Report, so that the public can now form a more definite judgment as to the feasibility of the plan proposed, and how far the schools under the Local Government Board can be made use of in carrying it into execution.

A lecture on the employment of boys in the army was given at the United Service Institution on February 12th by Major Geary, R.A., one of the above named War Office Committee, in which he made the following remarks:—

He thought that more serious attention should be given to the mental qualities of our soldiers. It might be vain to seek to secure the best of the working classes, but they might draw from the same source. They might go to the schools in which they were reared, and offer the boys, as a reward for good conduct and industrious habits, a career which would place them at once in advance of their contemporaries. There was ample material in the country out of which the results achieved by the military schools might be increased to an extent far exceeding the needs of the army. Taking the statistics he thought, considering the increasing efforts that were yearly being made in the furtherance of education, that it would not be excessive to estimate that, eventually they might have, with suitable encouragement, 200,000 boys, from whom to select the annual contingent of 25,000 or 30,000 recruits, possessing such qualifications as the War Department might reasonably require. He thought the state of public opinion was such that the necessary number of lads would be forthcoming if the government should supersede the present mode of recruiting by a system of boy enlistment which should commend itself by circumstances to the various schools. The legitimate requirements should be, physical fitness, good elementary education, drill, knowledge of a specific industry, music, or fitness for a clerk, and good character. The age of enlistment should be from 14 to 17 years of age, lads to join the ranks at 17 years of age, so as to enlist them direct from school before gathering any experience of street life. Care should be taken in selecting the boys, for an untrained idle lad caused trouble. The expense of a large central training school, though beyond what could be expected from one department of the State, would not be greatly felt if established and maintained by a large country, or by a confederation of smaller ones. Parliamentary powers should be obtained for the maintenance of such establishments, and into them should be passed boys disposed to enter the naval and military services, and be trained from 14 or 15 to 17 years of age. The matter might be summed up in broad terms thus:—On one side of the account, the maintenance of 50,000 lads; on the other, an increase to the army of 23,000 effective men, a vast improvement in their quality, and consequently in their fighting powers, reduction of expense in respect of recruiting, desertion, prisoners, and discipline generally. To these let them add 50,000 boys saved from the risk of degradation, soldiers discharged with an industry by which they might earn their livelihood creditably, the name of the soldier being no longer a reproach, and the army valued as a career for their sons by respectable citizens. He did not think that the gain to the commonwealth could be adequately represented in figures. It remained for all who were interested in the adoption of a system of boy enlistment to omit no opportunity of educating public opinion on the subject. It was an object in which the country at large had a greater interest even than the army. To the former it promised a diminution of local rates, a diminution in humanity run to waste, and to the latter a more efficient, and in every way a better army.

Training Ship "Exmouth."

Of the new training ship "Exmouth" there is little for me to say at present, as she has only been ready to receive her full complement of boys since Christmas. She is a noble vessel, and will provide ampler accommodation for the boys than her unfortunate predecessor the "Goliath." The old staff of officers have been exerting themselves to the utmost to bring her into complete order for service, and the few boys who have remained as the nucleus for the new ship have also been called upon to show their readiness for hard work in very tempestuous and trying weather. It will be a matter for regret with many country boards of guardians to know that the "Exmouth" is only to receive boys from Metropolitan Unions.

Elementary Education Act, 1876.

Having now recorded some of the main features of my work during the past year, I feel it right to say something upon the state of education generally as provided in ordinary workhouse schools, particularly as

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under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, guardians will now be called upon to occupy a far more responsible position in connexion with education than they have ever hitherto done.

It will not be necessary for me here to enter into details of what their duties will be, but it will not be amiss to remind guardians of the fact that the certificate of proficiency required before a child, either male or female, can go to work, is a gradually rising one; and I must warn them that in my district there are still many union schools which may just be able to pass the children for the current year 1877, and 1878, which at present could not pass any in the standard required for the years 1879, and 1880, whilst that for 1881 and subsequent years is far beyond them. The age also at which children are sent to work will have to be more carefully attended to than I sometimes now find to be the case.

The time has, therefore, come when they are called upon in a more imperative form than ever before, literally "to set their house in order," for the defective education given in the class of schools to which I have alluded is very often more dependent on the utter unfitness of the accommodation and appliances for school purposes now provided than on the absolute incompetency of the teacher. I have already in some cases felt bound to suggest the absolute withdrawal of any repayment from the parliamentary grant in schools of this character, and I think it may be necessary to carry out this plan still more stringently in future, whilst in those schools where the teaching itself is in fault the best mode of correction will be the lowering the grade of certificate held.

In alluding to the unfitness of many of the school buildings in country unions from a sanitary, quite as much as from an educational point of view, I must express my surprise and regret to find how entirely the circular of the Local Government Board, dated February 1873, and headed, "Points to be attended to in the construction of Workhouse Buildings," seems to be ignored. The following are the paragraphs bearing on this subject:—

32. In workhouses having a large number of children there should be school rooms, class rooms, and industrial work rooms for each sex, in addition to their day rooms. When the numbers are small enough to allow of a mixed school, one school room with a class room will suffice.

33. School rooms should be 18 feet in width, and not less than 12 feet in height, and should afford a minimum floor space of 9 feet for each child. They should be provided with external windows in their opposite sides.

34. Combined school and day rooms are not recommended; but if adopted, at least 12 feet of floor space should be provided for each child accommodated in the dormitories. In such a case it is indispensable that the children should take their meals elsewhere.

35. The doors and fire-places in school rooms should be so arranged as to leave the whole of one side of the room clear for the requisite seats and desks, which should be placed in three rows, and divided into groups by passages about 18 inches in width.

36. Class rooms should be provided to accommodate about one fourth of the children in the school rooms. They should be fitted up with galleries, fixed at right angles to the windows.

37. Covered play-sheds, for use in wet weather, should be provided in the children's yards.

I venture to think that the time has come when these wholesome rules should be enforced, and I will undertake to say that the results both on teachers and children will soon repay the outlay.

The duties which, under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, will now fall on guardians should, in my opinion, have the further benefit of materially checking, and ultimately completely stopping, the present ignorance of casual children, which is one of the greatest drawbacks now in securing satisfactory educational results. The school committee

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of the guardians will in future have the power of following up every child in their district, and it will be their province to see that each such child, whether in the workhouse or on the tramp, is provided with fitting elementary education;—and I, for my part, look forward with great hopefulness to the immense gain which will be effected if guardians will loyally and perseveringly use the power which is now placed in their hands.

Use of Privy Council Schools for union children.

It may be, that to escape some of the responsibilities and increased duties which they have felt to be necessarily coming upon them, some boards of guardians (and I am sorry to say an increasing number) have attempted to put off the burden by sending the children in the union to the elementary schools of the neighbouring parishes, and I think it desirable to point out how, in my opinion, such a course will prove futile, and will in many cases be fraught with difficulties and dangers worse than those that now exist.

1. The elementary schools under the Privy Council have been provided in most cases for only the number of children belonging to the parish or district in which they stand, as calculated on carefully prepared statistics based on the census of 1871. As soon as compulsory attendance in some form or other is carried out, all the present vacant seats in these schools will be occupied. Will boards of guardians be ready then to build for the extra number of children which they send from their unions, as will be insisted on by the Education Department; and, if so ready, what benefit will they gain over the much smaller outlay required to provide fitting school accommodation on their own premises?

2. Should this first difficulty not exist, or be satisfactorily met, what provision will boards of guardians make for the care of the union children on their return from school on the Saturday half-holiday, during the long Autumn holidays, and every night in dormitory?

My experience leads me to believe that in ten cases out of twelve a so-called "respectable inmate" will be placed in charge.

There may be a few persons of this class, but they are rare, and where they are to be found it must be remembered that they cannot be made responsible for their language, habits, or temper, as a teacher or other paid officer would be, and that the stigma of pauperism is by such means constantly attached to the children in a most objectionable manner, and in direct opposition to the principles which the Poor Law Department and its inspectors have for years endeavoured to maintain. It has been suggested to me that a list should be kept in workhouses of respectable inmates fit to be placed in such a post of responsibility, with a view to one being appointed with a different dress, and a small money payment. I take it, that in the present state of the law, such a payment would not be passed by the auditor, and for my own part, I should look upon it as a compromise of principle fatal to all progress, for disguise it as one may, the person so appointed would be still a pauper, and perfectly well known as such by the children themselves.

3. What provision will boards of guardians make for the religious education of their children?

The workhouse is in reality a boarding school, and the guardians are responsible for the moral and religious control over the children, to whom they stand in the position of parents, and this they cannot carry out without giving them proper religious instruction.

Some remarks of the Right Honourable W. E. Forster last year at the opening of a Middle Class Endowed School, in the county of Devon, may be well referred to here as showing what that religious instruction in boarding schools should be.

He is reported to have said— *Mr. Holgate's Report.*

The way in which your committee have met the religious question has been successful. They had asked themselves, "what is it the parents really want"? They want two things; first, in this Protestant Christian country (for such this Country mainly is) the parents desire that their children should have an instruction in the Bible, and in the great truths of Christianity. They are also anxious that no advantage should be taken of their need and desire for education, and above all for religious education, to swell the number of one denomination rather than another. What has happened in your school is this; that you insist upon reading the Bible, and not merely upon reading it, but upon teaching it; you insist upon the Lord's Prayer, the Apostle's Creed, the Commandments, and man's duty to God and to his neighbour; the first part of the Church Catechism, to which no one can object.

Now in many cases the guardians have sent their children to Board Schools in which either no religious observance is carried out, or it is confined to Bible reading, and my attention has been called to the marked change for the worse in language and behaviour which has resulted in some Unions in my District from the adoption of the plan.

There are other minor objections which exist; such as extra suits of clothing to provide for bad weather; the length of distance travelled to and from school; and the loss of the one or two paid officers who were constantly of great service to the governor and matron in keeping order, or in cases of temporary absence; and which I only allude to in passing; but I am distinctly of opinion, that if the system is to be continued, the Local Government Board should warn boards of guardians of the dangers which I have ventured to point out, and of their duties in providing against them, and that the inspector of schools should from time to time (if not annually) visit the Unions where the children are so educated, and thoroughly satisfy themselves that the general orders of the Local Government Board in these matters are fully complied with.

I venture to think that in the event of the Local Government Board issuing a general order on the subject of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, as suggested above, the opportunity might be taken for laying down some stringent rule as to the future payment of money from the parliamentary grant for teachers and industrial trainers. As regards the former, I allude more particularly to very small Unions which draw the grant for teachers, whilst practically there are no children to teach.*

As regards industrial teachers, I think no money should be returned from the parliamentary grant on account of the salaries of these officers, unless it is clearly shown to the inspector at his visit:

1. That no pauper inmate is allowed to enter the workshop, or take part with the children, either boys or girls, in the industry taught.
2. That the training is really beneficial and complete, and mainly if not entirely as a distinct branch of education.

Too many of the country Unions which are now provided with industrial trainers are open to the first of these charges; whilst my district and large separate schools are apt to fall into the second, owing to the very heavy amount of work which has to be *got through* in some form or other, to enable the vast establishments to be kept in order without material increase to their present paid staff.

If I may take upon myself to express an opinion as to the direction in which improvement can really be looked for in the whole system, not only of ordinary Union, but all, both district and separate schools, I *Direction in which improvement may be effected.*

* In Chailey, I found in 1876 two children, in West Firle, five children; both Unions drawing grant for teacher's salary, and within ten miles of each other; whilst at Lewes, five miles from each, is a capital *separate* school building only half occupied.

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should say that it will be found in the careful adoption of the plan permitted by the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, and proposed within the last few weeks in Suffolk, of making a consolidated district of several Unions, and utilizing one of the sets of buildings in such district for schools.*

These and all existing district and separate schools should, in my opinion, ultimately be officered by the Local Government Board, inasmuch as the salaries of the necessary staff are mainly provided from the parliamentary grant, and not by the guardians. In the formation of the staff so required, the Local Government Board could put in force the many valuable improvements which are at the present time dependent mainly on the feelings of a majority of guardians or managers. Under such head I would enumerate the necessity that the superintendent should hold office as head schoolmaster. This could be easily provided for if all school officers, both for intellectual and industrial work, began in the service of the department with a knowledge that a graduated scale of promotion was open to them, with a certainty of superannuation with a pension after a stated number of years good service—that during that service a reasonable holiday would be allowed them each year—and that in the case of teachers some acknowledgment, more creditable to their intellectual and moral attainments than the so-called certificate now issued, should be permanently held by them. In my Report last year I suggested the issue of a parchment (similar to those given by the Committee of Council to their teachers) to all my teachers who had or hereafter might pass the examination of the Privy Council as the highest test of scholarship attainable by their class. I have reason to believe that such a parchment would be greatly valued, and I sincerely hope that steps may now be taken to grant it. I am glad to say that three teachers have availed themselves of the permission granted last year, and sat for the Privy Council examination last December. I am also glad to say that in all my large schools the managers show an increasing desire to appoint only trained teachers to the office of schoolmaster or schoolmistress, or at any rate those candidates only who have been pupil teachers in Government schools, even if they have not afterwards proceeded to college and passed the Privy Council examination.

School for imbecile pauper children.

Before closing my Report I would here refer to the painful, yet interesting visit which I have made to the Asylum for imbecile pauper children at Clapham, numbering at the time of issue of the schoolmistress' last report 240, but which number more nearly 500 for my district alone, and for them permanent buildings are now being erected under the supervision of the Metropolitan Asylum Board, at Darenth, near Dartford, in Kent.

Of the 240 children seen by me, the schoolmistress, Miss M. J. Stephens (of whom it is impossible to speak too highly for her cheerful and energetic perseverance in this special and arduous work,) reports that—

111	attend morning and afternoon school.
42	attend 1 hour morning and afternoon.
65	boys attend half-time.
17	girls „ „
5	girls attend occasionally.
240	

* The recent debate in Parliament on the formation of County Boards touched on this plan, and I feel confident that such Boards would materially advance it, if they did not universally adopt it. March 29, 1877.

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She gives the following as the attainments of some of those attending school:

Reading	19	can read from first Standard Reading Book.
„	15	can read from Primer.
„	24	know the alphabet.
Writing	38	can write in a copybook.
„	16	can write dictation.
„	21	can write an exercise of transcribing.
„	6	can write letters to friends without assistance.
Arithmetic	5	can work the four simple and compound rules.
„	4	can work addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
„	5	can work addition.
„	23	can add to 30, but not work an addition sum.
„	40	can count to 100.
Colours	30	can distinguish all the colours.
„	34	can distinguish several.
Drawing	50	can draw most simple or more difficult copies.
Needlework	35	can hem or sew.
„	6	can crochet, braid, or buttonhole.
Talking	3	being formerly nearly speechless make a very fair attempt.

Many attend school, and unfortunately can only be kept out of mischief and broken of bad habits; others attend to be amused; others to be educated, though to some their education will avail but little, they being too imbecile in mind or body; but were they not sent to school daily, they must either be allowed to run wild in a most distressing way, or be forced into an unnatural sitting-still—equally as distressing. By attending school they are much brighter, more happy, and much more intelligent, and have each so much more individuality. Education to the rest is really beneficial, and it is to be hoped that that which they are acquiring now will prove of service to them on leaving.

Of the good service that will be effected by this training and educating pauper imbecile children there can be no doubt; for it has been clearly shown that they should be treated distinctively from other classes; that they suffer if associated with lunatics; that they ought not, unless in exceptional cases, to be associated with paupers in Union workhouses; that they materially interfere with the progress and general well-being of ordinary schools with other pauper children; and lastly that with the special appliances and training that will now be provided for them, many will ultimately be fit to go out into the world and earn their own livelihood, whilst in all habits of cleanliness and order can be inculcated, and their unfortunate condition materially improved.

I have, &c.

WYNDHAM HOLGATE.

To the Right Hon. G. Sclater Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 32.

Turnpike Trusts.—Statement as to Turnpike Trusts in England and Wales, 1874.

During the last session, the Turnpike Returns for the year 1874 were completed and presented to Parliament. The following table shows the increase or decrease in each of the several items of receipt and expenditure as compared with the previous year :—

England and North Wales.

——	1873.	1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.	
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	
Tolls	560,366	519,286	—	41,080	
Parish aid	31,030	30,240	—	790	
Money borrowed	—	—	—	—	
Other Receipts	22,520	30,732	8,212	—	Net decrease, £33,658.
Total Receipts	613,916	580,258	8,212	41,870	
Expenditure.					
Repairs	354,491	323,069	—	31,422	
Improvements	10,260	9,046	—	1,214	
Salaries	46,270	42,348	—	3,922	
Law Charges	8,543	10,245	1,702	—	
Interest of Debt	56,294	43,624	—	12,670	
Bonded Debt paid off	139,594	142,155	2,561	—	
Other Payments	18,652	22,477	3,825	—	Net decrease, £41,140.
Total Expenditure	634,104	592,964	8,088	49,228	
Bonded Debt	2,037,025	1,782,887	—	254,138	
Unpaid Interest	117,108	91,131	—	25,977	
Number of Trusts	706	645	—	61	

It will be seen from this table that a further reduction of 41,080*l.* in the revenue from tolls, took place in 1874.

The increase or decrease in each county is shown on page 99, and it appears that while in ten counties a small increase took place amounting to 1,572*l.*, the decrease in 34 counties amounted to 42,652*l.*

The amount expended in the repair of the roads in 1874 shows a reduction of 31,422*l.* as compared with the previous year. The amount entered under this head, however, includes sums paid by the various trusts to the highway authorities on the expiration of local Acts. The total amount so paid in 1874 was 16,978*l.* Deducting such sums from the accounts for 1873 and 1874, and also the value of the work performed in lieu of contributing money, the amount expended on the roads in 1874 appears, when compared with 1873, to be reduced by 40,768*l.* This reduction is caused partly by a number of trusts having expired, and partly by the cost of repairs being wholly thrown upon the highway authorities in the cases where the tolls are to be continued for a few years only for the purpose of liquidating the remaining debt. The table on page 99 gives the sums expended in each county for the two years, and it will be seen that while in eight counties the cost of repairs was increased by 1,866*l.*, in 36 counties it was decreased by 42,634*l.*

continued on p. 100.

STATEMENT showing, in respect to each County, the TOLL INCOME and the AMOUNT EXPENDED for REPAIRS of ROAD (exclusive of Statute Duty performed, and exclusive of the Sums paid to the Parishes on the Termination of the Trusts), in each of the Years 1873 and 1874, and also the Increase or Decrease in such Amounts respectively in the Year 1874 compared with the Year 1873.

COUNTIES.	TOLLS.				REPAIRS OF ROAD.			
	1873.	1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.	1873.	1874.	Increase in 1874.	Decrease in 1874.
ENGLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bedford	1,705	1,220	—	485	1,099	619	—	480
Berks	4,521	4,239	—	282	2,728	2,614	—	114
Bucks	3,237	3,136	—	101	2,416	2,146	—	270
Cambridge	5,661	5,224	—	437	4,199	3,344	—	855
Chester	24,879	24,584	—	295	16,069	15,877	—	192
Cornwall	16,798	14,806	—	1,992	9,598	9,514	—	84
Cumberland	7,440	7,688	248	—	5,073	4,607	—	466
Derby	25,920	23,710	—	2,210	17,017	16,513	—	504
Devon	37,927	33,650	—	4,277	15,041	12,812	—	2,229
Dorset	12,976	12,872	—	104	6,114	5,672	—	442
Durham	7,348	6,055	—	1,293	3,295	2,689	—	606
Essex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester	25,889	22,494	—	3,395	16,994	14,509	—	2,485
Hants	9,737	9,678	—	59	7,276	6,488	—	788
Hereford	4,079	4,170	91	—	3,168	2,965	—	203
Hertford	4,581	3,215	—	1,366	2,660	1,906	—	754
Huntingdon	4,208	3,784	—	424	3,084	2,296	—	788
Kent	11,666	11,162	—	504	6,861	6,437	—	424
Lancaster	62,171	55,160	—	7,011	36,595	29,833	—	6,762
Leicester	13,524	12,065	—	1,459	8,673	7,552	—	1,121
Lincoln	8,416	8,525	109	—	6,590	6,474	—	116
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth	9,505	9,726	221	—	6,320	6,567	247	—
Norfolk	5,139	4,531	—	608	3,211	2,855	—	356
Northampton	7,888	6,323	—	1,565	5,409	3,243	—	2,166
Northumberland	11,158	10,494	—	664	9,376	9,383	7	—
Nottingham	9,064	8,267	—	797	5,075	4,968	—	107
Oxford	11,672	11,026	—	646	7,597	7,026	—	571
Rutland	1,087	303	—	784	408	229	—	179
Salop	10,094	9,649	—	445	6,637	6,036	—	601
Somerset	26,978	26,531	—	447	15,673	14,466	—	1,207
Stafford	30,952	30,612	—	340	21,481	18,605	—	2,876
Suffolk	1,506	1,835	329	—	908	547	—	361
Surrey	5,550	5,641	91	—	3,239	2,980	—	259
Sussex	15,893	15,382	—	511	9,590	9,114	—	476
Warwick	7,981	8,035	54	—	4,584	4,814	230	—
Westmorland	3,373	2,853	—	520	1,407	1,724	317	—
Wilts	9,036	8,846	—	190	5,454	3,183	—	2,271
Worcester	14,093	12,586	—	1,507	9,727	8,143	—	1,584
York	61,308	53,780	—	7,528	37,714	28,259	—	9,455
NORTH WALES.								
Anglesey	3,117	3,039	—	78	2,801	3,022	221	—
Carnarvon	2,943	3,223	280	—	2,023	2,231	208	—
Denbigh	3,269	3,342	73	—	1,591	1,853	262	—
Flint	6,143	5,973	—	170	4,640	4,274	—	366
Merioneth	2,484	2,560	76	—	1,293	1,667	374	—
Montgomery	7,450	7,292	—	158	5,025	4,909	—	116
Total	560,366	519,286	1,572	42,652	345,733	304,965	1,866	42,634
	Net Decrease - £ 41,080.				Net Decrease - £ 40,768.			

Turnpike Trusts.

The increase, 8,212*l.*, in the other receipts may be accounted for by the number of trusts expiring in the year 1874, as under this head is placed the proceeds of the sale of trust property; and on the expenditure side, the increase in law charges, 1,702*l.*, and in the other payments 3,825*l.* may be attributed to the same cause, as in winding up expiring trusts extra work has to be performed and expenses incurred. Under the head of incidental expenses, however, there appears in the accounts for 1874, sums amounting in the whole to 3,911*l.* paid as compensation to officers.

The sum applied towards paying off the bonded debt in 1874, viz., 142,155*l.*, was 2,561*l.* more than the sum so applied in 1873. The following table shows the amount applied in each of the last seven years as "debts paid off," also the proportion per cent. which such payment was equal to on the toll income and on the total debt:—

Year.	Amount applied to the Payment of Debts.	Equal to Per-centage on the Toll Income.	Equal to Per-centage on the Debt of the previous Year.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1868	158,337	18 12 5 per cent.	4 16 2 per cent.
1869	173,322	20 15 11 „	5 11 4 „
1870	171,126	21 7 6 „	5 18 8 „
1871	176,142	24 4 2 „	6 11 10 „
1872	138,670	21 12 9 „	5 12 11 „
1873	139,594	24 18 2 „	6 3 4 „
1874	142,155	27 7 6 „	6 19 6 „

The amount applied in 1874 (142,155*l.*) towards the discharge of the bonded debt does not represent the entire reduction in this item, which is effected by other means, as will be seen by the following statement:—

	£	£
Bonded debt, 31st December 1873 - -		- 2,037,025
Increase in debt, thus:—		
Amounts added (debts previously misstated) -		- 169
		2,037,194
Decrease in debt, thus:—	£	
Amount of cash paid - -	142,155	
Amount of savings effected by compositions - - -	39,327	
Amount of debts extinguished -	72,825	
		254,307
Net amount of bonded debt, 31st December 1874		£ 1,782,887

Turnpike Trusts.

Of the above-named sum of 142,155*l.* paid towards the discharge of the bonded debt, 77,763*l.* or about one half was paid after tenders for composition, and was accepted in discharge of debts of 117,090*l.* The sum of 64,392*l.* was paid off at par.

The following statement shows the total number of Trusts which had bonded debts at the end of each of the last seven years, and the amount of the toll income upon which the debts were secured; also the number of Trusts without bonded debts, and the toll income which was received thereon :—

Year.	Trusts with Bonded Debts.			Trusts without Debt.		Total Number of Trusts.
	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	Bonded Debt.	No. of Trusts.	Toll Income.	
		£	£		£	
1868	794	685,015	3,113,723	173	165,340	967
1869	776	666,506	2,883,280	176	166,830	952
1870	735	629,179	2,671,758	195	171,407	930
1871	700	569,306	2,455,820	152	158,256	852
1872	646	510,505	2,263,453	148	130,337	794
1873	606	469,803	2,037,025	100	90,563	706
1874	518	408,063	1,782,887	127	111,223	645

Since the passing of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 91., for the consolidation and management of the turnpike roads in South Wales, the annual returns relating to such roads have been kept distinct from the returns for England and North Wales. The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure relating to these roads for the five years 1870 to 1874 inclusive :—

South Wales Turnpike Roads, under the Act 7 & 8 Vict., Cap. 91.

——	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£
Tolls	24,993	24,305	25,007	24,843	25,659
County Road Rates, &c.	10,436	9,766	9,456	10,007	11,827
Other Receipts	1,487	1,366	1,247	1,366	1,200
Total Receipts	36,916	35,437	35,710	36,216	38,686
Expenditure.					
Repairs	20,757	20,610	21,008	22,073	24,301
Improvements	144	90	30	100	24
Salaries	2,364	2,358	2,346	2,332	2,380
Law Charges	97	5	18	11	56
Annuities	11,485	11,485	11,485	11,485	11,394
Other Payments	544	881	929	994	563
Total Expenditure	35,391	35,429	35,816	36,995	38,718

Turnpike Trusts.

The following statement gives the particulars of the payments made in 1874 to the Public Works Loan Commissioners on account of the debt of 217,020*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* due to them, and the amount remaining unpaid on the 1st of January 1875 :—

SOUTH WALES ROADS.—PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS' DEBT.

COUNTY.	Original Loans.	Annuities payable.	Balance of Principal Debts, 1st January 1874.	Payments in 1874.		Balance of Principal Debts, 1st January 1875.
				On account of Interest.	On account of Principal.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brecon -	41,750 4 7	2,191 17 8	3,321 9 4	91 0 3	2,100 17 5	1,220 11 11
Cardigan -	13,006 12 9	682 16 10	1,239 3 3	35 1 2	647 15 8	591 7 7
Carmarthen	61,902 18 8	3,249 18 2	5,430 10 4	151 10 5	3,098 7 9	2,332 2 7
Glamorgan	69,739 8 11	3,661 7 4	6,778 13 2	192 6 11	3,469 0 5	3,309 12 9
Pembroke -	15,551 4 4	816 8 8	1,488 3 9	42 2 5	774 6 3	713 17 6
Radnor -	15,069 18 5	791 3 4	1,397 7 11	45 8 4	745 15 0	651 12 11
Total -	217,020 7 8	11,393 12 0	19,655 7 9	557 9 6	10,836 2 6	8,819 5 3

The annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act of 1876 (the 39th and 40th of Victoria, cap. 39.), contained three special sections and six schedules.

By schedule one, the Local Acts for the six Trusts mentioned below were repealed on the dates named, in accordance with arrangements made with the trustees :—

Dorset - -	Bridport and Broadwinsor -	1 Jan. 1877.
Lancaster -	Edenfield Chapel to Little Bolton	1 Nov. 1876.
Lincoln -	Dexthorpe - - -	1 Nov. 1876.
Notts -	Mansfield and Worksop - -	1 Jan. 1877.
York -	Skipton and Knaresbrough -	1 Jan. 1877.
Montgomery -	Montgomery, Second District -	1 Nov. 1876.

Schedule two contains the Local Acts for the following 35 Trusts which were thereby abolished on the 1st of November 1876, as provided by the Annual Continuance Act of 1875 :—

Cambridge -	Redcross.
Cumberland -	Brampton and Longtown.
	Carlisle and Brampton.
Derby - -	Alfreton and Derby.
	Alfreton and Mansfield.
Devon - -	Axminster.
	Bideford.
	Sidmouth and Cullompton.
Dorset - -	Wareham.
Gloucester -	Kingswood.
	Stroud, Painswick, and Gloucester.
Hants -	Botley.
	Popham Lane to Winchester.
	Romsey and Winchester.
Kent - -	Canterbury and Ramsgate, Second District.
Lancaster -	Ince, Hindley, and Westhoughton.
	Moses Gate.
	Warrington and Lower Irlam.

Leicester -	Hinckley and Lutterworth.
Lincoln -	Grantham and Nottingham, Eastern District.
Norfolk -	Aylsham and Cromer.
Northampton	Higham Ferrers.
	Oundle and Middleton Lane.
Northumberland.	Hexham.
Nottingham -	Nottingham and Grantham, Western District.
Surrey - -	Guildford and Farnham.
Sussex - -	Brighton, Cuckfield, and West Grinstead.
	Five Oaks.
Warwick -	Stratford and Edgehill.
Worcester -	Dudley, Halesowen, and Bromsgrove, and Dudley and New Inn, and Dudley and Wolverhampton, United.
	Hundred House, First District.
	Hundred House, Second District.
York - -	Doncaster and Thorne.
	Thirsk and Yarm.
Denbigh -	Ruthin to Mold.

Schedule three contains the Local Acts for the following three Trusts, the terms of which were thereby extended for various periods, as under:—

31 Dec. 1876 -	Sussex - -	Henfield.
1 Nov. 1877 -	Bucks - -	Buckingham and Towcester.
	Cornwall - -	St. Austell and Lostwithiel.

Schedule four contains 56 Local Acts for the following 51 Trusts, which were considered by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in the Session of 1876, and the terms of which were, on the recommendation of the Committee, extended for various periods, as under, in connexion with certain modifications named in the Act:—

1 May 1877 -	Derby - -	Chapel-en-le-Frith.
	Gloucester -	Coldharbour District.
		Southgate.
	Kent - -	Dover to Sandwich, through Waldershare.
	Somerset -	Martock and South Petherton.
	Stafford -	Stourbridge and Bridgnorth.
	Sussex - -	Petworth.
1 Nov. 1877 -	Chester - -	Chester and Whitchurch, and Chester, Farndon, and Worthenbury, united.
	Hants - -	Bishop's Waltham and Fisher's Pond.
		Romsey and Ringwood.
	Hunts - -	Kimbolton.
	Kent - -	Herne Bay.
		Sandwich, Margate, and Ramsgate.
	Northampton -	Hardingstone and Old Stratford.
		Thorney Road.
	Oxford - -	Bicester, Aynho, and Finmere.
		Enstone, Heyford Bridge, &c.
	Salop - -	Burlton and Llanymynech.
	Surrey - -	Guildford and Alfold.

Turnpike Trusts.

	Sussex - -	Storrington and Wiston.
	Warwick -	Stratford and Long Compton.
	Westmorland -	Kirkby Lonsdale, Kendal, and Milnthorpe.
	York - -	Bawtry and Selby.
		Winston Bridge.
1 May 1878 -	Bucks - -	Buckingham and Newport Pagnell.
	Hants - -	Whiteparish, Romsey, and Southampton.
	Somerset - -	Bath.
	Sussex - -	Staplecross.
1 Nov. 1878 -	Berks - -	Speenhamland, Districts of Reading and Marlborough.
	Bucks - -	Wendover and Buckingham.
	Cornwall - -	Bodmin and Roche.
	Derby - -	Ideridgehay and Duffield.
		Mansfield and Chesterfield.
	Devon - -	Ashburton.
	Dorset - -	Weymouth, Melcombe Regis, and Dorchester.
	Lincoln - -	Spalding and Deeping.
	Nottingham -	Worksop and Retford.
	York - -	Todmorden.
1 May 1879 -	Derby - -	Wirksworth and Hulland Ward.
1 Nov. 1879 -	Berks - -	Harwell and Streatley.
	Derby - -	Chesterfield to Matlock, &c.
	Durham - -	Darlington, or Angel Inn and Barton Lane End.
	York - -	Skipton and Clitheroe.
1 Nov. 1880 -	Cambridge -	Wisbech and Thorney.
	Derby - -	Alfreton, Higham, and Tibshelf.
	Devon - -	Moretonhampstead.
1 Nov. 1881 -	Norfolk - -	Wells and Fakenham.
1 Nov. 1883 -	Chester - -	Chester, Neston, and Woodside Ferry, and Hinderton and Birkenhead, united.
		Chester and Tarvin, and Chester and Frodsham, united.
	Flint - -	Chester and Northop.
1 Nov. 1884 -	Derby - -	Derby and Uttoxeter.

Schedule five contains one Local Act for the under-mentioned Trust, the term of which was thereby extended, in connexion with a modification specified, for the period named, but which will then be subject to reconsideration :—

1 Nov. 1878 -	Sussex - -	Brighton and Newhaven.

Schedule six contains 72 Local Acts affecting 74 Trusts, the terms for which were thus limited to the 1st of November 1877. These Trusts were selected and placed in a separate schedule in order that the consideration of them might be referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons in the Session of 1877.

9th April 1877. WM. HARRISON.

No. 33.

Metropolitan Water Supply.—Report by Major Frank Bolton, Water Examiner.

4, *Broad Sanctuary, S.W.*,
31*st January* 1877.

Sir,

As Water Examiner appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, I have the honour to submit to you a report of the results of the examinations made and various duties performed by me, in connection with the water supplied to the Metropolis by the eight Metropolitan Water Companies, during the year 1876.

Acting in compliance with my instructions, I have made monthly examinations of the various Metropolitan Waterworks, and have duly reported the results of such examinations to the Local Government Board.

It is the duty of the Water Examiner under the Act of 1871 to ascertain whether or not the Companies have complied with the requirements of section 4 of the Act of 1852, which enacts that "every Company shall effectually filter all water supplied by them within the "Metropolis, for domestic purposes, before the same shall pass into the "pipes for distribution."

Effectual filtration depends upon—

1st. A sufficient area of properly constructed filter-beds, constantly cleaned and fresh sanded:

2nd. The rate of filtration being controlled, and limited to a certain speed:

3rd. The water delivered into the filter-beds having been previously stored in subsiding reservoirs, and the capactiy of these reservoirs being such as to avoid the necessity for the intake of turbid and muddy water during the time of extraordinary and heavy floods, which tend to foul and choke the filters.

In addition to inspecting the filter-beds and reservoirs, and examining the quality of the water both at the intake and after filtration at the works, I have included in my reports the following information and particulars respecting each of the Metropolitan Water Companies:—

1. The source of supply.
2. The situation of the works.
3. Total volume which may be supplied daily, in gallons.
4. Average daily supply during the month, in gallons.
5. Per-centage delivered for other than domestic purposes.
6. Number of houses supplied.
7. Number of houses on constant supply.
8. Estimated population supplied within the districts of the Water Companies.
9. Number of subsiding and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, showing the area in acres and available capacity in gallons.
10. Number of covered reservoirs for filtered water within the radius prescribed, showing the capacity in gallons.
11. Engine power, and horse-power thereof.
12. Number of miles of mains in each district.
13. Number of miles of mains in the Metropolis.
14. Number of miles of streets with mains constantly charged, within the Metropolis.

Major Bolton's Report.

15. Number of hydrants erected within the Metropolis, and number of fire-plugs.
16. Greatest lift by steam power.
17. Greatest and least head of pressure in the district supplied.
18. Number of filter-beds, with area in acres.
19. Depth of sand and other materials composing the filter-beds.
20. Average rate of filtration per square foot of area, in gallons per hour.
21. Number of acres of filter-beds cleaned during the month.
22. Appearance of water before and after filtration.
23. Condition of samples taken daily.
24. Statement as to progress of works and alterations made by each Company, and of the works that should be undertaken.
25. Analysis of the water supplied, made for the Companies.
26. Analysis by Dr. Frankland, F.R.S., of the water supplied.
27. Analysis made for the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

The following are the alterations and additions made to the works of the Companies during the year 1876, and the steps that have been taken by them towards providing constant supply.

1. *The Kent Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—800 additional houses were put on constant supply during the past year, making a total of 6,900 in this Company's district.

2. *Hydrants.*—966 additional were erected, making a total of 1,096.

3. *New Engines.*—An additional 60-in. pumping engine has been brought into use at Deptford.

2. *The New River Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—About 300 additional houses were brought under constant supply, making a total of 2,422.

2. *Hydrants.*—650 were added to the number, making a total of 2,631.

3. *New Engines.*—The four new engines at Hornsey were erected, as well as the necessary buildings.

4. *Filter-beds.*—Those at Hornsey were completed, comprising five beds of a joint area of $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres.

5. *Reservoirs.*—Good progress was made with the construction of the new high service reservoir on Crouch Hill (capable of holding 12,000,000 gallons).

6. *Mains.*—Some 6 miles (out of 13 required in connection with the above) have been laid.

The Company is still engaged in the sinking of a new well into the chalk formation at Turnford, to obtain at that place a fresh supply of water, by a large boring into the lower green sand.

To provide for the increasing demands of their district the Company are making several important additions to their distributory works, for the purpose of affording greater facilities to their several stations for assisting one another.

3. *The East London Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company have already completed the extension of the system in a large part of their district, the whole of which is being brought, section by section, under it. The addition to the number of houses during the past year has been 3,156, making a

total of 60,870 so supplied out of 109,375. Notice was given on the 19th October last that the Company proposed to give, on and after the dates in their notice, a constant supply of water throughout the district bounded by imaginary lines drawn along the centres of the Old Ford Road, Regent's Canal, Mile End Road, and Cambridge Road. *Major Bolton's Report.*

Section 1. On and after 1st March 1877, throughout that section of the above-mentioned district, bounded by imaginary lines drawn along the centres of the Old Ford Road, the Regent's Canal, Green Street, and the Cambridge Road.

Section 2. On and after the 1st April 1877, throughout that section of the first above-mentioned district, which is bounded by imaginary lines drawn along the centres of Green Street, Regent's Canal, the main line of the Great Eastern Railway, and the Cambridge Road.

Section 3. On and after the 1st May 1877, throughout that section of the first above-mentioned district, which is bounded by imaginary lines drawn along the centres of the main line of the Great Eastern Railway, the Regent's Canal, the Mile End Road, and the Cambridge Road.

The Directors have decided upon making a considerable extension of their works with a view to give an increased supply to Buckhurst Hill and the adjoining districts. These works have already been commenced, and consist of a covered reservoir, new engine, and larger mains, and will be completed in the course of this year.

4. *The Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—No steps have been taken at present by this Company for giving a constant supply in their district.

2. *Filter-beds.*—Owing to the inefficient state of all their filter-beds, this Company undertook, during the summer of the past year, the thorough cleansing, re-construction, and putting into good condition of all the filters at the several stations, this work will occupy some six months yet to complete, and until done the filtration of the water supplied by them will not be effectual.

3. *Reservoirs.*—The covered service reservoirs at Nunhead, to contain 18,000,000 gallons, have long since been completed, and the mains for distribution from them to the lower districts, comprising Kent Road, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, New Road, Camberwell, and Peckham, have been laid, but the present state of these new works is such that it appears they cannot be safely charged, and consequently they have not been taken into use, although most urgently needed.

The construction of further subsiding reservoirs by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company is necessary, and arrangements have been made for the acquisition of suitable ground near the intake. Without such subsiding reservoirs they cannot deliver water efficiently filtered during the prevalence of floods.

4. *Mains.*—The length of mains, constantly charged, has been considerably increased, and new ones are preparing for the better supply of Wimbledon and the neighbourhood.

5. *The West Middlesex Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply*—Is being given to a number of houses on the application of the owners, and the Company are fully prepared to extend the system when called upon. Nearly 700 houses were added to the number during the past year.

2. *Engines.*—The Hampton engines were enlarged.

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3. *Filter-beds.*—The new filter-bed at Barnes, of an area of 2 acres, was taken into use in September. This increase in the filtering area is intended to provide for exceptional and extraordinary circumstances.

4. *Mains.*—A new 16-inch main from Barrow Hill Works to Kidderpore Reservoir, Finchley Road, was laid.

6. *The Grand Junction Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—No steps have as yet been taken by this Company to give constant supply in their district.

2. *New Engines.*—New boilers and works at Hampton have been erected, and for this place also an additional 70-inch engine of 125 H.P. has been constructed.

3. *Reservoirs.*—The Company are contemplating providing additional impounding and subsiding reservoirs, which are much needed.

7. *The Lambeth Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company are giving constant supply, by means of stand-pipes, in a number of courts and alleys. The alterations in fittings under the Board of Trade Rules and Regulations are being gradually effected as occasion offers, and are carried out in all new buildings.

2. *Engines.*—The new large pumping engine, in course of erection at Brixton, is approaching completion, and will make the combined pumping power at this station equal to about 650 H.P., and will provide for a large extension of the country district.

3. *Reservoirs.*—The new covered reservoir at Norwood is nearly finished. This reservoir is of large capacity and will hold 5,000,000 gallons of water. The Company will thus possess 9 covered reservoirs, spread over the district between Kingston Hill and Sydenham, capable of containing altogether 29 millions of gallons, thus providing for the largest store of filtered water possessed by any of the London Companies.

These new works will complete the series, undertaken during the last four years with the object of improving the quality of the water, and increasing the quantity to meet the present wants of the district, and the probable future requirements.

The store reservoirs and works at Molesey should now enable the Company to pass through periods of heavy river floods without deterioration in the quality of the water, and these works, together with those at Ditton, and the various reservoirs and stations, are in an efficient working condition.

The recent improvements made by this Company are of a very marked character, and must tend to greatly improve the present and future supply of water to their district.

When this Company has extended its area of filtration (the present capacity of the filter-beds being considered insufficient for effectual filtration) it will be fully equal in efficiency to any of the Water Companies supplying water to the Metropolis from the river Thames.

8. *The Chelsea Waterworks Company.*

1. *Constant supply.*—This Company gives a constant supply to about 100 houses only.

2. *Reservoirs.*—The four new subsiding reservoirs are progressing, and two of them will probably be completed and taken into use about Midsummer next.

3. *The new works,* sanctioned and undertaken in 1875, at Molesey, have been proceeded with rapidly during the past year, and the water

Major Bolton's Report.

is now taken in there instead of at Ditton, the Mole waters being thereby avoided; for this purpose a new 36-inch main has been laid, and temporary pumps erected. The permanent engines and houses were completed and set to work in September.

When these improvements are completed this Company will also be equal in efficiency to any of the Companies drawing their supply from the Thames.

The sources of supply of the water used in the Metropolis in the districts supplied by the Water Companies are as follows:—

1. Kent Waterworks Company	The chalk wells between Crayford and Deptford.
2. New River Company	The River Lea, and wells at Amwell End, Amwell Hill, and Hoddesdon. The total volume which may be taken daily being unlimited.
3. East London Company	The River Lea, from which the quantity that may be abstracted daily is unlimited; and from the Thames at Sunbury the volume to be abstracted daily at this place being limited to 10,000,000 gallons.
4. Southwark and Vauxhall Company	The Thames at Hampton.
5. West Middlesex Company	The Thames at Hampton.
6. Grand Junction Company	The Thames at Hampton.
7. Lambeth Company	The Thames at Molesey.
8. Chelsea Company	The Thames at Ditton and Molesey.

The volume which may be taken daily from the Thames is limited to 20,000,000 gallons for each of the last five Companies, and 10,000,000 gallons for the East London Company.

The state of the water in the Thames and Lea from May to October was good, but in the other months it was generally very bad, the water taken in being muddy and turbid, consequent upon the heavy rains and floods. From an examination of the River Books, kept at the intakes from the Thames, it appears that the worst flood that has occurred in that river for many years took place in December last. While these floods prevail the Water Companies unprovided with sufficient storage reservoirs are compelled to take in dirty water and distribute such as they can get through their filter beds imperfectly filtered; there is a considerable amount of solid matter in the water, and it is too fine to settle, the discolouration being caused by the chalk, clay, and other impurities carried down by the floods. This is very difficult of removal by filtration, *being only practically got rid of by subsidence previous thereto.*

The rate of filtration of the Metropolitan water supply should not exceed 540 gallons per square yard of filter bed each 24 hours, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per square foot per hour, and at this rate filtration should be effectual; this is greatly facilitated by previous subsidence.

The average rate of filtration per square foot of filtering area per hour for each of the seven Companies is as follows:—New River, $2\frac{1}{2}$; East London, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Southwark, $1\frac{1}{2}$; West Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Grand Junction, $1\frac{3}{4}$; Lambeth, $3\frac{1}{4}$; and Chelsea, $1\frac{3}{4}$. The only Company therefore that exceeds this rate of filtration is the Lambeth, and their area of filtration is about to be increased.

Major Bolton's Report.

As the sources of the greater part of the water supply to the Metropolis are polluted, from time to time, by the prevalence of floods, it may be again advisable to draw public attention to the fact, that notwithstanding the greater care exercised by most of the Companies in the storage and filtration of the water, the organic pollution contained in the Thames water delivered in London, though subject to fluctuations from the greater or less prevalence of floods, still continues to exist. This statement clearly shows that the waters of the Thames and Lea are being deteriorated by sewage pollution, and measures should be considered to prevent as far as possible the contamination of these rivers and their tributaries, so long as they are the authorised sources of supply of the Metropolitan Water Companies, especially as the population of the country through which the Thames and Lea flow is reported to be rapidly increasing in density.

During the year 1876 I have, in addition to my ordinary duties as Water Examiner, on several occasions been specially appointed to hold inquiries and report upon various matters connected with the water supply of the Metropolis, amongst which some of the most important are as follows :—

January - -	*Athenæum Club.* Further correspondence on the subject of the supply of water by the Chelsea Company.
February - -	*Buckingham Palace.* Inquiry into and report upon the water supply. Undertaken at the request of the Board of Works.
April - -	*Chigwell Row.* Inquiry into the cause of deficient supply to this place in the district of the East London Waterworks Company.
	The *Metropolitan Board of Works* applied for and obtained various information as to areas and constant supply.
August - -	*Nunhead.* Complaint against Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company as to short supply.
September - -	*Smoke Nuisance at Hampton,* by the Grand Junction and Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Companies. This matter was again brought forward and led to considerable correspondence and inquiry.

In addition to the foregoing, there were numerous applications from individuals, with various complaints, which were inquired into and reported on, and generally adjusted satisfactorily.

Since the passing of the Act of 1871, the Water Companies have, of their own accord, and in consequence of the recommendations of the Board of Trade and Local Government Board, incurred and undertaken a considerable expenditure. The total certified expenditure of the Companies to 31st December 1876 is shown in the following statement, the total of which amounts to 11,556,843*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, of this 354,383*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been expended during the period embraced in this report, to extend the storage capacity of reservoirs and increase the areas of filters, as well as to provide for the requirements of constant supply by the construction of high-service reservoirs for filtered water, and by the addition of powerful machinery to their works; these measures have, without doubt, materially improved the supply of water to the Metropolis. The extension of the constant supply system

by all the Companies, and the construction of additional storage subsiding and impounding reservoirs by some of the Companies, remains, however, to be done. *Major Bolton's Report.*

STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE by the EIGHT METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, on WORKS, IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

Name of Company.	Expenditure to 31st Dec. 1875.			Expended during the Year 1876.			Total certified Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. East London - -	1,898,086	12	10	15,232	19	2	1,913,319	12	0
2. West Middlesex -	916,695	12	9	27,208	19	2	943,904	11	11
3. Lambeth - -	1,215,706	6	2	66,406	12	8	1,282,112	18	10
4. Grand Junction -	1,190,729	2	0	*22,798	5	7	1,167,930	16	5
5. Southwark and Vauxhall - -	1,766,904	4	1	*24,074	17	5	1,742,829	6	8
6. New River - -	2,792,201	10	2	100,600	18	4	2,892,802	8	6
7. Chelsea - - -	979,972	12	11	91,238	14	11	1,071,211	7	10
8. Kent - - -	535,910	8	1	6,822	5	3	542,732	13	4
	11,296,206	9	0	354,383	12	6	11,556,843	15	6

The two amounts marked thus (*) are those overcharged to capital, and hence deducted.

Considerable advance has been made in extending the constant supply to the Metropolis during the year just ended, notably by the East London and Kent Water Companies, and the following statement shows the number of houses to which constant supply was being given on the 31st December 1875, and the 31st December 1876, and the increase during the year.

Name of Company.	1875.	Increase.	1876.	Total Number of Houses.	Estimated Population.
Kent - - - -	6,100	800	6,900	45,432	250,000
New River - - -	2,122	300	2,422	125,011	900,000
East London - - -	57,714	3,156	60,870	109,375	820,312
Southwark and Vauxhall -	500	—	500	80,705	504,500
West Middlesex - -	624	690	1,314	48,680	365,100
Grand Junction - -	None.	—	None.	37,055	333,495
Lambeth - - - -	3,000	—	3,000	55,471	388,297
Chelsea - - - -	100	—	100	28,555	210,000
Totals - -	70,160	4,946	75,106	530,284	3,771,704

The average daily consumption during the year, for all purposes, has been 118,728,718 gallons; this gives a consumption of $31\frac{2}{3}$ gallons per head of estimated population supplied. The highest average daily supply was in July, when it rose to 137,135,102 gallons, or $36\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head, and the lowest was in December, when it was 110,454,197 gallons, or $29\frac{1}{4}$ gallons per head.

Major Bolton's Report.

The number of miles of streets containing mains constantly charged, and on which hydrants could at once be fixed, in each district of the Metropolis, are as follows:—Kent, 80; New River, 172; East London, 85; Southwark and Vauxhall, 100; West Middlesex, 70; Grand Junction, 41½; Lambeth, 70; and Chelsea, 50; making a total length of 668½, while the total number of hydrants erected thereon is at present only 4,227. There has been an increase of 18 miles of mains and 1,605 hydrants during the year.

The chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade reported to the Metropolitan Board of Works that the number of fires attended by the brigade during 1876 was 1,632, and that the quantity of water used for extinguishing the same was rather more than twenty-one millions of gallons, this quantity, of which about two-fifths was taken from the street pipes, and the remainder from the river, canals, or docks, was about double the amount raised in 1875. During the year there were 6 cases of short supply of water, 24 of late attendance of turncocks, and 10 of no attendance, making 40 cases in which the water arrangements were unsatisfactory, against 47 and 32 in the two preceding years. On inquiry from the Water Companies, I have ascertained that the Directors generally have expressed their willingness to pay for house accommodation for the turncocks at the several fire engine stations, if such quarters could be provided for them by the proper authorities, and had this plan been carried out during the past year, the cases in which the water arrangements were reported as unsatisfactory would probably have been reduced from 40 to 6.

The analyses of the water supplied by the Water Companies for 1876, as furnished by Dr. Frankland to the Local Government Board, by Dr. H. Letheby, for the first two months, to the Water Companies, and by Mr. C. Meymott Tidy, M.B., to the Water Companies, and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, have been given in the monthly reports. The numbers in which these analyses are expressed differ; those of Dr. Frankland being in 100,000 parts, and those of Dr. Letheby and Mr. Tidy in 70,000 parts (or grains per gallon). The following extracts from Dr. Frankland's Annual Report will show the improvement made in the filtration of the water supplied during the past year.

"The following table exhibits the results of my observations as to "the degree of efficiency of filtration of Thames and Lea water distri- "buted by the various Companies in 1876:—

Name of Company.	Number of occasions when clear and transparent.	Number of occasions when slightly turbid.	Number of occasions when turbid.	Number of occasions when very turbid.
THAMES.				
Chelsea	7	4	1	0
West Middlesex	12	0	0	0
Southwark	5	6	1	0
Grand Junction	8	4	0	0
Lambeth	8	4	0	0
OTHER SOURCES.				
New River	12	0	0	0
East London	12	0	0	0
Kent	12	0	0	0

"The natural filtration which the Kent Company's deep well water undergoes through an enormous thickness of chalk renders artificial filtration unnecessary, and is the cause of its uniform clearness and transparency. *Major Bolton's Report.*

"This table shows that the West Middlesex, New River, and East London Companies only, out of the seven which supply river water to London, uniformly delivered the water in an efficiently filtered condition.

"Since the year 1868, when I first instituted these observations, the filtration of the river water has undergone great and continuous improvement. Thus, during the year 1868, seven samples of water were *very* turbid when drawn from the mains; in 1869 six samples were very turbid; four in each of the years 1870 and 1871; in 1872 only one sample was very turbid; in 1873 none; in 1874 the Chelsea Company's water reached that degree of muddiness on two occasions, but since that date no sample has been drawn in a *very* turbid condition from any main in the Metropolis."

From the foregoing, as well as from my monthly reports, it will be seen that the Southwark, Grand Junction, Lambeth, and Chelsea Companies delivered slightly turbid water on several occasions; this is in a great measure attributable to the fact that the works of all these four Companies have been and still are undergoing important alterations and extensions. The Lambeth and Chelsea works will probably be completed in the course of next year, when this cause of complaint should cease, while the Grand Junction and Southwark Companies require still further to extend and improve their works, in order to deliver efficiently filtered water, free from turbidity; this is especially the case with the Southwark and Vauxhall, the present arrangements of which Company still remain in an unsatisfactory condition, notwithstanding that the attention of the Companies must have been drawn to this subject in my annual and monthly reports for some considerable time past.

I have, &c.
FRANK BOLTON.

The Right Honourable George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

No. 34.

REPORT by ALLEN STONEHAM, Esq., on the AUDIT of the ACCOUNTS of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the year 1876.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
31st December 1876.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that during the audits of the accounts of the Grand Junction and of the Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Companies for the half year ended 31st March last, certain circumstances came to my knowledge which led me, for a time, to withhold my certificate under section 39 of the Metropolis Water Act, 1871. The matters in dispute have been settled after long and anxious investigation, but it is desirable that the particulars of the difference should be laid before the Local Government Board.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

It will be convenient at the outset to point out, that although these Companies are situated, the one on the north and the other on the south side of the river Thames, they had been for many years to a great extent identified in their management. The condition, therefore, of the two companies being in this respect alike, it will be sufficient to limit my description of details to the affairs of the former Company, and deal only with the results as affecting the latter.

The custom of the Board of Directors of the Grand Junction Company had been to order payments to be made on account of works in progress on the certificate of the engineer of the Company, and the annexed copy of the usual form of such certificate, together with an extract from the Minute Book will illustrate the course of procedure. Every such payment was passed by me on the explicit statement of the officers of the Company, that it was for new works undertaken in consequence of the growth of the district, as well as for the purpose of giving constant supply. It was further represented to me that the contracts, which were not kept at the office, would be produced on the settlement of the balance with the contractors.

Copy annexed, marked (A.)

marked (B.)

As sums of considerable magnitude were in course of payment under certificates, I naturally became anxious for the production of the contracts, and on the occasion of the audit for the half year ended 30th September 1875, I called upon the officers of the Company to produce them, although, upon certain explanations, I assented to a compliance with this request being postponed till the following half year.

At the audit of the accounts for the half year ended March 1876, the contracts were not produced, but a certificate granted by the superintending engineer in favour of Messrs. Harvey was produced to support a further charge against capital of 10,000*l.*, which had been made in the accounts of the Company. On my firmly declining to pass this item until the contracts entered into with Messrs. Harvey were exhibited, it for the first time transpired that the so-called contracts entered into by the Company had not been reduced to a proper legal form, and that the tenders for new works properly so-called, amounted in the aggregate to a smaller sum than had been already passed on the certificate of the engineer as charges for new Works.

marked (C.)

After considerable delay the accounts of Messrs. Harvey were laid before me. These accounts amounted to the sum of 104,774*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* (of which 85,000*l.* had been paid to them), leaving an unsatisfied claim of 19,774*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, which had not been brought into charge. At this juncture, in consequence of my refusal to certify the accounts, a committee of investigation was appointed by the shareholders of the Grand Junction Company at their half-yearly meeting. This Committee employed a professional accountant to investigate their affairs, but after a long and exhaustive inquiry, he discovered no irregularities beyond those which I already had under my consideration.

Having subsequently very carefully examined every item of these accounts, I felt it my duty to require that a total sum of 55,081*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, should be made a charge against the accruing revenues of the Company by which capital would be relieved of 35,306*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, already improperly charged thereto, and the balance of 19,774*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, above mentioned, be at once brought into charge instead of being omitted from the account.

As regards the Southwark and Vauxhall Company, after lengthened investigation, I came to the conclusion that capital should be relieved of 33,082*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and the accruing revenues be charged therewith in

addition to an outstanding claim of 10,721*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* by Messrs. Harvey being brought into charge. *Mr. Stoneham's Report.*

Having regard to the fact that the Boards of Directors of both Companies disclaimed any knowledge of the character of the certificates given by the engineer, I considered that I should be justified in permitting these sums to be treated as newly discovered liabilities, and that the repayment to capital out of current profit might, with propriety, be spread over a period of five years.

An objection was raised to my reopening charges which had been passed in the former accounts of the Companies and already certified by me, but on my pointing out that my certificates had been obtained by the production of certificates, &c. which, had the information subsequently obtained been before me, I should not have accepted, the objection was waived, and the Boards of Directors of the Companies expressed their acquiescence in my decision.

I should add that the engineer has himself now resigned his appointments in both Companies, and that both Boards of Directors have been re-constituted. Several other questions have arisen during the year in connexion with my audits.

The Southwark and Vauxhall Waterworks Company many years since bought up the plant, &c. of the Richmond Waterworks Company, and the purchase money, together with the expenditure incurred for the extension of the service, was made a charge against the capital of the former Company, who thenceforth supplied that town with water. The Sanitary Authority of Richmond recently became dissatisfied with the supply, and proposed to obtain powers to undertake the work themselves, whereupon the Southwark and Vauxhall Company promoted a Bill in Parliament to confirm the powers they asserted they had obtained from the Richmond Company. They also applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain the Sanitary Authority from their contemplated proceedings. On the hearing of the petition for an injunction it was held by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Richard Malins) that the Company in no sense represented the Richmond Water Company, and the proceedings were adjourned pending the prosecution of the Bill in Parliament. The Bill, however, was subsequently abandoned. These proceedings occasioned considerable expense, and the question arose as to the manner in which the charge should be brought into the account. The case of the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company is a proposal to charge against revenue money expended in endeavouring to fortify a position they believed they had obtained by purchase. The money paid for the Richmond works had been included in the capital expenditure of the Company, and the water rents collected had contributed year by year to the dividends of the Company. It was urged upon my consideration that the present board of directors were warranted in doing their best to protect their property at least until a court of law had decided adversely to them. After carefully weighing the arguments laid before me, I felt that I had no power to resist the charge, and that it was not desirable in the interests of the consumer that I should do so.

An examination of the works of this Company appears to have convinced the directors that the filter beds, owing either to faulty construction or to want of care in their use, or to these causes combined, are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition, and require re-making. This, I am informed, will involve an expenditure exceeding 10,000*l.*, but the introduction of so large a sum into immediate charge would seriously diminish the profits divisible by the Company, and it would

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

be competent to the directors to guard against a grave depression in the market value of their property by deferring the works until the funds at their disposal could better bear the strain; but this work is undoubtedly one which, considering the quality of the water at present supplied, should, in the best interests of the consumer, be pushed forward without delay. I have expressed an opinion that the expenditure might accordingly be properly distributed over a short series of years, though bearing in mind that revenue is now indebted to capital to the extent of 33,082*l.*, or a sum exceeding the profits of the Company for one entire half-year, and is also indebted in temporary loans for more than 10,000*l.*, any increase in the amount of deferred charges is so much to be deprecated that I have agreed to this concession with considerable hesitation.

As already intimated, on my refusing to certify the accounts of the Grand Junction Company a committee of investigation with power to engage professional assistance was appointed At the audit of the accounts for the half year ended September 1876, it was proposed to make the expenditure incurred by this committee, amounting to 555*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, a charge against the revenue of the Company. I have carefully examined the statutes governing the Company, and so far as they are concerned can find no authority for the appointment of a committee of investigation, nor any warrant for passing the expenditure in question as a charge for the management of the Company; but, admitting the expediency of allowing the charge to the extent of expenses necessarily incurred, an examination of the account in detail revealed charges relating to a contested election of directors, personal expenses of members of the committee, stamps and fees for transfer and re-transfer of shares for proxy holding, and other charges of a questionable character. Expenditure of this nature appears to me inadmissible as a working charge against the Company, and should be paid by the shareholders who authorised it, and on whose behalf it was incurred, out of their profits.

Further investigation of the accounts of the Company disclosed the fact that for certain appliances the Grand Junction Waterworks Company were paying 15 per cent. in excess of the prices paid by other Companies to the manufacturers of these articles. It appears that by this means considerable overcharges were made against the Company, and I have declined to regard the 15 per cent. paid in excess (amounting to nearly 400*l.*) as lost until assured that all proper means have been exhausted in order to recover it.

In my Report of last year I adverted to the practice of obtaining loans for revenue purposes, and the Companies therein referred to have agreed that the interest paid for such assistance shall in future be treated as a charge to and in aid of dividend. It may, however, be well to point out that no concern can be considered as being in a sound and healthy condition until it can pay a dividend out of its realized profits, and I am glad, therefore, to have the assurances of the various boards of directors that they are making strenuous efforts to avoid a recurrence to loans of this description. But an additional pressing duty rests upon them in regard to the accumulation of a sufficient reserve of profits to provide for exceptional and unforeseen expenditure, so that the rate of dividend may not be affected by temporary causes. The general Acts, and some of the private Acts, provide that reserve funds may be accumulated, and in well administered and prosperous Companies this necessary condition is, as I have shown in previous Reports, not neglected; but in less prosperous concerns the

main consideration is the making of a dividend, and hence arise continual efforts to overcharge capital, and conflicts of opinion with the auditor which, the incidence of charge being now well understood, would but seldom occur if proper reserves were maintained. For these and other reasons I was led to re-consider the practice of some of the Companies (adverted to in my last Report) in obtaining a loan from their bankers to enable them to pay a dividend instead of collecting more quickly the water rents due to them. Although the interest paid for such loans has been made a charge against and in aid of dividend, yet considerable sums are no doubt lost by delays in realizing the assets due, and it at one time appeared to me desirable so to vary my certificate that the payment of dividend might be made to depend on sufficient money applicable to that purpose being in the till of the Company. It was pointed out to me that this course would cause some embarrassment, and as arrangements were already being made to expedite the collection of rates I did not think it necessary to take any further steps in this direction. *Mr. Stoneham's Report.*

Annexed is a statement of the accounts of the Company for the year 1876.

I have, &c.

ALLEN STONEHAM,
Auditor appointed under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871.

The Right Honourable George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

STATEMENT of SHARE and LOAN CAPITAL and of EXPENDITURE FOR WORKS of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES on the dates mentioned.

DESCRIPTION.	NEW RIVER on 31st Dec. 1876.	EAST LONDON on 25th Dec. 1876.	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL on 30th Sept. 1876.	LAMBETH on 30th Sept. 1876.	GRAND JUNCTION on 30th Sept. 1876.	CHELSEA on 30th Sept. 1876.	WEST MIDDLESEX on 30th Sept. 1876.	KENT on 31st Dec. 1876.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SHARE CAPITAL:									
Ordinary - -	1,884,898 0 0	1,624,710 0 0	734,300 0 0	1,105,365 0 0	*966,860 0 0	615,600 0 0	919,453 0 0	575,497 10 0	8,426,683 10 0
Preference 4 per cent. -	..	850 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	850 0 0
4½ „ -	..	..	†129,000 0 0	..	..	155,000 0 0	..	..	284,000 0 0
5 „ -	..	..	494,700 0 0	..	..	‡150,000 0 0	..	..	644,700 0 0
LOAN CAPITAL:									
Bonds 4 per cent. - -	90,900 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	700 0 0	..	3,000 0 0	..	..	96,600 0 0
4¼ „ - -	..	..	23,500 0 0	12,200 0 0	..	16,600 0 0	..	..	52,300 0 0
4½ „ - -	..	..	39,350 0 0	175,665 0 0	..	4,000 0 0	..	42,000 0 0	261,015 0 0
4¾ „ - -	..	..	30,000 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	30,000 0 0
Debentures 4 per cent. -	880,743 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	880,743 0 0
4¼ „ -	..	..	75,966 0 0	1,000 0 0	169,700 0 0	..	..	..	246,666 0 0
4½ „ -	..	250,000 0 0	260,665 0 0	7,800 0 0	75,000 0 0	110,100 0 0	..	..	703,565 0 0
TOTAL CAPITAL -	2,856,541 0 0	1,875,560 0 0	1,789,481 0 0	1,302,730 0 0	1,211,560 0 0	1,054,300 0 0	919,453 0 0	617,497 10 0	11,627,122 10 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR WORKS - -	2,892,802 8 6	1,913,319 12 0	1,742,829 6 8	1,282,112 18 10	1,167,930 16 5	1,071,211 7 10	943,904 11 11	542,732 13 4	11,555,843 15 6

* £126,950 convertible to Ordinary Stock, April 1878.

† £59,000 convertible to Ordinary Stock, 30 June 1876, and £70,000 on 30 June 1877.

‡ £75,000 convertible to Ordinary Stock in 1882.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the Year ending 31st December 1876.

PARTICULARS OF SERVICE.	NEW RIVER.	EAST LONDON.	SOUTHWARK AND VAUXHALL.	LAMBETH.	GRAND JUNCTION.	CHELSEA.	WEST MIDDLESEX.	KENT.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances, inclusive of Cash Reserves, brought forward	227,417 16 1	93,365 11 9	28,211 11 7	40,324 19 6	38,115 9 2	*44,905 18 6	†82,979 11 11	43,951 1 6	599,272 0 0
Water Rates receivable	364,453 18 3	186,943 9 2	149,152 11 7	132,256 17 3	124,942 6 5	91,080 4 0	149,075 9 11	77,103 12 4	1,275,008 8 11
Rents and Extra Receipts	8,350 3 4	2,729 12 3	75 5 0	67 19 0	167 17 6	615 13 9	623 16 6	118 0 6	12,748 7 10
Interest	820 10 9	318 5 5	121 6 6	464 5 11	2 10 5	1,550 12 1	842 7 7	712 18 9	4,832 17 5
Total Receipts for Revenue	601,042 8 5	283,356 18 7	177,560 14 8	173,114 1 8	163,228 3 6	138,152 8 4	233,521 5 11	121,885 13 1	1,891,861 14 2
Expenditure for—									
Maintenance of Works and for Pumping	50,655 7 8	25,460 10 7	37,269 6 11	30,866 13 10	41,214 18 3	12,503 12 11	17,827 0 10	11,236 10 0	227,034 1 0
Salaries (Engineer's Department)	7,743 7 6	8,667 19 7	3,853 6 2	4,888 6 4	4,220 3 11	3,310 17 8	5,346 2 1	2,238 7 8	40,268 10 11
Rents for Houses and Lands and Water Rights	14,871 13 0	6,156 12 10	1,373 18 6	1,475 15 0	2,732 8 6	1,300 0 0	2,536 9 0	351 10 0	30,798 6 10
Rates and Taxes	‡24,286 1 11	17,412 11 6	7,792 1 0	6,470 10 0	4,879 14 6	5,059 10 5	6,958 5 2	4,060 14 5	76,919 8 11
Allowances to Directors	6,463 0 9	2,124 1 3	1,019 8 4	1,516 5 0	1,008 6 8	1,058 6 8	2,415 2 6	2,008 6 8	17,603 17 10
" " Company's Auditors	126 0 0	42 9 7	42 8 9	47 15 5	63 0 0	79 8 1	63 10 8	90 7 6	555 0 0
Salaries (Secretary's Department)	5,757 11 10	2,406 13 6	1,331 1 8	1,690 11 1	2,414 10 0	1,853 4 7	2,609 18 6	785 17 11	18,849 9 1
Gratuities and Donations	110 1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 1 10
Superannuation	2,639 6 11	751 3 3	303 2 6	..	345 8 0	652 5 4	572 15 4	80 0 0	5,344 1 4
Annuity and Friendly Fund for Workmen	702 3 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	702 3 7
Commission to Collectors	11,507 13 3	5,742 11 8	4,590 11 2	2,919 3 1	3,135 7 0	2,058 12 4	3,884 12 10	2,119 16 9	35,958 8 1
Stationery and General Establishment Charges	2,823 19 4	2,372 17 11	1,023 8 3	505 5 3	1,160 0 6	921 12 8	1,573 0 5	657 12 7	11,037 16 11
Fire Premiums	192 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192 6 0
Law and Parliamentary	2,331 7 8	1,901 18 0	755 16 8	940 18 11	423 15 7	578 10 9	21 3 4	414 2 7	7,367 13 6
Official Auditor and Water Examiner	301 14 0	205 6 4	195 17 7	136 17 4	131 16 5	111 15 2	100 13 1	66 4 7	1,250 4 6
Interests payable on Loan Capital, &c.	39,058 16 4	11,404 14 7	19,520 17 0	9,383 6 7	10,770 16 9	6,174 13 10	..	1,851 5 0	98,164 10 1
Dividends paid on Preference Capital	..	16 0 0	24,734 15 0	..	..	13,788 5 3	..	..	38,539 0 3
Dividends paid on Share Capital	180,553 18 7	115,101 3 5	39,827 13 0	63,925 18 1	55,627 6 1	36,935 19 5	90,438 0 0	45,227 4 0	627,637 2 7
Losses on Collection of Water Rates written off	16,822 3 5	3,126 16 1	6,778 6 0	9,100 0 2	7,050 11 10	2,737 4 9	4,474 12 1	2,959 14 0	53,049 8 4
Balances, inclusive of Reserves, carried forward	234,095 14 10	80,463 8 6	27,157 16 2	39,246 15 7	28,049 19 6	49,028 8 6	94,709 0 1	47,737 19 5	600,480 2 7
	601,042 8 5	283,356 18 7	177,560 14 8	173,114 1 8	163,228 3 6	138,152 8 4	233,521 5 11	121,885 13 1	1,891,861 14 2
Rate of Dividends paid on Ordinary Capital	£9 18. 11 per cent.	£6 per cent. and a bonus of £1 per cent. for the first half year, equal to £6 10. per annum.	On ordinary stock, £5½ per cent. on first half year; £4 per cent. on second half year.	£6¼ per cent. per annum.	£7 per cent. first half year; £5 per cent. second half year.	£6 per cent. per annum.	£9 16. 8. per cent. per annum.	£8 per cent. per annum.	

* Exclusive of £17,699 13. 8. invested.

† Exclusive of £20,000 invested.

‡ Inclusive of £3,605 11. 2. for Land Tax.

Mr. Stoneham's Report.

(A.)

8616.

Sumner Street, Southwark, S.E.,
18th October 1871.

To the Directors of the Grand Junction Waterworks Company.

GENTLEMEN,

CONTRACT FOR ENGINES, &c.

Messrs. Harvey and Co. having applied for a further payment of 5,000*l.* on account of their contract for new engines, &c. at the Campden Hill and Kew Bridge works;

I beg to certify that Messrs. Harvey and Co. having completed and set to work the 100-inch engine, boilers, &c. at the Kew Bridge works and nearly finished the 90-inch engine at Campden Hill, they are entitled to receive the sum of 5,000*l.* (five thousand pounds) on account of the same, in accordance with the terms of their contract.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH QUICK, Engineer.

£15,256 2*s.* 0*d.*

(B.)

Extracts of Minutes of the Court of Directors.

Court, 18th October 1871. C.R. 8616.

The Secretary informs the Court that Messrs. Harvey and Co. have applied for a further payment of 5,000*l.* on account of their contract for new engines, &c. at the Campden Hill and Kew Bridge works, and lays before the Court a letter from the engineer certifying that they are entitled to receive the above sum; whereupon it is resolved, That the Common Seal of the Company be affixed to promissory notes for 5,000*l.* at three months in favour of Messrs. Harvey and Co.

The Common Seal is then affixed in accordance with the above resolution.

Court, 24th May 1876. C.R. 9249.

A letter from the engineer is then laid before the Court, stating that Messrs Harvey and Co. have applied for payment of 10,000*l.* on account of work done in accordance with their contracts at the several pumping establishments, and certifying that the amount due to them on the 31st December last was 10,531*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, upon which he recommends that a payment of 10,000*l.* be made to Messrs. Harvey and Co. on account of the same; whereupon it is resolved, That the consideration of this matter be postponed until after the investigation of Messrs. Harvey's accounts by the public auditor.

(C.)

9249.

Sumner Street, Southwark, S.E.,
11th April 1876.

To the Directors of the Grand Junction Waterworks Company.

GENTLEMEN,

CONTRACT FOR ENGINES, &c.

Messrs. Harvey and Co. having applied for a payment of 10,000*l.* on account of their contract for engines and work done at the Kew Bridge, Campden Hill, and Hampton works;

I beg to certify that the amount due to the 31st December 1875 is 10,531*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and recommend that a payment of 10,000*l.* (ten thousand pounds) be made to Messrs. Harvey and Co. on account of the same.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH QUICK, Engineer.

No. 35.

REPORT on the ANALYSIS of the WATERS supplied by the METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES during the several Months of the year 1876, by Professor FRANKLAND, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

Royal College of Chemistry,
30th January 1877.

SIR,

I HAVE to submit to you in the accompanying tabular statement the results of the chemical examination of the water supplied to London by the eight Metropolitan Companies during the year 1876.

The temperature of each sample at the time of collection and the condition of the water as regards clearness or turbidity have been recorded, and in all cases of turbidity a microscopic examination of the sediment deposited by the water on standing has been made.

Table A. gives the temperature of the water as it flowed from the main at the time of collection. Classifying the waters into three groups according to their sources, the following variations of temperature were observed :—

The temperature of the Thames water supplied by the Chelsea, West Middlesex, Southwark, Grand Junction, and Lambeth Companies, varied from 1° C. (33°·8 F.) in January, to 21°·5 C. (70°·7 F.) in July and August.

That of the Lea water, delivered by the New River and East London Companies, ranged from 1°·5 C. (34°·7 F.) in January, to 21°·2 C. (70°·2 F.) in August.

The Kent Company's deep well water showed a minimum temperature of 10°·0 C. (50° F.) in January, and a maximum of 17° C. (62°·6 F.) in October. The latter comparatively high temperature was observed only once, and was probably due to some accidental circumstance. Omitting this observation the maximum was 14°·5 C. (58°·1 F.)

Thus it will be seen that the temperature of the river waters varied according to the season, ranging through no less than 19°·7 C. (35°·5 F.). They were in imminent danger of freezing in winter, and were vapid and unpleasantly warm in summer.

The range of temperature in the deep well water was much smaller, and extended through only 7° C. (12°·6 F.), or, omitting the one abnormal observation just referred to, through only 4°·5 C. (8°·1 F.)

Table B. shows the amount of solid impurity contained in 100,000 parts by weight of water. This solid matter is composed of a great variety of substances, by far the largest proportion being entirely harmless when the water is used for dietetic purposes, but decidedly injurious when it is used for washing. A small proportion of the total solid impurity consists of organic matter. This is always objectionable, and at times, when present in river water, it is dangerous to health. The average proportion of solid matters in all the three classes of waters was nearly the same last year as in 1875, there being a very slight increase in the Thames and deep well water, and a very slight decrease in the Lea water.

Tables C. and D. exhibit the proportion of organic impurity actually present in the waters as represented by the two most important constituents of organic matter—carbon and nitrogen. The importance of these determinations depends chiefly on the fact that the pollution of the Thames and Lea is to a great extent of animal origin. On the whole, the year 1876 was very favourable for the river waters. Up to the end of November the rainfall was greatly below the average, and, in consequence,

Dr. Frankland's Report.

much polluting matter which would otherwise have been washed into the rivers was retained nearer to its source. In the months of February, May, June, July, August, September, and November, the river waters contained very much less organic impurity than usual; indeed in August and October the water delivered by the New River Company was chemically purer than the deep well water of the Kent Company, although the latter maintained its usual excellent quality. When however, the heavy rains of December set in, the accumulated filth of the summer and autumn was swept into the neighbouring streams, the Thames overflowed its banks, washing the manure from cultivated land, and liberating the water from stagnant ponds and ditches. Thus, during the last month of the year, the Thames was laden with organic matters of the most objectionable origin, which, carried down to the intakes of the Metropolitan Water Companies, passed through the filters, and were distributed to consumers.

Since January 1873, the Thames has never been in such a filthy plight, and, although most of the water companies drawing from this river have greatly improved their subsidence and filtration plant since that date; no care, foresight, or appliance could convert the "puddle" (to quote an entry in the books of the West Middlesex Company), which entered the companies' works, into wholesome potable water fit for dietetic purposes. These uncontrollable and frequently occurring outbreaks render this river a very undesirable source of water for domestic use.

Taking the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water delivered in London in 1868 as 1,000, I find that in subsequent years, 1876 included, the following proportions were present:

Year.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Thames water as delivered in London.
1868	1,000
1869	1,016
1870	795
1871	928
1872	1,243
1873	917
1874	933
1875	1,030
1876	903

The greatest organic pollution in the water drawn from the Thames occurred in January, March, April, October, and December, when the water was not fit for dietetic purposes. Of the five companies drawing from this river, the West Middlesex Company delivered as usual the best, and the Southwark and Vauxhall Company the worst water.

The Lea is a more manageable stream, it receives a much smaller proportion of polluting matter, and rarely overflows its banks; consequently the water drawn from this source by the New River and East London Companies, and distributed after efficient filtration to nearly one half of the inhabitants of London, is of much better quality, even after exceptionally heavy rainfall. The most serious pollution of the Lea occurred in March, but even on this occasion the water was better than that drawn from the Thames in any of the months just mentioned.

Taking as before the mean proportion of organic impurity in the Thames water supplied to London in 1868 as 1,000, there were in that and subsequent years down to 1876 inclusive, the following proportions in the Lea water delivered by the New River and East London Companies:

Year.	Proportion of organic impurity present in Lea water as delivered in London.	*Dr. Frankland's Report.*
1868	484	
1869	618	
1870	550	
1871	604	
1872	819	
1873	693	
1874	583	
1875	751	
1876	562	

Table E. compares the quantities of organic elements contained in the different waters throughout the year. The deep well water distributed by the Kent Company continues to be distinguished from the other supplies by containing a smaller proportion of organic matter, and on this account it is again taken as the standard for comparison in the Table. Taking the amount of organic elements (organic carbon and organic nitrogen) found in it during the past year as unity, the maximum, minimum, and average proportions in each of the other seven Metropolitan waters supplied during 1876 were as follows :

Sources.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Deep Wells, Kent		1·0	1·0	1·0
River Lea	New River	3·3	0·9	1·9
	East London	4·0	1·7	2·8
Thames	West Middlesex	6·7	1·8	3·3
	Grand Junction	7·6	1·9	3·6
	Chelsea	7·0	1·9	3·9
	Lambeth	6·2	1·7	4·0
	Southwark	9·5	2·0	4·4

This Table shows that whilst all the river waters are, on the average, of a much lower quality than the deep well water of the Kent Company, the degree of their impurity varies between wide limits: thus the maximum proportion of organic impurity in the Southwark Company's water was nearly three times as great as that in the New River Company's supply.

Tables F. and G. need no comment.

Table H. shows the total weight of combined nitrogen, which, after making a small correction for that present in average rain water, constitutes the total evidence both of past and present pollution by nitrogenous organic matter. During the spring and summer months the combined nitrogen in river water is largely diminished by the abundant animal and vegetable life then existing in the streams, and consequently, as an indication of pollution, the combined nitrogen found during the autumn and winter months only should receive consideration. During the months of January, February, March, October, November, and December 1875 the average proportion of total combined nitrogen in 100,000 parts of Thames water was ·337 part, in the same period of 1876 it was ·312 part.

In the same quantity of water derived from the river Lea it was ·314 part in 1875, and ·294 part in 1876.

The deep well water supplied by the Kent Company is unaffected by animal or vegetable life, and the average may therefore be taken on the whole year. In 1875 it was ·437 part, and in 1876 ·423 part.

Thus the total combined nitrogen has undergone a slight diminution in all the waters.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

Table I. gives the *past* as distinguished from the *present* or existing contamination of the water by sewage and animal substances; showing, in terms of average London sewage, the proportion of previous animal contamination as estimated from Tables F. and G. This evidence is defective in river water during the spring and summer months, for the reasons which have been given as affecting the results expressed in Table II. Such action of animal and vegetable organisms may even obliterate altogether the evidence of previous sewage pollution, and it has actually done so during the past year, on one occasion, in the case of the East London Company's water. This water arrives at the Company's intake exhibiting considerable evidence of previous contamination by animal organic matter, but it is stored for a period of from two to three weeks before being filtered, and during its continuance in the reservoirs the evidence of previous contamination becomes effaced. This evidence is of importance in the Thames and Lea water, owing to the likelihood of morbific matter derived from animal excreta being carried down the stream without undergoing decomposition. But it need not be regarded in the water of deep wells in the chalk, as the slow and therefore extremely efficient filtration which the water undergoes, in passing through so great a thickness of chalk, is an ample protection.

Table K. exhibits the quantity of chlorine found in the various samples. The results obtained prove that the tidal waters of the Thames and Lea have in no case during 1876 obtained entrance to the reservoirs or filters of the water companies.

Table L. shows the hardness of the samples analysed; or the weight of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent of other soap-destroying substances, found in 100,000 parts of water. The average hardness of the Thames water was 20° or parts in 1875, and 19°·8 or parts in 1876; of the Lea 20°·4 or parts in 1875, and 20°·1 or parts in 1876; and of the Kent Company's water 25°·9 or parts in 1875, and 26°·8 or parts in 1876.

Large quantities of soap or soda are required to soften these waters before they are used for washing. This softening could be accomplished for a small fraction of the expense before the distribution of the water, by the use of lime, as practised on similar waters at Aylesbury, Canterbury, Caterham, Tring, and Bushey.

Lastly, Table M. shows the annual average of each determination, thus summarizing the average results of analysis of the water supplied by each Company during the year.

The following Table exhibits the results of my observations as to the degree of efficiency of filtration of Thames and Lea water distributed by the various Companies in 1876:—

Names of Companies.	Number of occasions when clear and transparent.	Number of occasions when slightly turbid.	Number of occasions when turbid.	Number of occasions when very turbid.
THAMES:				
Chelsea	7	4	1	0
West Middlesex	12	0	0	0
Southwark	5	6	1	0
Grand Junction	8	4	0	0
Lambeth	8	4	0	0
OTHER SOURCES:				
New River	12	0	0	0
East London	12	0	0	0
Kent	12	0	0	0

Dr. Frankland's Report.

The natural filtration which the Kent Company's deep well water undergoes through an enormous thickness of chalk renders artificial filtration unnecessary, and is the cause of its uniform clearness and transparency,

This Table shows that the West Middlesex, New River, and East London Companies only, out of the seven which supply river water to London, uniformly delivered the water in an efficiently filtered condition. Since the year 1868, when I first instituted these observations, the filtration of the river water has undergone great and continuous improvement. Thus during the year 1868, seven samples of water were *very* turbid, when drawn from the mains; in 1869 six samples were very turbid; four in each of the years 1870 and 1871; in 1872 only one sample was very turbid; in 1873 none; in 1874 the Chelsea Company's water reached that degree of muddiness on two occasions, but since that date no sample has been drawn in a *very* turbid condition from any main in the Metropolis.

When examined by the microscope, the sediment deposited by turbid water on standing is almost always found to contain numbers of living and moving organisms. During the year 1876 such organisms were observed four times in the Chelsea and Lambeth Companies' water respectively, in the Southwark Company's water seven times, and in the water of the Grand Junction Company three times. The annexed table exhibits the results of such microscopic examination during the past eight years.

NUMBER of occasions when MOVING ORGANISMS were found.

——	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Chelsea - -	3	2	2	3	2	5	4	4
West Middlesex -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwark - -	8	1	4	1	2	5	5	7
Grand Junction -	4	1	1	2	3	5	7	3
Lambeth - -	5	0	4	6	3	4	5	4
New River - -	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
East London -	4	3	3	1	0	2	0	0
Kent - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
E. FRANKLAND.

To the Right Hon. George Sclater-Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

Dr. Frankland's Report.

TABLE A.

TEMPERATURE (in Centigrade degrees) of the METROPOLITAN WATERS, as delivered from the different Companies' Mains.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	3·0	4·5	5·0	7·0	11·0	15·2	18·2	20·0	14·2	15·7	8·7	9·5	11·0
West Middlesex -	2·2	4·7	6·0	8·2	11·5	16·7	21·5	21·0	15·0	16·5	9·2	9·5	11·8
Southwark -	2·5	4·2	6·0	8·0	12·0	17·2	21·0	21·5	14·7	15·0	9·5	10·0	11·8
Grand Junction -	1·0	—	5·0	6·5	9·0	13·5	17·5	19·5	13·7	14·5	10·0	9·7	10·9
Lambeth - -	2·2	4·0	5·7	7·2	11·0	15·0	20·0	20·5	14·2	15·0	8·5	9·5	11·1
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River - -	2·0	4·0	5·2	8·5	12·0	17·0	20·5	21·2	15·0	16·5	7·7	9·2	11·6
East London -	1·5	4·5	4·5	8·0	11·2	15·5	20·2	21·0	14·0	14·5	8·0	9·0	11·0
Kent - -	10·0	12·0	11·7	11·7	13·0	14·5	14·0	14·0	13·0	17·0	13·0	13·5	13·1

TABLE B.

WEIGHT of SOLID IMPURITY in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	32·20	31·90	26·62	27·60	30·60	26·78	26·94	24·28	26·06	30·30	30·00	28·40	28·47
West Middlesex -	32·60	31·80	28·24	27·92	27·70	25·80	26·00	24·00	25·30	29·16	29·60	29·00	28·09
Southwark -	32·76	32·00	26·94	25·90	27·26	25·70	25·70	24·54	26·74	30·22	30·00	27·94	27·98
Grand Junction -	32·60	32·50	27·80	29·12	28·66	26·50	26·40	23·70	26·30	30·24	30·14	28·36	28·53
Lambeth - -	32·90	33·20	30·00	29·00	30·16	27·40	27·72	26·40	28·66	31·74	25·66	28·50	29·28
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River - -	31·86	30·20	28·96	27·26	26·04	25·20	25·90	24·20	24·92	27·96	28·54	31·24	27·69
East London -	36·66	35·20	30·26	28·30	28·84	24·96	25·56	23·50	24·50	27·70	31·00	32·10	29·05
Kent - -	41·44	38·12	40·40	41·30	42·10	39·12	41·70	40·44	41·76	43·34	41·20	37·50	40·70

TABLE C.

ORGANIC CARBON in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	·237	·139	·319	·264	·146	·103	·129	·104	·096	·260	·126	·354	·190
West Middlesex -	·216	·148	·242	·195	·146	·056	·095	·098	·093	·172	·113	·338	·159
Southwark -	·294	·172	·285	·212	·159	·094	·146	·138	·165	·286	·113	·478	·212
Grand Junction -	·182	·142	·267	·199	·129	·107	·122	·099	·103	·215	·100	·380	·170
Lambeth - -	·230	·141	·233	·276	·133	·123	·138	·088	·159	·269	·167	·315	·189
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River - -	·134	·089	·207	·097	·091	·083	·065	·049	·068	·059	·055	·154	·092
East London -	·168	·136	·215	·117	·182	·057	·098	·094	·097	·140	·113	·199	·135
Kent - - -	·084	·027	·060	·059	·056	·015	·047	·054	·047	·061	·053	·048	·047

Dr. Frankland's Report.

TABLE D.

ORGANIC NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	·050	·032	·052	·029	·025	·029	·016	·018	·011	·041	·027	·069	·033
West Middlesex -	·042	·042	·051	·023	·035	·019	·011	·016	·012	·024	·022	·067	·030
Southwark -	·069	·048	·053	·033	·021	·026	·032	·020	·026	·035	·013	·092	·039
Grand Junction -	·047	·048	·054	·037	·030	·022	·015	·015	·014	·021	·022	·074	·033
Lambeth - -	·059	·041	·050	·035	·060	·029	·024	·013	·014	·025	·033	·056	·037
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River - -	·042	·033	·028	·025	·025	·011	·014	·004	·008	·007	·010	·031	·020
East London -	·050	·038	·027	·031	·018	·021	·021	·009	·014	·011	·021	·040	·025
Kent - -	·020	·016	·016	·011	·013	·008	·013	·007	·009	·010	·011	·012	·012

TABLE E.

PROPORTIONAL AMOUNT of ORGANIC ELEMENTS, that in the KENT COMPANY'S WATER being taken as 1.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	5·3	4·0	4·9	4·2	2·5	5·7	2·4	2·0	1·9	4·2	2·4	7·0	3·9
West Middlesex -	4·8	4·4	3·9	3·1	2·6	3·3	1·8	1·9	1·9	2·8	2·1	6·7	3·3
Southwark -	6·7	5·1	4·4	3·5	2·6	5·2	3·0	2·6	3·4	4·5	2·0	9·5	4·4
Grand Junction -	4·2	4·4	4·2	3·4	2·3	5·6	2·3	1·9	2·1	3·3	1·9	7·6	3·6
Lambeth - -	5·4	4·2	3·7	4·4	2·8	6·6	2·7	1·7	3·1	4·1	3·1	6·2	4·0
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River - -	3·3	2·9	3·1	1·7	1·7	1·9	1·3	0·9	1·4	0·9	1·0	3·1	1·9
East London -	4·0	4·0	3·2	2·1	2·9	3·4	2·0	1·7	2·0	2·1	2·1	4·0	2·8
Kent - -	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0

TABLE F.

AMMONIA in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	·000	·000	·001	·000	·001	·001	·000	·001	·002	·001	·001	·001	·001
West Middlesex -	·000	·000	·000	·000	·001	·001	·000	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001
Southwark -	·000	·000	·001	·000	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001	·002	·001	·001	·001
Grand Junction -	·000	·000	·001	·000	·001	·001	·000	·001	·000	·002	·001	·001	·001
Lambeth - -	·000	·000	·001	·000	·000	·001	·000	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001	·001
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River - -	·000	·000	·001	·000	·000	·001	·000	·001	·000	·001	·001	·001	·000
East London -	·000	·000	·002	·000	·000	·001	·000	·000	·000	·001	·001	·001	·000
Kent - -	·000	·000	·000	·000	·000	·001	·002	·001	·000	·000	·001	·000	·000

Dr. Frankland's Report.

TABLE G.

NITROGEN, as NITRATES and NITRITES, in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	·281	·315	·208	·260	·250	·223	·198	·137	·176	·279	·263	·287	·240
West Middlesex -	·287	·307	·241	·231	·227	·190	·130	·118	·160	·224	·289	·288	·224
Southwark - -	·291	·294	·233	·253	·224	·186	·145	·126	·167	·226	·234	·251	·219
Grand Junction -	·292	·290	·210	·254	·246	·202	·169	·121	·158	·269	·275	·265	·229
Lambeth - -	·315	·342	·266	·258	·282	·221	·178	·163	·182	·238	·171	·251	·239
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River -	·343	·333	·272	·268	·222	·204	·190	·167	·195	·225	·278	·349	·254
East London -	·293	·281	·235	·215	·176	·154	·104	·000	·090	·166	·192	·218	·177
Kent - -	·474	·382	·402	·409	·417	·459	·414	·357	·424	·429	·394	·368	·411

TABLE H.

TOTAL combined NITROGEN in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES..													
Chelsea - -	·331	·347	·261	·289	·276	·253	·214	·156	·189	·321	·291	·357	·274
West Middlesex -	·329	·349	·292	·254	·263	·210	·141	·135	·173	·249	·312	·356	·255
Southwark - -	·360	·342	·287	·286	·246	·213	·178	·147	·194	·263	·248	·344	·259
Grand Junction -	·339	·338	·265	·291	·277	·225	·184	·137	·172	·292	·298	·340	·263
Lambeth - -	·374	·383	·317	·293	·342	·251	·202	·177	·197	·264	·205	·308	·276
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River -	·385	·366	·301	·293	·247	·216	·204	·172	·203	·233	·289	·381	·274
East London -	·343	·319	·264	·246	·194	·176	·125	·009	·104	·178	·214	·259	·203
Kent - -	·494	·398	·418	·420	·430	·468	·429	·365	·433	·439	·406	·380	·423

TABLE I.

PREVIOUS SEWAGE or ANIMAL CONTAMINATION in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea - -	2490	2830	1770	2280	2190	1920	1660	1060	1460	2480	2320	2560	2085
West Middlesex -	2550	2750	2090	1990	1960	1590	980	870	1290	1930	2580	2570	1929
Southwark -	2590	2620	2020	2210	1930	1550	1140	950	1360	1960	2030	2200	1880
Grand Junction -	2600	2580	1790	2220	2150	1710	1370	900	1260	2390	2440	2340	1979
Lambeth - -	2330	3100	2350	2260	2500	1900	1460	1320	1510	2070	1400	2200	2075
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River - -	3110	3010	2410	2360	1900	1730	1580	1360	1630	1940	2470	3180	2223
East London -	2610	2490	2050	1830	1440	1230	720	0	580	1350	1610	1870	1482
Kent - -	4420	3500	3700	3770	3850	4280	3340	3260	3920	3970	3630	3360	3791

Dr. Frankland's Report.

TABLE K.

CHLORINE in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea	1·78	1·65	1·52	1·63	1·58	1·58	1·60	1·62	1·59	1·70	1·68	1·70	1·64
West Middlesex	1·70	1·61	1·55	1·62	1·58	1·55	1·57	1·61	1·54	1·80	1·67	1·65	1·62
Southwark	1·68	1·57	1·55	1·61	1·56	1·57	1·57	1·60	1·55	1·70	1·64	1·67	1·61
Grand Junction	1·70	1·60	1·60	1·60	1·55	1·58	1·63	1·58	1·51	1·70	1·65	1·65	1·61
Lambeth	1·70	1·63	1·60	1·64	1·57	1·59	1·60	1·67	1·54	1·70	1·67	1·70	1·63
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River	1·60	1·65	1·57	1·60	1·62	1·57	1·62	1·62	1·44	1·60	1·60	1·60	1·59
East London	1·92	1·90	1·75	1·80	1·80	1·80	1·79	1·75	1·63	1·82	1·87	1·95	1·82
Kent	2·35	2·30	2·30	2·21	2·40	2·53	2·45	2·32	2·40	2·35	2·35	2·30	2·36

TABLE L.

DEGREES of HARDNESS (1 deg. = 1 part of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent) in 100,000 parts of the WATERS.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	1876.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean.
THAMES.													
Chelsea	23·0	22·7	17·4	20·0	20·0	20·0	18·9	18·6	18·3	20·0	20·9	18·3	19·8
West Middlesex	23·3	23·0	19·4	19·7	19·7	19·4	18·0	17·7	18·6	19·1	20·9	18·6	19·8
Southwark	22·7	23·8	18·6	19·4	19·7	18·9	18·2	18·3	18·9	20·0	20·9	17·4	19·7
Grand Junction	23·0	23·2	19·0	20·0	20·4	20·0	18·9	18·0	18·9	19·8	21·2	18·0	20·0
Lambeth	21·8	23·0	19·7	19·7	20·6	20·3	19·4	19·1	18·6	20·2	17·1	18·0	19·8
OTHER SOURCES.													
New River	23·4	21·5	20·4	19·6	18·6	19·4	18·9	18·0	18·6	20·2	21·2	21·5	20·1
East London	26·0	24·2	20·3	19·4	18·9	18·3	18·3	16·6	17·7	19·1	22·7	20·9	20·2
Kent	26·6	26·6	27·2	26·9	27·2	26·9	26·3	26·6	26·9	27·2	27·2	25·5	26·8

TABLE M.

AVERAGES FOR 1875.

The numbers in this Table relate to 100,000 parts of each Water.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Temperature in Centigrade Degrees.	Total Solid Impurity.	Organic Carbon.	Organic Nitrogen.	Ammonia.	Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites.	Total combined Nitrogen.	Previous Sewage or Animal Contamination. (Estimated.)	Chlorine.	Total Hardness.	Proportional Amount of Organic Elements, that in the Kent Company's Water being taken as 1.
THAMES.											
Chelsea	11°·0	28·47	·130	·033	·001	·240	·274	2085	1·64	19·8	3·9
West Middlesex	11·8	28·09	·159	·030	·001	·224	·255	1929	1·62	19·8	3·3
Southwark	11·8	27·98	·212	·039	·001	·219	·259	1880	1·61	19·7	4·4
Grand Junction	10·9	28·53	·170	·033	·001	·229	·263	1979	1·61	20·0	3·6
Lambeth	11·1	29·28	·189	·037	·001	·239	·276	2075	1·63	19·8	4·0
OTHER SOURCES.											
New River	11·6	27·69	·092	·020	·000	·254	·274	2223	1·59	20·1	1·9
East London	11·0	29·05	·135	·025	·000	·177	·203	1482	1·82	20·2	2·8
Kent	13·1	40·70	·047	·012	·000	·411	·423	3791	2·36	26·8	1·0

Appendix C.

Poor Rates, &c.: Receipts and Expenditure.

Page

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No. 36.

Poor Rate Return.—Remarks on the Annual Poor Rate Return, Year ended Lady-day 1876.

I.—The Poor Rate Return for 1875-76 generally.

Series of Returns.

The present is the *sixty-ninth* annual publication of the Poor Rate Return; it represents the sums levied and expended as Poor Rates throughout the whole of England.

Levy of 1876.

The sum raised by Poor Rates during the year ended Lady-day 1876 was 12,092,087*l.*; the receipts in aid, inclusive of 496,741*l.*, the Treasury subventions and payments for Government property, amounted to 813,308*l.*; forming a total receipt of 12,905,395*l.*

Analysis of items of expenditure.

It is to be observed that 4,650,613*l.*, or more than *one-third* of the whole Poor Rate now levied, is expended for "other purposes" than the Relief of the Poor. The figures which represent for 1875-76 the whole expenditure out of the rates are these:—

A. Relief to the Poor		£7,335,858
B. Law Charges	£ 27,162	
C. Purposes partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief	623,309	
D. Purposes wholly unconnected with Relief	4,650,613	
		5,301,084
Total		£12,636,942

A. *Relief to the Poor only.*

Total, £7,335,858.

Decrease in relief to the Poor.

The following Table shows the comparison of the expenditure of the two years 1874-75 and 1875-76:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	Expended for Relief of the Poor.	Decrease in 1876 as compared with 1875.	Decrease per Cent.	Rate per Head on the *estimated* Population.	Decreased Rate per Head on the *estimated* Population.
	£	£		*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1875	7,488,481	152,623	2·0	6 3¼	0 2½
1876	7,335,858			6 0¾	

Decrease or increase in Union-counties.

The difference per cent. in the expenditure for Relief to the Poor, during the year, is shown in the next Table for each Union-county.

Decrease per Cent.

Huntingdon	13·8	Norfolk	6·6
Worcester	8·9	Northampton	6·5
Hereford	8·8	Durham	6·1
Suffolk	8·2	Dorset	6·0
Bedford	8·1	Lincoln	5·8
Hertford	7·2	Essex	5·4
Buckingham	6·9	Somerset	5·4
Warwick	6·8	Nottingham	5·0

DECREASE per Cent.—*continued.*

York, East Riding	5·0	North Wales	3·0
Oxford	4·8	Rutland	2·9
Kent (Extra-Metropolitan)	4·7	Gloucester	2·5
Sussex	4·6	Devon	2·4
Cambridge	4·5	Surrey (Extra-Metropolitan)	2·0
Leicester	4·2	Lancaster	1·7
Wilts	4·1	Cornwall	1·5
Berks	3·9	Northumberland	1·4
Southampton	3·7	Stafford	1·2
Cumberland	3·2	Salop	0·8

INCREASE per Cent.

Middlesex (Extra-Metropolitan)	0·2	Westmorland	2·2
Derby	0·3	South Wales	3·2
Surrey (Metropolitan)	0·3	Kent (Metropolitan)	4·2
York, West Riding	0·7	Monmouth	7·1
Chester	1·2	York, North Riding	10·6
Middlesex (Metropolitan)	2·1		

Constituent items of Relief.

The total expenditure for relief, and the constituent amounts, so far as they can be discriminated under six heads, are shown in the next Table, for each division of the kingdom, during the year ended at Lady-day 1876 :—

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL RELIEF to the POOR.	WHEREOF WAS EXPENDED FOR (*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse Loans Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(*f*) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS	1,618,822	463,700	245,444	182,669	100,509	191,572	435,891
II. SOUTH EASTERN	835,087	184,735	313,809	102,530	26,871	126,940	80,202
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	554,153	97,843	268,755	61,671	8,098	71,375	46,411
IV. EASTERN	469,353	81,336	225,895	56,495	6,283	67,819	31,525
V. SOUTH WESTERN	673,084	91,782	377,200	70,861	5,301	84,459	43,481
VI. WEST MIDLAND	715,754	147,175	277,016	100,918	23,971	99,941	66,733
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	396,025	70,374	195,040	52,445	5,179	48,768	24,219
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	724,995	192,800	181,166	96,596	52,976	108,779	92,678
IX. YORK	546,202	100,597	223,202	69,029	25,314	65,676	62,384
X. NORTHERN	302,119	53,654	129,194	45,215	12,829	35,388	25,839
XI. WELSH	500,264	50,228	324,083	44,838	7,736	41,864	31,515
ENGLAND	7,335,858*	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878

* Exclusive of 963*l.*, the balance of repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Medical Relief in Unions.

The column in the Return* which succeeds that of "Total Expenditure" shows the sum disbursed by the Poor Law Guardians as *Medical Relief* only, amounting in the present year to 284,075*l.*; this consists of salaries to the Medical Officers; extra Medical Fees paid to them under the General Consolidated Order; also, the cost (if any) of medical and surgical appliances, and drugs. The sums in this column are not additional to those given in Column headed "Total Relief to the Poor;" because the various items of Medical Relief are included in sub-columns (*e*) or (*f*), as forming a portion of the "Relief to the Poor:" the "Medical Relief" is printed separately, as indicating an important and special subject of Poor Law administration.

Total medical relief.

If to the sum expended by the Poor Law Guardians as Medical Relief be added the disbursements for the same object made by the managers of the pauper institutions named hereunder, the total will amount to 291,351*l.* for the year:—

	£
Poor Law Unions - - - - -	284,075
District Pauper Schools - - - -	1,584
Metropolitan Asylums District Board - -	4,000
Central London Sick Asylum - - -	869
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum - -	823
TOTAL MEDICAL RELIEF, 1875–76 -	£291,351

B. and C. *Law Charges and Expenditure partly connected and partly unconnected with Relief to the Poor.*

Total, £650,471.

Law and other charges partly connected with relief.

This sum is made up of the "cost of proceedings at Law or in Equity (parochial and union)," 27,162*l.*; "payments under the Parochial Assessment Act, and Union Assessment Committee Acts," 85,820*l.*; and "all other purposes, inclusive of salary, poundage, and superannuations to parochial officers, constables' expenses, and proceedings before magistrates," 537,489*l.*

D. *Expenditure unconnected with Relief to the Poor.*

Total, £4,650,613.

Large proportion of expenditure for purposes unconnected with relief.

This part of the Poor-Rate expenditure, which is entirely foreign to the object originally contemplated in the enactment of the rate, has greatly increased since the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act in 1834, in consequence of the imposition of new and the augmentation of old charges. The Table at p. 138 exhibits, separately, all the charges referred to, so far as the returns permit. The heaviest item is the disbursement in respect of the "County, Borough, and Police Rate." The Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authorities and to School Boards are now given in the Poor Rate Returns.

II.—SUBSIDIARY ACCOUNTS OF THE POOR RATE RETURN.

School Districts; Accounts.

The sums contributed to the School Districts, and the sums expended by each district during the parochial year 1875–76, are contained in the subjoined Table:—

* See column 23, page 213, et seq.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the SCHOOL DISTRICTS, Year ended at Lady-day 1876.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					Loans Outstanding on the 25th March 1876.
	Contributions paid to the District School.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL.	Maintenance of Children at District School.	School Loans and Interest repaid.	Salaries and Rations of Officers and other *common Charges.*	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
CENTRAL LONDON -	39,600	6	39,606	17,749	3,149	15,612	610	37,120	8,245
WEST LONDON - -	17,675	—	17,675	5,211	5,400	8,555	118	19,284	61,882
FOREST GATE - -	21,165	—	21,165	11,476	2,997	5,736	6,286	26,495	26,833
SOUTH METROPOLITAN	34,350	—	34,350	14,909	4,436	13,762	2,044	35,151	56,093
NORTH SURREY -	19,971	940	20,911	11,089	3,429	8,845	1,222	24,585	37,166
FARNHAM & HARTLEY WINTNEY -	2,120	173	2,293	1,222	310	1,133	—	2,665	3,376
READING & WOKINGHAM - - -	2,150	234	2,384	1,315	257	874	—	2,446	3,131
SOUTH EAST SHROPSHIRE - - -	1,060	836	1,896	816	44	1,012	421	2,293	195
WALSALL AND WEST BROMWICH - -	6,800	513	7,313	2,608	1,819	2,579	44	7,050	21,233
TOTALS - £	144,891	2,702	147,593	66,395	21,841	58,108	10,745	157,089	218,154

The contributions to the Metropolitan Asylum Districts are also accounted for in the Poor Rate Return; these sums are included in the amounts entered in sub-column (*f*), "Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief," thereby causing a considerable increase in the expenditure under that head. Metropolitan Asylum Districts Account.

RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT BOARD, and of the SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS, Year ended Lady-day 1876.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.				
	From Contributory Unions.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.	Maintenance of Imbeciles and Sick Paupers.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	Loans and Interest.	All other Expenses.	TOTAL.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS DISTRICT BOARD - - -	168,688	1,775	1,000	171,463	57,206	35,356	31,104	42,414	166,080
CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM -	31,485	—	435	31,920	12,131	8,282	6,528	6,064	33,005
POPLAR AND STEPNEY SICK ASYLUM	20,000	—	—	20,000	7,974	5,589	4,592	2,132	20,287
TOTAL - £	220,173	1,775	1,435	223,383	77,311	49,227	42,224	50,610	219,372

Sums contributed by the Metropolitan Unions.

The sum contributed by each Union in the Metropolis to the Asylum District Board during the year ended at Lady-day 1876 is shown hereunder:—

UNIONS.	Contributions paid to the Metropolitan Asylums District Board.	UNIONS.	Contributions paid to the Metropolitan Asylums District Board.
	£		£
Kensington - -	7,102	Bethnal Green - -	3,583
Fulham - - -	2,220	Whitechapel - -	3,357
Paddington - -	6,044	St. George-in-the-East -	2,023
Chelsea - - -	3,101	Stepney - - -	2,848
St. George's - -	12,649	Mile End Old Town -	2,663
Westminster - -	4,726	Poplar - - -	3,852
St. Marylebone - -	9,910	St. Saviour's - - -	7,466
Hampstead - -	1,945	St. Olave's - -	5,376
St. Pancras - -	12,607	Lambeth - - -	8,741
Islington - - -	7,509	Wandsworth and Clapham	5,468
Hackney - - -	5,201	Camberwell - -	4,670
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury - -	2,459	Greenwich - - -	3,071
		Lewisham - - -	2,434
Strand - - -	4,062	Woolwich - - -	2,060
Holborn - - -	9,286		
City of London - -	16,960	TOTAL - £	168,688
Shoreditch - -	5,295		

These subsidiary Accounts have been duly charged to the respective Contributory Unions, and form part of the item "Relief to the Poor."

III.—The Poor Rate Returns during the decade 1867–76.

Receipts and Expenditure from 1867 to 1876.

The Returns, in a contracted shape, are exhibited in the next Table, for the last ten years, with the rate per head, on the estimated population, of the amount levied as Poor's Rate, and of the amount expended in relief:—

Years ended at Lady-day.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.			RATE per HEAD on Estimated Population.	
	From Poor Rates; *i.e.* Levy.	Receipts in Aid.	TOTAL.	Relief to the Poor only.	All other Purposes.	TOTAL.	Levy only.	Relief to the Poor.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	3,945,333	10,905,173	9 8	6 6¼
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	3,882,534	11,380,593	10 3¼	6 11½
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	4,100,899	11,773,999	10 5¼	7 0¾
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	4,093,306	11,737,613	10 6¼	6 11½
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	4,206,017	12,092,741	10 2¾	6 11½
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	4,373,875	12,381,278	10 6¼	6 11½
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	4,734,397	12,426,566	10 5¼	6 7¼
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	5,186,050	12,851,007	10 5¼	6 6
1875	12,483,133	711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	5,205,727	12,694,208	10 5¼	6 3¼
1876	12,092,087	813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	5,301,084	12,636,942	10 0	6 0¾

The principal heads of expenditure, which constitute "Relief to the Poor," are shown for the ten years in the next Table, together with the average price of wheat. Constituent items of Relief to the Poor.

Years ended at Lady-day.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF TO THE POOR. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse Loans Repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of, or immediately connected with, Relief.	TOTAL. *	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1867	1,375,627	3,358,351	607,292	186,317	747,650	684,603	6,959,840	53 7¾
1868	1,517,496	3,620,284	656,792	207,998	770,539	724,951	7,498,060	67 6½
1869	1,546,580	3,677,379	710,941	204,601	805,136	717,967	7,673,100	58 3
1870	1,502,807	3,633,051	722,613	252,215	818,183	723,972	7,644,307	46 2½
1871	1,524,695	3,663,970	746,113	291,284	838,268	810,013	7,886,724	49 8½
1872	1,515,790	3,583,571	742,483	278,566	871,402	945,867	8,007,403	57 1
1873	1,549,403	3,279,122	780,927	272,698	893,218	914,957	7,692,169	57 2
1874	1,649,333	3,110,896	830,454	271,808	909,231	891,815	7,664,957	60 3
1875	1,577,596	2,958,670	859,073	267,337	929,723	896,196	7,488,481	50 11
1876	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	940,878	7,335,858	45 5

* The total amounts entered in this column since 1869 inclusively, differ slightly from the sum of the items in the six preceding columns. This has arisen from the undistributed balances of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund existing at the close of the year. At Lady-day last this difference was 963*l*.

The sums disbursed since 1866 as cost of legal proceedings, as well as the expenditure *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with relief to the Poor, are as follows :— Law and other charges wholly or partly connected with relief.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Cost of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor. Payments under the Parochial Assessment Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	All other Purposes, inclusive of Salary, Poundage, and Superannuations to Parochial Officers, Constables Expenses, and Proceedings before Magistrates.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£
1867 -	26,999	54,522	597,911	679,432
1868 -	28,832	49,734	568,485	647,051
1869 -	24,526	47,119	593,724	665,369
1870 -	27,002	46,827	569,852	643,681
1871 -	18,079	53,998	554,383	626,460
1872 -	26,196	54,906	568,050	649,152
1873 -	24,068	52,408	563,138	639,614
1874 -	25,582	55,682	536,644	617,908
1875 -	25,429	60,178	524,966	610,573
1876 -	27,162	85,820	537,489	650,471

Expenditure *unconnected* with relief.

The disbursements from the Poor's Rate for purposes unconnected with relief are shown for the decade in the following Summary :—

Years ended at Lady-day.	POOR RATE EXPENDITURE FOR PURPOSES *UNCONNECTED* WITH RELIEF.							
	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, and Police Rates.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for General Expenses.	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board.	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1867	2,511,511	595,699	- -	- -	74,239	44,815	39,637	3,265,901
1868	2,456,578	614,893	- -	- -	73,826	50,987	39,199	3,235,483
1869	2,564,735	658,469	- -	- -	76,735	64,378	71,213	3,435,530
1870	2,587,896	652,591	- -	- -	76,098	63,573	69,467	3,449,625
1871	2,708,840	648,846	- -	- -	78,323	73,175	70,373	3,579,557
1872	2,798,344	658,489	- -	- -	79,350	112,942	75,598	3,724,723
1873	3,041,808	704,483	23,540	62,791	80,429	100,557	81,175	4,094,783
1874	3,310,416	777,141	137,954	99,314	80,558	79,111	83,648	4,568,142
1875	3,252,656	800,682	131,251	160,766	83,173	81,579	85,047	4,595,154
1876	3,228,770	822,053	107,293	232,526	92,678	82,088	85,205	4,650,613

Valuations to the Poor's Rate.

The rateable value of property assessed to the Poor's Rate has been returned in respect of twelve parochial years, and "The Gross Estimated Rental" for nine of that series.

YEARS.	Poor's Rate Valuations.		Amount of Poor's Rates levied.	Rate in the £ of Levy on		Expended for Relief to the Poor.	Rate in the £ for Relief on	
	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.		Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.
	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	£	s. d.	s. d.
1840–41	Not known	62,540,030	6,351,828	- -	2 0·4	4,760,929	- -	1 6·3
1846–47	ditto -	67,320,587	6,964,825	- -	2 0·8	5,298,787	- -	1 6·9
1849–50	ditto -	67,700,153	7,270,493	- -	2 1·8	5,395,022	- -	1 7·1
1855–56	86,077,676	71,840,271	8,201,348	1 10·9	2 3·4	6,004,244	1 4·7	1 8·1
1865–66	110,079,308	93,638,403	9,573,772	1 8·9	2 0·5	6,439,517	1 2·0	1 4·5
1867–68	118,431,102	100,668,698	11,054,513	1 10·4	2 2·4	7,498,059	1 3·1	1 5·9
1869–70	123,365,847	104,405,304	11,573,608	1 10·5	2 2·6	7,644,307	1 2·9	1 5·6
1870–71	126,473,924	107,398,242	11,610,920	1 10·0	2 1·9	7,886,724	1 3·0	1 5·6
1871–72	129,038,976	109,447,111	12,100,490	1 10·5	2 2·5	8,007,403	1 2·9	1 5·6
1872–73	132,571,829	112,392,362	12,190,600	1 10·1	2 2·0	7,692,169	1 1·9	1 4·4
1873–74	136,408,462	115,646,631	12,485,133*	1 10·0	2 1·9	7,488,481	1 1·2	1 3·5
1874–75	140,524,319	119,079,589	12,092,087*	1 8·7	2 0·4	7,335,858	1 0·5	1 2·8

* These are the Rates which were levied in the parochial year which immediately followed the day on which the Valuations in 1873–4 and 1874–5 came into force.

IV.—Loans outstanding against Poor Law Authorities.

Loans. The balance of loans effected by the Poor Law Union Authorities under the orders of the Board is now given in the annual poor rate return. According to these figures, the balance at the close of the parochial year 1875–76 was 2,734,530*l.* The total of the rates levied during the currency of the same year was, as before stated, 12,092,087*l.* The outstanding liabilities with regard to loans, therefore, are more than one-fifth of the aggregate levy, but many unions contributory to that levy are free of loan-debt. The balance is shown and the ratios entered for each division of the kingdom hereunder:

DIVISIONS.	Amount of Poor's Rate levied during 1875-76.	Loans effected under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof 25th March 1876.	Per Cent. of Balance on actual Levy.
	£	£	
I. THE METROPOLIS - -	2,134,150	1,119,735	52·5
II. SOUTH EASTERN - -	1,367,056	258,230	18·9
III. SOUTH MIDLAND - -	944,627	73,410	7·8
IV. EASTERN - - -	689,335	47,078	6·8
V. SOUTH WESTERN - -	1,076,859	31,061	2·9
VI. WEST MIDLAND - -	1,284,888	213,116	16·6
VII. NORTH MIDLAND - -	691,861	67,528	9·8
VIII. NORTH WESTERN - -	1,512,579	443,390	29·3
IX. YORK - - -	1,055,777	268,919	25·5
X. NORTHERN - - -	548,057	124,597	22·7
XI. WELSH - - -	786,898	87,466	11·1
TOTAL OF ENGLAND -	12,092,087	2,734,530	22·6

In addition to the loans for which the Guardians are liable, a considerable sum is chargeable to other Poor Law Authorities. All reckoned, the total at Lady-day last amounted to 3,627,277*l.*, in respect of the several authorities set out hereunder, viz., those for,—

	£
Poor Law Unions - - -	2,734,530
District Pauper Schools - -	218,154
Metropolitan Asylums District Board -	546,333
Central London Sick Asylum - -	75,193
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum -	53,067
Total - - -	£ 3,627,277

The ordinary Tables are preceded in the present as in former Returns by a statement of the gross estimated rental and the rateable value of each Union-county, according to details given by the Assessment Committees and by other authorities in their Valuation Lists in force at Lady-day 1875.

Local Government Board, 11th December 1876.

Frederick Purdy, Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 37.

VALUATION to POOR'S RATE in each UNION-COUNTY, in force at Lady-day 1875.

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	VALUATION, 1875. Gross Estimated Rental.	VALUATION, 1875. Rateable Value.
	I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£
1*	Middlesex (part of)†	19,701,709	16,304,708
2*	Surrey (part of)	4,587,146	3,699,700
3*	Kent (part of)	1,354,092	1,083,680
	Totals	25,642,947	21,088,088
	II. SOUTH EASTERN.		
2*	Surrey (part of)	2,709,538	2,246,350
3*	Kent (part of)	4,059,927	3,460,081
4	Sussex	2,741,653	2,391,149
5	Southampton	2,842,721	2,391,032
6	Berks	1,575,525	1,332,055
	Totals	13,929,364	11,720,667
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND.		
1*	Middlesex (part of)	1,776,133	1,531,456
7	Hertford	1,294,603	1,057,747
8	Buckingham	988,731	864,914
9	Oxford	1,189,940	1,025,859
10	Northampton	1,802,108	1,504,508
11	Huntingdon	431,302	392,471
12	Bedford	797,011	686,062
13	Cambridge	1,346,213	1,161,495
	Totals	9,626,041	8,224,512
	IV. EASTERN.		
14	Essex	2,696,120	2,320,295
15	Suffolk	2,058,856	1,789,415
16	Norfolk	2,689,974	2,346,157
	Totals	7,444,950	6,455,867
	V. SOUTH WESTERN.		
17	Wilts	1,688,609	1,459,884
18	Dorset	1,059,754	894,706
19	Devon	3,110,173	2,616,112
20	Cornwall†	1,415,729	1,233,940
21	Somerset	3,149,119	2,782,114
	Totals	10,423,384	8,986,756
	VI. WEST MIDLAND.		
22	Gloucester	2,942,392	2,514,478
23	Hereford	998,332	889,085
24	Salop	1,869,513	1,675,815
25	Stafford	4,165,860	3,449,387
26	Worcester	1,970,737	1,704,479
27	Warwick	3,496,277	2,949,766
	Totals	15,443,111	13,183,046
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND.		
28	Leicester	1,733,250	1,464,391
29	Rutland	214,092	190,180
30	Lincoln	3,373,269	2,989,862
31	Nottingham	1,992,277	1,754,668
32	Derby	1,734,894	1,479,024
	Totals	9,047,782	7,878,125
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN.		
33	Chester	3,203,106	2,810,688
34	Lancaster	16,307,857	13,826,587
	Totals	19,510,963	16,637,275
	IX. YORK DIVISION.		
35	West Riding	9,577,646	7,922,060
36	East Riding	2,159,112	1,788,831
37	North Riding	1,865,811	1,633,608
	Totals	13,602,569	11,344,499
	X. NORTHERN.		
38	Durham	4,316,790	3,604,988
39	Northumberland	2,643,345	2,339,201
40	Cumberland	1,345,116	1,188,202
41	Westmoreland	513,983	444,250
	Totals	8,819,234	7,576,641
	XI. WELSH.		
42	Monmouth	1,091,554	912,413
43	South Wales	3,803,326	3,232,840
44	North Wales	2,139,094	1,838,860
	Totals	7,033,974	5,984,113
	TOTALS of England	140,524,319	119,079,589

† The Valuation for Middlesex (Metropolitan) includes that of the Inns of Court; and Cornwall that of the Scilly Isles.

No. 38.

POOR RATE RETURN.—SUMMARY of POOR RATE RETURNS, Year ended LADY-DAY 1876.

No. 38.—Poor Rate Return.—Summary of Poor Rate Returns for the Ye

Number.	Divisions and Union-Counties.	Receipts. From Poor Rates.	Receipts. In Aid of Poor Rates. Treasury Subventions.	Receipts. In Aid of Poor Rates. Other Receipts.	Receipts. Total Receipts.	Expenditure - - - - (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, a Purposes connected therewith. I.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	I. THE METROPOLIS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1*	Middlesex (part of)	1,577,901	45,488	52,986	1,676,375	337,226	164,223	130,463	79,024	138,468	335,4
2*	Surrey (part of) -	415,852	11,108	21,819	448,779	91,979	53,222	37,999	13,530	40,108	75,9
3*	Kent (part of) -	140,397	23,288	3,112	166,797	34,495	27,999	14,207	7,955	12,996	24,5
	Totals - -	2,134,150	79,884	77,917	2,291,951	463,700	245,444	182,669	100,509	191,572	435,8
	II. SOUTH EASTERN.										
2*	Surrey (part of) -	262,232	8,982	5,303	276,517	33,662	50,086	17,131	6,691	19,498	13,1
3*	Kent (part of) -	405,841	21,503	8,531	435,875	53,515	69,156	29,715	7,800	33,112	20,9
4	Sussex - - -	261,327	11,444	7,690	280,461	36,235	74,838	17,721	6,281	30,289	17,3
5	Southampton -	294,863	25,570	11,381	331,814	42,107	88,607	24,331	4,389	29,763	18,3
6	Berks - - -	141,793	7,555	4,274	153,622	19,316	31,122	13,632	1,710	14,278	10,3
	Totals - -	1,367,056	75,054	36,179	1,478,289	184,735	313,809	102,530	26,871	126,940	80,2
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND.										
1*	Middlesex (part of)	159,466	5,871	4,280	169,617	23,014	26,694	10,794	2,292	11,635	10,0
7	Hertford - -	125,407	5,161	2,402	132,970	15,460	35,212	7,486	2,486	10,949	7,2
8	Buckingham -	85,627	5,024	1,169	91,820	8,468	31,480	8,797	156	8,205	5,6
9	Oxford - - -	113,641	5,862	1,755	121,258	12,343	35,160	9,735	1,160	11,006	4,8
10	Northampton -	190,230	5,387	2,881	198,498	12,998	53,270	8,311	479	10,298	7,5
11	Huntingdon -	38,561	1,567	627	40,755	3,218	9,356	2,313	272	2,831	6
12	Bedford - -	102,940	4,018	1,349	108,307	8,805	32,015	5,964	479	6,535	3,7
13	Cambridge - -	128,755	4,759	2,297	135,811	13,537	45,568	8,271	774	9,916	6,6
	Totals - -	944,627	37,649	16,760	999,036	97,843	268,755	61,671	8,098	71,375	46,4
	IV. EASTERN.										
14	Essex - - -	284,339	11,111	5,587	301,037	36,453	80,033	21,620	2,935	24,456	12,6
15	Suffolk - - -	174,339	9,455	3,683	187,477	17,495	56,922	15,881	691	20,053	8,8
16	Norfolk - -	230,657	11,110	4,296	246,063	27,388	88,940	18,994	2,657	23,310	10,0
	Totals - -	689,335	31,676	13,566	734,577	81,336	225,895	56,495	6,283	67,819	31,5
	V. SOUTH WESTERN.										
17	Wilts - - -	179,386	7,321	2,573	189,280	17,117	59,712	11,426	2,026	17,694	9,5
18	Dorset - - -	119,082	5,599	1,689	126,370	8,702	46,863	6,975	640	10,764	4,9
19	Devon - - -	317,720	21,948	7,133	346,801	26,662	118,644	21,727	1,185	22,969	10,4
20	Cornwall - -	165,326	6,385	3,465	175,176	12,935	50,925	13,770	501	9,526	6,0
21	Somerset - -	295,345	10,984	4,840	311,169	26,366	101,056	16,963	949	23,506	12,4
	Totals - -	1,076,859	52,237	19,700	1,148,796	91,782	377,200	70,861	5,301	84,459	43,4

ded LADY-DAY 1876. Population of England 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
11,837	2,948	423,585	..	..	..	8,453	6,416	11,460	12,972	69,849	1,747,520	30,534	820,315	1*
93,565	618	128,477	..	..	..	3,001	2,344	3,713	4,806	19,991	456,515	8,819	196,816	2*
13,420	131	39,457	351	201	..	823	652	909	1,312	8,284	165,540	2,984	102,604	3*
18,822[a]	3,697	591,519	351	201	..	12,277	9,412	16,082	19,090	98,124	2,369,575	42,337	1,119,735	
40,235	516	70,684	27,712	3,629	13,095	1,428	1,214	951	1,579	15,427	276,470	6,733	53,668	2*
14,275	725	98,054	72,884	6,984	7,451	2,400	2,201	1,918	2,203	19,570	428,665	9,853	70,013	3*
82,719	482	59,612	11,368	3,265	5,489	1,688	1,628	1,356	1,029	10,567	279,203	9,894	66,203	4
07,535	2,409	51,785	18,910	1,754	8,602	2,098	1,787	1,053	1,475	13,718	311,126	10,222	50,551	5
90,323	285	31,272	17,402	1,223	1,240	906	1,024	1,059	906	4,558	150,198	5,003	17,795	6
35,087	4,417	311,407	148,276	16,855	35,877	8,520	7,854	6,337	7,192	63,840	1,445,662	41,705	258,230	
84,493	137	54,581	6,772	867	3,977	1,004	1,036	1,210	370	11,996	166,443	3,889	28,653	1*
78,890	496	25,854	14,679	1,890	1,481	783	731	325	252	3,411	128,792	4,287	15,871	7
62,751	207	15,785	..	1,100	2,042	673	636	485	392	3,576	87,647	3,555	885	8
74,291	120	19,068	16,192	1,273	1,416	712	780	775	323	4,617	119,567	4,035	9,435	9
92,866	298	46,485	33,744	1,624	4,078	1,053	1,074	1,184	2,232	5,869	190,507	4,071	4,794	10
18,646	116	8,285	9,404	499	497	234	231	228	95	1,184	39,419	973	964	11
57,510	116	21,582	13,973	497	4,749	604	640	405	1,100	2,099	103,275	2,705	2,667	12
84,706	159	29,647	3,239	1,188	3,988	817	832	770	905	4,865	131,116	3,667	10,141	13
554,153	1,649	221,287	98,003	8,938	22,228	5,880	5,960	5,382	5,669	37,617	966,766	27,182	73,410	
178,151	633	52,071	13,789	3,052	11,029	1,871	1,924	1,002	1,068	14,781	279,371	9,990	37,199	14
119,872	128	41,697	10,540	2,072	3,851	1,375	1,503	1,081	628	6,575	189,322	7,076	2,301	15
171,330	153	42,662	145	2,767	9,000	1,695	1,769	1,628	1,033	7,065	239,247	7,986	7,578	16
469,353	914	136,430	24,474	7,891	23,880	4,941	5,196	3,711	2,729	28,421	707,940	25,052	47,078	
117,476	62	24,433	37,064	2,056	399	1,097	839	948	710	5,689	190,773	6,542	9,350	17
78,942	135	24,643	14,117	1,330	1,390	731	692	538	379	4,289	127,186	4,320	4,080	18
201,686	698	55,602	48,457	2,175	12,380	2,240	1,840	1,287	671	12,616	339,652	8,510	6,586	19
93,678	701	23,032	31,555	4,378	7,539	1,317	1,094	888	576	6,999	171,757	3,140	5,205	20
181,302	651	42,404	56,115	3,643	4,681	1,839	1,761	1,506	1,096	11,985	306,983	9,037	5,840	21
373,084	2,247	170,114	187,308	13,582	26,389	7,224	6,226	5,167	3,432	41,578	1,136,351	31,549	31,061	

[a] Exclusive of 963*l.*, balance of repayments from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

POOR RATE RETURN.—Summary of Poor Rate Returns for the Year en

Number.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, Purposes connected therewith.					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(Other Expenses of or
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
	VI. WEST MIDLAND.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
22	Gloucester - -	279,691	11,383	7,206	298,280	32,446	76,737	20,726	2,693	20,799	11
23	Hereford - -	102,018	3,721	1,506	107,245	7,966	19,292	5,833	1,283	7,131	3
24	Salop - - -	126,050	6,874	4,439	137,363	15,369	18,962	12,809	5,065	11,781	7
25	Stafford - -	302,469	14,311	10,071	326,851	40,418	79,824	24,276	4,154	23,486	22
26	Worcester - -	162,550	8,094	4,233	174,877	15,176	30,408	13,002	3,068	12,104	6
27	Warwick - -	312,110	14,782	3,569	330,461	35,800	51,793	24,272	7,708	24,640	14
	Totals -	1,284,888	59,165	31,024	1,375,077	147,175	277,016	100,918	23,971	99,941	6
	VII. NTH. MIDLAND.										
28	Leicester - -	163,885	7,618	2,973	174,476	16,716	34,976	15,045	1,466	10,632	6
29	Rutland - -	13,362	607	307	14,276	1,663	4,390	1,130	..	1,239	
30	Lincoln - -	214,979	8,609	5,215	228,803	20,644	89,518	15,340	650	17,332	1
31	Nottingham -	172,364	6,307	3,066	181,737	17,840	37,897	9,662	1,537	10,251	6
32	Derby - - -	127,271	5,304	1,570	134,145	13,511	28,259	11,268	1,526	9,314	3
	Totals - -	691,861	28,445	13,131	733,437	70,374	195,040	52,445	5,179	48,768	2
	VIII. NTH. WESTERN.										
33	Chester - -	238,517	9,711	8,362	256,590	23,595	44,815	17,689	3,991	16,885	1
34	Lancaster - -	1,274,062	43,354	49,067	1,366,463	169,205	136,351	78,907	48,985	91,894	7
	Totals - -	1,512,579	53,015	57,429	1,623,053	192,800	181,166	96,596	52,976	108,779	9
	IX. YORKSHIRE.										
35	West Riding -	780,219	26,491	19,115	825,825	76,583	158,974	49,681	21,922	47,584	5
36	East Riding -	132,794	5,490	2,240	140,524	15,339	31,447	10,184	1,925	9,529	
37	North Riding -	142,764	4,448	1,215	148,427	8,675	32,781	9,164	1,467	8,563	
	Totals - -	1,055,777	36,429	22,570	1,114,776	100,597	223,202	69,029	25,314	65,676	6
	X. NORTHERN.										
38	Durham - -	274,078	8,091	7,117	289,286	25,989	59,477	18,038	7,601	15,906	1
39	Northumberland -	158,046	7,071	2,192	167,309	16,207	41,735	16,559	3,503	10,698	
40	Cumberland -	92,414	3,745	2,538	98,697	9,146	21,596	8,507	1,432	6,040	
41	Westmorland -	23,519	1,187	1,984	26,690	2,312	6,386	2,111	293	2,744	
	Totals - -	548,057	20,094	13,831	581,982	53,654	129,194	45,215	12,829	35,388	2
	XI. WELSH.										
42	Monmouth - -	131,740	3,102	5,008	139,850	12,251	40,743	10,524	1,969	6,615	
43	South Wales -	402,761	12,771	5,795	421,327	24,659	168,618	23,844	3,447	20,146	1
44	North Wales -	252,397	7,190	3,657	263,244	13,318	114,722	10,470	2,320	15,103	
	Totals - -	786,898	23,063	14,460	824,421	50,228	324,083	44,838	7,736	41,864	3
	TOTALS of England - -	12,092,087	496,741	316,567	12,905,395	1,534,224	2,760,804	883,267	275,067	942,581	94

* Exclusive of 963*l.*, balance of repayments from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

dy-day 1876. Population of England 22,712,266 (Census 1871)—*continued.*

Total Relief to the Poor.	II.	EXPENDITURE.													
		(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,400	350	59,246	38,834	1,946	2,041	1,926	1,750	2,475	1,242	12,588	287,798	6,765	17,996	22
4,600	213	24,465	30,307	953	1,420	445	518	387	508	3,813	107,629	2,751	14,996	23
1,882	18	23,564	25,093	2,146	1,675	1,020	1,019	926	2,039	6,849	136,231	3,852	50,127	24
4,433	453	84,315	59	1,986	11,179	3,593	3,549	2,899	1,875	13,999	318,340	6,427	32,788	25
2,478	302	48,092	15,218	2,375	4,015	1,281	1,345	1,238	518	7,814	162,676	4,638	34,910	26
8,961	442	114,099	9,043	3,794	1,840	2,594	2,435	1,715	646	10,889	306,458	6,606	62,299	27
5,754	1,778	353,781	118,554	13,200	22,170	10,859	10,616	9,640	6,828	55,952	1,319,132	31,039	213,116	
5,175	689	52,090	25,841	1,739	2,236	1,184	1,047	940	330	5,192	176,463	3,416	12,572	28
9,109	40	2,956	1,615	192	55	101	61	146	50	501	14,826	391	..	29
0,553	2,004	38,829	8,326	3,991	2,679	1,729	1,790	1,963	3,618	8,202	223,684	5,860	10,553	30
3,835	236	48,704	19,383	2,414	2,876	1,660	1,405	1,460	2,473	5,376	169,822	3,188	19,540	31
7,353	188	41,290	2,050	2,204	5,080	1,305	1,375	989	1,462	7,160	130,456	2,334	24,863	32
3,025	3,157	183,869	57,215	10,540	12,926	5,979	5,678	5,498	7,933	26,431	715,251	15,189	67,528	
0,144	985	74,168	32,379	3,836	1,568	2,176	2,135	2,019	2,149	13,302	254,861	4,502	47,970	33
4,851	2,842	559,434	29,853	8,403	5,055	12,130	8,607	10,979	12,195	53,906	1,308,255	22,576	395,420	34
4,995	3,827	633,602	62,232	12,239	6,623	14,306	10,742	12,998	14,344	67,208	1,563,116	27,078	443,390	
5,969	3,533	260,398	15,089	5,506	17,933	7,869	5,834	7,994	7,988	43,077	781,190	13,319	246,741	35
4,422	168	41,768	2,794	659	1,628	1,291	992	999	258	8,727	133,706	2,846	11,184	36
5,811	190	29,279	34,258	2,228	1,599	1,118	1,008	989	1,110	4,229	141,819	3,013	10,994	37
3,202	3,891	331,445	52,141	8,393	21,160	10,278	7,834	9,982	9,356	56,033	1,056,715	19,178	268,919	
8,197	319	58,018	29,309	4,343	8,564	3,480	3,379	2,662	2,247	15,611	266,129	4,593	75,770	38
8,208	112	39,896	9,840	1,876	2,914	1,602	1,549	1,135	1,298	8,726	167,156	2,826	36,436	39
9,978	125	23,540	4,731	1,134	4,560	897	822	631	766	4,864	92,048	1,599	6,891	40
5,736	89	6,865	..	855	644	270	193	156	41	947	25,796	764	5,500	41
2,119	645	128,319	43,880	8,208	16,692	6,249	5,943	4,584	4,352	30,148	551,139	9,782	124,597	
1,111	31	23,095	11,378	801	6,685	980	1,086	517	1,857	4,816	132,357	1,878	23,038	42
4,643	315	102,023	2,044	3,992	24,719	3,378	3,579	2,651	1,129	17,505	415,978	6,423	39,290	43
4,510	594	41,879	16,197	2,453	13,177	1,807	1,962	2,656	1,909	9,816	256,960	5,683	25,138	44
0,264	910	166,997	29,619	7,246	44,581	6,165	6,627	5,824	4,895	32,137	805,295	13,984	87,466	
5,858*	27,162	3,228,770	822,055	107,293	232,526	92,678	82,088	85,205	85,820	537,489	12,636,942	284,075	2,734,530	
£7,363,020		£4,650,613							£623,309					
		£12,636,942.												

No. 39.—Comparative Statement of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in Population, 22,712,266

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day 1875.	1876.	DIFFERENCE between 1876 and 1875. Incr.	Decr.	DIFFERENCE per CENT. Incr.	Decr.
		£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS.							
1.*Middlesex (part of) -	2,286,568	1,187,254	1,211,837	24,583	—	2·1	—
2.*Surrey (part of) - -	742,155	292,570	293,565	995	—	0·3	—
3.*Kent (part of) - -	225,537	108,885	113,420	4,535	—	4·2	—
Totals -	3,254,260	1,588,709	1,618,822	30,113	—	1·9	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part of) - -	365,279	143,133	140,235	—	2,898	—	2·0
3.*Kent (part of) - -	629,126	224,841	214,275	—	10,566	—	4·7
4. Sussex - - -	420,910	191,460	182,719	—	8,741	—	4·6
5. Southampton - -	526,143	215,559	207,535	—	8,024	—	3·7
6. Berks - - - -	226,268	93,962	90,323	—	3,639	—	3·9
Totals -	2,167,726	868,955	835,087	—	33,868	—	3·9
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part of) -	264,854	84,353	84,493	140	—	0·2	—
7. Hertford - - -	194,612	85,043	78,890	—	6,153	—	7·2
8. Buckingham - -	155,007	67,389	62,751	—	4,638	—	6·9
9. Oxford - - -	178,329	78,055	74,291	—	3,764	—	4·8
10. Northampton - -	248,234	99,298	92,866	—	6,432	—	6·5
11. Huntingdon - -	58,046	21,635	18,646	—	2,989	—	13·8
12. Bedford - - -	151,539	62,581	57,510	—	5,071	—	8·1
13. Cambridge - - -	192,033	88,725	84,706	—	4,019	—	4·5
Totals -	1,442,654	587,079	554,153	—	32,926	—	5·6
IV. EASTERN.							
14. Essex - - - -	440,880	188,380	178,151	—	10,229	—	5·4
15. Suffolk - - -	347,210	130,599	119,872	—	10,727	—	8·2
16. Norfolk - - -	430,638	183,389	171,330	—	12,059	—	6·6
Totals -	1,218,728	502,368	469,353	—	33,015	—	6·6
V. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts - - -	244,667	122,468	117,476	—	4,992	—	4·1
18. Dorset - - -	189,000	83,969	78,942	—	5,027	—	6·0
19. Devon - - -	606,102	206,663	201,686	—	4,977	—	2·4
20. Cornwall - - -	358,356	95,090	93,678	—	1,412	—	1·5
21. Somerset - - -	482,652	191,752	181,302	—	10,450	—	5·4
Totals -	1,880,777	699,942	673,084	—	26,858	—	3·8
VI. WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester - - -	488,760	169,720	165,400	—	4,320	—	2·5
23. Hereford - - -	120,723	48,902	44,600	—	4,302	—	8·8
24. Salop - - - -	267,003	72,429	71,882	—	547	—	0·8

the Union-Counties of England for the Years ended at Lady-day 1875 and 1876. (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	EXPENDED FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR. Years ended Lady-day		DIFFERENCE between 1876 and 1875.		DIFFERENCE per CENT.	
		1875.	1876.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
25. Stafford	877,435	196,766	194,433	—	2,333	—	1·2
26. Worcester	336,276	88,325	80,478	—	7,847	—	8·9
27. Warwick	630,472	170,616	158,961	—	11,655	—	6·8
Totals	2,720,669	746,758	715,754	—	31,004	—	4·2
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester	275,171	88,903	85,175	—	3,728	—	4·2
29. Rutland	23,385	9,379	9,109	—	270	—	2·9
30. Lincoln	428,075	159,853	150,553	—	9,300	—	5·8
31. Nottingham	355,404	88,239	83,835	—	4,404	—	5·0
32. Derby	324,900	67,180	67,353	173	—	0·3	—
Totals	1,406,935	413,554	396,025	—	17,529	—	4·2
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester	539,785	118,743	120,144	1,401	—	1·2	—
34. Lancaster	2,849,259	615,557	604,851	—	10,706	—	1·7
Totals	3,389,044	734,300	724,995	—	9,305	—	1·3
IX. YORK.							
35. West Riding	1,854,172	403,136	405,969	2,833	—	0·7	—
36. East Riding	306,580	78,333	74,422	—	3,911	—	5·0
37. North Riding	284,010	59,516	65,811	*6,295	—	10·6	—
Totals	2,444,762	540,985	546,202	5,217	—	1·0	—
X. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham	693,012	147,173	138,197	—	*8,976	—	6·1
39. Northumberland	386,646	99,622	98,208	—	1,414	—	1·4
40. Cumberland	220,253	51,637	49,978	—	1,659	—	3·2
41. Westmorland	65,130	15,392	15,736	344	—	2·2	—
Totals	1,365,041	313,824	302,119	—	11,705	—	3·7
XI. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth	219,708	75,716	81,111	5,395	—	7·1	—
43. South Wales	766,869	246,631	254,643	8,012	—	3·2	—
44. North Wales	435,093	169,660	164,510	—	5,150	—	3·0
Totals	1,421,670	492,007	500,264	8,257	—	1·7	—
Totals of England	22,712,266	7,488,481	7,335,858	—	152,623	—	2·0

* A few parishes, containing a population of 50,000 or thereabouts, having been separated from the Stockton Union to form the Middlesbrough Union, are now entered in the North Riding of Yorkshire instead of the county of Durham as heretofore. The comparison of the cost of relief between 1876 and 1875 in those counties is therefore

No. 40.—Poor Rates levied and expended in

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - -						
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relie Purposes connecte						
						I.—Relief t						
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor, irrespective of any Contribution to or Repayment from the Metropolitan Common Poor
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	I. THE METROPOLIS.											
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of):	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 *a*	Kensington - - -	99,546	2,067	744	102,357	14,285	4,976	5,056	7,139	9,660	8,622	49,73
1 *b*	Fulham - - - -	35,517	260	1,362	37,139	7,860	3,843	3,500	415	2,606	4,202	22,42
1 *c*	Paddington - - -	89,088	1,738	3,236	94,062	6,958	7,561	3,940	1,629	3,110	13,087	36,28
2	Chelsea - - - -	35,389	1,904	916	38,209	10,757	2,168	5,744	3,185	4,820	4,965	31,63
3	St. George's - - -	165,270	1,265	1,245	167,780	21,764	9,337	10,975	4,902	9,784	35,800	92,56
4	Westminster - -	56,089	1,054	2,645	59,788	10,633	2,329	2,810	2,594	4,330	12,088	34,78
5	St. Marylebone - -	116,005	6,009	270	122,284	30,590	14,444	7,476	3,421	9,629	17,995	83,55
6	Hampstead - - -	21,336	406	306	22,048	3,432	602	657	863	1,087	2,899	9,54
7	St. Pancras - - -	149,525	4,876	4,191	158,592	27,325	27,285	9,987	4,991	11,689	37,874	119,15
8	Islington - - -	96,239	1,232	2,509	99,980	13,800	12,744	10,449	7,691	6,680	11,559	62,92
9	Hackney - - -	72,031	3,373	353	75,757	19,104	10,649	6,613	1,596	5,585	8,055	51,60
10	St. Giles & St. George Bloomsbury.	34,827	1,100	815	36,742	13,204	2,745	2,177	454	2,869	7,777	29,22
11	Strand - - - -	44,768	1,948	10,143	56,859	12,039	1,659	2,658	3,603	5,206	12,920	38,08
11*a*	*Middle Temple* - -	419*	..	..	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Holborn - - -	94,799	1,609	4,778	101,186	32,982	15,847	10,842	5,982	10,856	18,368	94,87
12*a*	*Gray's Inn* - - -	449*	..	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12*b*	*Charterhouse* - -	63*	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12*c*	*Lincoln's Inn* - -	573*	..	..	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Middle Temple.—Sums raised for Contributions to the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

UNIONS, during the Year ended at LADY-DAY 1876.

EXPENDITURE.

Add or deduct, as the case may be, the Difference between the Contribution to and the Repayment from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	**Adjusted Expenditure** for Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board.	Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.		
Add. Deduct.																
£ £	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
16,358 —	66,096	268	36,071	..	..	..	388	463	653	309	2,996	107,244	1,488	69,036		1 *a*
1,713 —	24,139	..	12,440	..	..	..	327	292	399	1,055	3,787	40,439	591	4,483		1 *b*
19,848 —	56,133	88	31,671	..	..	..	275	311	141	..	5,018	93,637	769	14,962		1 *c*
— 4,439	27,200	20	11,356	..	..	..	258	246	536	534	1,716	41,866	1,312	32,983		2
29,022 —	121,584	220	56,672	..	..	..	453	228	656	1,666	7,053	188,532	2,499	53,574		3
4,799 —	39,583	252	20,469	..	..	..	159	70	287	322	2,360	63,502	671	24,393		4
— 373	83,182	155	38,592	..	..	..	655	379	386	260	4,286	127,895	2,508	46,043		5
6,715 —	16,255	..	9,675	..	..	..	89	78	251	..	1,942	28,290	311	7,856		6
— 6,867	112,284	112	36,191	..	..	..	834	630	572	1,348	6,317	158,288	2,103	64,472		7
9,312 —	72,235	24	28,871	..	..	..	753	561	672	517	1,460	105,093	1,824	68,553		8
— 563	51,039	..	21,135	..	..	..	574	250	742	490	2,466	76,696	1,304	26,212		9
— 4,841	24,385	309	8,373	..	..	..	219	128	143	27	2,828	36,412	446	5,467		10
2,336 —	40,421	2	18,167	..	..	..	124	135	446	918	2,630	62,843	856	36,135		11
419 —	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	..	..		11 *a*
— 21,039	73,838	989	23,675	..	..	..	584	514	755	615	2,595	103,565	2,960	78,505		12
449 —	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	..	..		12 *a*
63 —	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..		12 *b*
573 —	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573	..	..		12 *c*

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE						
						(A.)—Expended for Relief Purposes connected						
						I.—Relief to						
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.	Total Relief to the Poor, irrespective of any Contribution to or Repayment from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.								
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
	I. THE METROPOLIS—*cont.*											
	1.* MIDDLESEX (part of) —*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13	City of London	178,939	1,085	7,973	187,997	34,197	24,584	11,979	6,798	10,912	50,767	139,237
13*a*	*Inner Temple*	645*	..	..	645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Shoreditch	48,438	3,375	2,420	54,233	13,194	2,826	7,945	6,914	8,143	10,492	49,514
15	Bethnal Green	40,353	989	15	41,357	17,821	3,534	11,118	2,798	5,647	10,951	51,869
16	Whitechapel	31,390	1,914	1,165	34,469	14,816	925	3,917	2,695	5,902	8 452	36,707
17	St. George-in-the-East	30,512	1,595	47	32,154	11,707	1,798	2,279	2,320	7,264	7,238	32,606
18	Stepney	34,543	904	7,410	42,857	8,340	2,168	3,319	2 295	3,351	19,507	38,980
19	Mile End Old Town	28,756	2,178	416	31,350	7,511	2,522	2,319	1,961	3,801	4,501	22,615
20	Poplar	72,392	4,607	27	77,026	4,907	9,677	4,703	4,778	5,537	(A) 27,284	56,886
	2.* SURREY (part of):											
21	St. Saviour Southwark	78,891	3,194	15,340	97,425	31,080	11,738	12,515	1,611	9,037	21,985	87,966
22	St. Olave Southwark	67,970	648	3,848	72,466	13,492	9,113	4,674	..	9,030	13,084	49,393
23	Lambeth	117,741	3,716	1,587	123,044	20,597	14,822	12,152	6,466	11,630	15,397	81,064
24	Wandsworth and Clapham.	86,143	1,324	1,044	88,511	13,446	9,569	4,615	2,892	4,608	12,939	48,069
25	Camberwell	65,107	2,226	—	67,333	13,364	7,980	4,043	2,561	5,803	12,501	46,252
	3.* KENT (part of):											
26	Greenwich	60,814	5,054	2,467	68,335	16,180	12,490	8,188	3,479	4,701	10,605	55,643
27	Lewisham	43,297	873	535	44,705	3,486	4,921	1,866	..	2,011	5,493	17,777
28	Woolwich	36,286	17,361	110	53,757	14,829	10,588	4,153	4,476	6,284	8,484	48,814

(A) Poplar.—Inclusive of contributions to the Forest Gate School District and Poplar and Stepney Sick

he Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.

o the Poor, and herewith.				(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
he Poor.		II.														
may be, the Difference between the Contribution to and the Repayment from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	**Adjusted Expenditure** for Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Out-Pay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
Add. Deduct. £ £	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,171 —	180,408	12	316	..	..	..	249	97	2,162	2,193	7,611	193,048	2,184	80,393	13
645 —	645	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	645	..	..	13a
— 10,812	38,702	71	14,080	..	..	..	492	360	461	..	1,677	55,843	1,419	61,701	14
— 18,787	33,082	98	9,255	..	..	..	503	445	467	..	973	44,823	1,494	17,952	15
— 10,145	26,562	35	10,032	..	..	..	303	272	323	185	2,283	39,995	1,222	34,254	16
— 11,092	21,514	..	6,013	..	..	..	182	178	175	..	926	28,988	1,039	25,403	17
— 7,656	31,324	143	8,502	..	..	..	208	201	334	1,428	2,657	44,797	796	10,998	18
— 3,455	19,160	5	9,094	..	..	..	341	317	366	..	1,477	30,760	1,337	6,030	19
— 6,324	50,562	145	14,935	..	..	..	483	261	533	1,105	4,791	72,815	1,401	50,910	20
— 16,386	71,580	36	27,144	..	..	..	711	676	1,044	1,304	5,002	107,497	2,471	22,674	21
— 2,937	46,456	447	21,481	..	..	..	513	269	866	962	3,293	74,287	1,233	19,761	22
— 2,875	78,189	124	34,180	..	..	..	846	599	868	364	4,385	119,555	2,355	98,763	23
5,643 —	53,712	11	26,018	..	..	..	492	479	486	2,176	5,654	89,028	1,202	32,833	24
— 2,624	43,628	..	19,654	..	..	..	439	321	449	..	1,657	66,148	1,558	22,785	25
— 8,944	46,699	120	15,417	..	..	..	375	214	493	190	3,059	66,567	1,472	44,889	26
8,043 —	25,820	9	15,627	351	201	..	173	195	206	584	2,936	46,102	456	..	27
— 7,913	40,901	2	8,413	..	..	..	275	243	210	538	2,289	52,871	1,056	57,715	28

Asylum District of 7,684*l*. and 11,472*l*. respectively.

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, an Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		(*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.											
2.*	SURREY (Extra-metro.)	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
29	Epsom	25,857	792	343	26,992	2,410	5,375	1,685	..	1,547	819
30	Chertsey	12,676	725	476	13,877	2,327	3,748	1,131	165	1,310	727
31	Guildford	17,848	977	525	19,350	1,822	4,808	1,752	365	1,770	1,011
32	Farnham	14,469	680	271	16,420	2,990	3,567	1,159	336	1,149	776
33	Hambledon	12,324	502	190	13,016	1,119	3,243	932	124	1,013	449
34	Dorking	9,987	442	112	10,541	1,040	2,466	854	..	945	523
35	Reigate	20,867	578	297	21,742	1,771	2,792	1,076	232	1,765	1,230
36	Godstone	12,818	471	91	13,380	1,068	2,188	726	474	1,079	452
37	Croydon	74,327	1,841	1,165	77,333	9,849	12,417	4,296	2,830	4,933	4,798
38	Kingston	42,558	1,293	432	44,283	5,625	8,643	2,174	1,905	2,793	1,586
39	Richmond	17,501	681	1,401	19,583	3,641	839	1,346	260	1,194	796
3.*	KENT (Extra-metro.)										
40	Bromley	27,419	552	378	28,349	2,835	2,153	999	445	1,197	704
41	Dartford	29,925	969	145	31,039	2,348	6,251	1,189	..	1,423	1,067
42	Gravesend and Milton	17,402	1,196	323	18,921	2,137	1,190	789	671	814	1,016
43	North Aylesford	14,611	636	354	15,601	2,337	2,425	999	432	1,211	566
44	Hoo	4,711	77	39	4,827	647	233	101	..	385	121
45	Medway	13,913	5,196	737	19,846	5,164	3,456	2,426	1,120	1,711	1,271
46	Malling	16,923	697	223	17,843	1,746	3,103	1,130	349	1,795	1,049
47	Sevenoaks	14,460	859	33	15,352	1,590	1,998	1,417	34	1,819	873
48	Tunbridge	25,119	1,389	566	27,074	2,728	5,088	2,804	595	2,183	1,190
49	Maidstone	30,305	1,402	1,284	32,991	4,017	4,073	3,577	392	2,480	1,999
50	Hollingbourn	14,219	513	163	14,895	1,672	2,271	777	..	1,483	912
51	Cranbrook	10,611	201	255	11,067	1,140	2,731	1,052	..	1,245	482
52	Tenterden	9,519	350	152	10,021	700	1,651	514	..	1,136	425
53	West Ashford	15,243	454	236	15,933	1,211	2,865	280	578	1,039	846
54	East Ashford	10,228	320	104	10,652	836	2,272	399	..	977	351
55	Bridge	9,553	291	218	10,062	1,028	2,108	372	139	773	472

he Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

		EXPENDITURE.												
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c.101, s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1,836	113	6,122	5,075	318	1,928	111	154	86	63	1,149	26,955	508	..	29
9,408	..	2,919	..	200	350	107	86	39	37	901	14,047	477	657	30
1,528	..	3,726	2,424	310	200	125	132	101	72	1,166	19,784	662	338	31
9,977	11	2,102	1,048	200	1,100	131	127	28	36	1,156	15,916	570	1,360	32
6,880	..	1,642	3,114	11	25	55	93	35	47	493	12,395	388	1,450	33
5,828	..	1,702	1,272	400	..	59	64	36	23	787	10,171	278	..	34
8,866	..	5,492	4,743	411	642	81	112	113	88	1,002	21,550	557	769	35
5,987	26	1,744	2,700	207	900	71	51	10	40	472	12,208	403	4,687	36
9,123	213	22,031	4,119	655	7,950	304	212	224	500	2,839	78,170	1,507	28,549	37
2,726	127	14,962	1,517	201	..	282	111	191	596	3,307	44,020	994	12,858	38
3,076	26	8,242	1,700	716	..	102	72	88	77	2,155	21,254	389	3,000	39
3,333	..	8,670	5,970	1,316	550	110	108	87	25	918	26,087	393	5,303	40
3,278	248	6,439	4,580	1,210	1,810	133	147	207	110	892	28,054	575	..	41
3,617	53	11,850	..	..	..	79	54	144	60	576	19,433	223	5,180	42
5,970	..	3,363	2,522	90	603	86	89	114	61	657	15,555	339	4,272	43
3,487	..	842	1,841	50	330	13	13	7	12	54	4,649	111	..	44
3,148	60	3,488	51	20	..	211	90	286	72	1,901	21,327	340	2,808	45
1,172	7	3,124	5,149	287	240	96	77	40	..	510	18,702	535	2,800	46
5,731	32	3,225	5,229	522	250	84	94	46	175	161	17,549	588	375	47
5,588	8	5,095	5,246	1,002	551	156	157	69	122	683	27,677	663	5,029	48
5,538	..	6,787	4,711	117	490	185	221	127	569	2,472	32,217	742	2,453	49
1,115	.	2,182	3,895	..	510	90	75	69	1	154	14,091	358	..	50
3,650	..	1,569	3,410	200	..	65	42	23	25	471	12,455	418	..	51
9,426	..	2,565	2,415	112	79	47	40	18	22	398	10,122	316	..	52
8,819	130	2,212	3,151	207	125	56	66	26	56	808	13,656	375	8,248	53
7,835	38	2,218	2,897	78	313	68	60	20	21	299	10,847	384	..	54
7,892	..	2,054	1,953	160	360	45	57	23	26	295	9,865	290	2,091	55

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions dur

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
II. SOUTH EASTERN COS.—*cont.*											
	3.* KENT (Ext.-met.)—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
56	Canterbury - - -	8,351	256	100	8,707	1,267	2,156	641	..	942	
57	Blean - - - -	10,732	362	158	11,252	1,456	1,832	790	397	894	
58	Faversham - - -	14,328	507	345	15,180	2,168	2,486	813	229	1,392	
59	Milton - - - -	13,107	552	88	13,747	1,368	2,003	1,095	326	1,117	
60	Sheppey - - -	7,361	356	384	8,101	1,365	1,482	571	250	814	
61	Isle of Thanet - -	22,425	933	944	24,302	3,563	2,453	2,036	603	1,459	
62	Eastry - - - -	18,113	857	214	19,184	3,594	3,527	2,136	383	1,305	
63	Dover - - - -	22,509	847	861	24,217	4,287	5,800	1,746	633	1,887	
64	Elham - - - -	16,961	1,537	39	18,537	1,779	2,741	836	224	916	
65	Romney Marsh - -	7,793	194	188	8,175	532	808	226	..	715	
	4. SUSSEX.										
66	Rye - - - -	9,299	359	136	9,794	1,035	2,888	425	..	1,237	
67	Hastings - - -	18,588	695	428	19,711	1,999	5,642	733	364	1,396	
68	Battle - - - -	12,430	418	194	13,042	1,462	2,962	680	70	1,078	
69	Eastbourne - - -	9,479	446	203	10,128	1,329	2,557	648	367	1,458	
70	Hailsham - - -	8,613	445	401	9,459	1,066	2,585	808	153	1,089	
71	Ticehurst - - -	12,245	591	146	12,982	1,230	3,550	907	78	1,191	
72	Uckfield - - -	12,326	511	364	13,201	1,110	4,036	632	..	1,260	
73	East Grinstead - -	12,048	437	113	12,598	1,669	3,191	506	342	1,341	
74	Cuckfield - - -	12,898	694	275	13,867	1,871	3,436	1,023	210	1,590	
75*a*	Chailey - - - -	6,849	368	371	7,588	671	1,776	540	877	843	
75*b*	Lewes - - - -	8,973	285	595	9,853	1,193	2,347	475	1,483	952	
75*c*	West Firle - - -	2,436	108	58	2,602	390	523	117	..	448	
75*d*	Newhaven - - -	4,304	195	101	4,600	688	1,222	207	..	591	
76	Brighton - - -	51,685	2,452	1,857	55,994	10,144	11,908	4,515	968	5,513	
77	Steyning - - -	16,157	553	352	17,062	1,783	5,607	901	280	1,386	
78	Horsham - - -	11,672	275	348	12,295	1,714	4,089	871	..	1,917	
79	Petworth - - -	5,601	285	292	6,178	993	1,867	397	..	866	

Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
46	33	2,810	..	..	..	79	40	52	..	614	8,674	140	..	56
77	..	2,623	918	189	40	92	63	36	50	467	10,755	208	4,074	57
24	..	3,991	2,366	380	141	75	106	43	92	324	15,442	449	2,011	58
35	..	3,074	2,212	203	125	71	91	36	133	393	12,923	286	3,594	59
34	..	1,599	460	1	418	52	64	15	45	429	8,217	212	3,035	60
43	19	4,808	2,594	410	126	125	159	48	65	1,895	21,892	444	7,758	61
42	..	4,095	2,187	..	138	94	95	84	9	847	19,191	385	4,167	62
90	25	2,151	3,822	330	180	167	103	197	50	2,025	24,740	466	4,415	63
56	72	5,077	2,052	65	72	90	75	78	402	976	16,225	345	2,400	64
59	..	2,143	3,253	35	..	31	15	23	..	351	8,320	268	..	65
97	..	1,376	1,656	38	320	45	37	66	20	446	10,171	303	..	66
21	223	6,098	507	135	85	108	48	155	67	868	19,235	442	3,755	67
99	35	1,577	3,308	..	342	81	103	31	73	621	13,110	466	350	68
97	2	2,130	..	193	210	59	70	31	..	713	10,885	570	1,569	69
91	17	1,316	283	135	150	46	51	20	..	592	8,821	395	1,491	70
95	13	1,760	2,518	18	..	71	44	31	70	427	12,367	548	251	71
95	6	1,880	2,536	133	355	104	154	31	56	608	13,368	546	..	72
96	..	1,330	560	264	255	86	67	21	45	210	10,644	547	1,931	73
95	..	2,661	..	393	408	83	109	37	50	678	13,524	680	3,380	74
99	..	1,105	..	92	159	43	70	19	142	272	7,051	298	23,666	75*a*
92	28	1,031	..	323	..	37	24	87	35	567	9,194	219	9,831	75*b*
99	9	393	..	63	..	12	16	8	25	68	2,583	111	..	75*c*
99	..	724	..	164	110	26	30	14	30	171	4,208	180	..	75*d*
90	40	19,368	..	..	..	272	216	397	..	213	58,106	925	..	76
94	19	3,627	..	241	485	94	81	145	41	706	16,013	455	3,453	77
97	..	1,916	..	474	530	70	79	55	..	847	13,588	602	..	78
98	1	1,437	..	..	90	42	49	13	32	254	6,526	306	..	79

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions d

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Treasury Subventions.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poo Purposes connected therewith I.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COS.—*cont.*										
	4. SUSSEX—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
80	Thakeham	6,403	305	6	6,714	801	2,298	424	..	795
81	East Preston	10,258	404	155	10,817	986	3,210	531	1,089	1,015
82	West Hampnett	13,875	746	511	15,132	1,572	3,734	952	..	1,801
83	Chichester	3,101	227	571	3,899	789	1,125	580	..	642
84	Midhurst	6,940	412	90	7,442	847	2,735	493	..	1,225
85	Westbourne	5,147	233	123	5,503	893	1,550	356	..	655
	5. SOUTHAMPTON.									
86	Havant	6,385	206	432	7,023	918	2,309	310	..	556
87	Portsea Island	55,268	13,066	2,966	71,300	10,270	17,684	3,901	308	4,874
88	Alverstoke	5,909	436	2,935	9,280	2,122	2,757	819	137	1,115
89	Fareham	10,176	545	176	10,897	1,373	3,482	1,065	..	964
90	Isle of Wight	26,842	1,598	856	29,296	3,654	6,401	2,722	..	3,253
91	Lymington	6,533	318	215	7,066	652	2,531	528	..	802
92	Christchurch	6,608	221	105	6,934	558	1,841	335	34	510
93	Ringwood	3,611	176	126	3,913	455	1,074	261	..	419
94	Fordingbridge	5,456	224	80	5,760	678	1,475	359	..	547
95	New Forest	8,802	548	178	9,528	727	3,172	994	..	1,037
96	Southampton	35,173	1,386	699	37,258	5,492	8,162	3,155	2,259	2,554
97	South Stoneham	14,190	659	371	15,220	2,256	4,637	1,118	254	1,194
98	Romsey	6,139	325	246	6,710	686	1,914	388	108	849
99	Stockbridge	4,080	319	121	4,520	743	1,632	522	..	526
100a	New Winchester	14,250	1,277	500	16,027	1,527	4,358	1,420	..	1,829
100b	Hursley	1,938	77	70	2,085	245	114	91	..	291
101	Droxford	7,473	480	124	8,077	1,204	1,720	863	..	887
102	Catherington	2,251	116	8	2,375	312	791	207	108	266
103	Petersfield	8,702	320	217	9,239	615	2,876	538	..	789
104	Alresford	5,706	284	104	6,094	809	1,601	378	..	613
105	Alton	10,101	462	312	10,875	1,553	3,175	651	65	1,062

Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued.*

		EXPENDITURE.												
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
3	..	1,385	..	164	100	57	46	24	20	351	6,750	242	..	80
7	28	2,838	..	133	455	99	85	29	39	919	11,662	472	16,526	81
8	5	3,105	..	259	1,035	122	110	36	209	522	14,331	808	..	82
9	..	..	..	..	..	42	17	51	..	159	3,788	158	..	83
8	41	1,511	..	..	..	58	94	46	50	259	7,827	445	..	84
0	15	1,044	..	43	400	31	28	9	25	96	5,451	176	..	85
6	21	573	1,208	122	80	32	28	9	16	57	6,992	188	..	86
1	82	15,924	..	..	6,040	388	330	124	104	2,068	65,631	1,121	1,365	87
6	10	667	..	..	..	118	36	19	2	195	8,833	267	700	88
9	31	1,172	1,194	171	225	56	55	16	5	366	10,680	386	..	89
1	..	3,689	..	..	369	235	152	193	64	2,984	25,747	985	..	90
2	14	614	859	53	..	53	51	70	21	272	6,869	243	..	91
9	..	1,180	..	100	..	86	59	38	10	525	5,307	210	109	92
7	53	411	435	92	..	26	16	5	39	236	3,700	145	..	93
2	..	531	509	61	..	33	25	10	67	69	4,747	202	..	94
5	..	869	1,225	8	..	86	61	21	138	300	8,933	385	..	95
9	2,081	6,927	..	..	..	189	156	213	681	*2,223	36,299	720	31,230	96
8	17	2,471	224	300	250	119	91	75	75	523	14,223	425	2,868	97
9	15	894	472	..	52	38	40	14	26	295	6,295	297	900	98
3	1	761	587	..	35	35	34	39	10	57	5,182	232	..	99
2	27	3,435	955	75	149	92	115	79	..	489	15,178	828	..	100*a*
2	1	271	208	50	..	14	11	3	18	46	1,574	109	..	100*b*
8	12	859	613	114	290	47	48	9	10	215	7,315	314	..	101
3	5	222	370	..	..	13	11	4	5	36	2,519	72	900	102
2	..	801	1,680	177	143	47	30	45	53	180	8,428	289	..	103
4	11	671	1,172	..	55	31	24	1	17	96	5,652	228	..	104
2	27	1,100	1,551	2	47	60	67	5	32	392	10,495	476	916	105

* SOUTHAMPTON.—Inclusive of 1,425*l.* "Poor rates returned on appeal."

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions d

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Treasury Subventions.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE - - (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poo Purposes connected therewith I.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
II. SOUTH EASTERN COS.—*cont.*										
	5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
106	Hartley Wintney -	11,570	663	40	12,273	929	3,483	882	758	1,107
107	Basingstoke - - -	14,339	700	235	15,274	1,666	4,448	1,043	..	1,231
108	Whitchurch - - -	3,897	182	5	4,084	482	1,266	200	..	492
109	Andover - - -	13,848	675	197	14,720	1,508	4,094	1,094	358	1,282
110	Kingsclere - - -	5,616	297	63	5,976	673	1,610	487	..	714
	6. BERKSHIRE.									
111	Newbury - - -	14,004	950	228	15,182	2,026	4,144	1,931	..	1,327
112	Hungerford - - -	11,671	682	115	12,468	1,358	3,193	1,083	..	1,336
113	Faringdon - - -	13,555	552	166	14,273	1,029	851	816	..	1,084
114	Abingdon - - -	16,435	831	166	17,432	1,586	3,589	1,320	..	2,006
115	Wantage - - -	11,464	439	123	12,026	686	2,960	704	..	890
116	Wallingford - - -	11,275	693	232	12,200	1,534	2,482	1,202	..	1,199
117	Bradfield - - -	9,849	575	356	10,780	1,528	2,737	1,045	135	1,262
118	Reading - - -	19,261	559	1,221	21,041	2,967	2,220	1,782	1,436	1,207
119	Wokingham - - -	8,604	577	235	9,416	1,639	2,674	1,155	..	928
120	Cookham - - -	9,575	483	306	10,364	1,850	3,017	738	42	1,071
121	East Hampstead - -	5,398	239	101	5,738	832	1,003	346	97	608
122	Windsor - - -	10,702	975	1,025	12,702	2,181	2,252	1,510	..	1,360
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
	1.* MIDDLESEX (Extra-metropolitan).									
123	Staines - - - -	14,272	492	166	14,930	3,544	2,588	652	252	1,274
124	Uxbridge - - -	16,014	744	74	16,832	2,359	4,612	1,388	385	1,472
125	Brentford - - -	34,315	1,426	1,629	37,370	5,470	6,507	3,050	218	2,600
126	Hendon - - - -	29,445	773	486	30,704	2,734	3,675	1,113	510	2,140
127	Barnet - - - -	16,046	610	273	16,929	1,804	1,965	672	..	1,182
128	Edmonton - - -	49,374	1,826	1,652	52,852	7,103	7,347	3,919	927	2,967

e Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued.*

Total Relief to the Poor.	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.				
11.		13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
8,292	1	1,247	1,738	147	295	62	90	..	..	612	12,484	480	10,642	106
9,073	..	1,525	1,574	103	567	75	97	12	27	689	13,742	528	..	107
2,634	..	606	359	51	..	21	25	1	..	95	3,792	262	..	108
9,064	..	3,675	990	101	..	96	95	43	30	521	14,615	550	921	109
3,892	..	690	987	27	5	46	40	5	25	177	5,894	280	..	110
0,596	2	2,923	246	79	175	88	82	40	108	337	14,676	508	..	111
7,440	..	2,240	1,681	..	510	75	82	22	218	259	12,527	548	..	112
4,433	..	2,718	6,092	129	..	56	67	33	77	250	13,855	415	..	113
9,107	..	2,321	3,040	53	..	91	122	133	..	616	15,483	627	..	114
5,681	..	2,846	2,993	191	115	78	92	39	31	156	12,222	370	..	115
6,866	3	2,122	1,568	188	140	61	66	126	87	470	11,697	414	2,300	116
7,447	..	2,425	678	132	..	63	96	32	120	356	11,349	353	960	117
2,799	47	6,946	..	..	..	130	125	390	69	373	20,879	558	12,747	118
6,833	..	2,316	443	65	300	57	75	23	58	381	10,551	359	..	119
7,861	179	1,572	..	22	..	64	71	36	83	279	10,167	346	1,408	120
3,146	3	967	661	98	..	46	46	11	15	193	5,186	196	380	121
8,114	51	1,876	..	266	..	97	100	174	40	888	11,606	309	..	122
9,437	..	4,019	..	221	470	77	91	146	44	798	15,303	460	2,233	123
1,612	..	4,902	..	225	..	93	83	89	60	1,277	18,341	525	5,877	124
9,753	..	14,584	..	104	950	245	168	379	35	2,711	38,929	861	5,326	125
1,822	8	10,021	6,331	..	7	139	162	146	56	1,622	30,314	668	1,900	126
6,096	58	4,984	441	317	..	122	75	93	45	818	13,049	450	1,500	127
5,773	71	16,071	..	..	2,550	328	457	357	130	4,770	50,507	925	11,817	128

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions durin

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, a Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*										
	7. HERTFORDSHIRE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
129	Ware	14,719	449	145	15,313	1,810	4,862	555	110	1,029	74
130	Bishop's Stortford	18,255	719	419	19,393	2,529	5,137	903	151	1,660	1,65
131*a*	Buntingford	5,691	206	31	5,928	606	900	265	84	612	4
131*b*	Royston	14,327	507	87	14,921	1,401	4,210	776	..	808	9
132	Hitchin	15,437	687	402	16,526	1,590	4,997	898	107	1,217	6
133	Hertford	10,822	447	253	11,522	1,525	2,922	731	979	1,037	4
134*a*	Hatfield	4,317	179	163	4,659	610	868	174	167	523	3
134*b*	Welwyn	2,102	78	21	2,201	287	248	158	..	244	5
135	St. Albans	10,970	672	146	11,788	1,275	2,683	1,186	80	934	3
136	Watford	14,234	645	329	15,208	2,250	4,297	1,060	480	1,285	6
137	Hemel Hempstead	7,277	368	229	7,874	955	1,681	529	168	908	2
138	Berkhampstead	7,256	204	177	7,637	622	2,407	251	160	692	3
	8. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.										
139	Amersham	8,056	753	164	8,973	937	2,913	1,325	..	1,000	1,9
140	Eton	11,622	843	371	12,836	1,750	2,174	1,155	..	1,155	2
141	Wycombe	18,607	1,056	142	19,805	1,872	8,998	1,749	121	1,715	7
142	Aylesbury	14,668	817	75	15,560	1,168	6,512	1,567	..	1,356	1,0
143	Winslow	5,520	323	153	5,996	780	1,718	654	..	739	2
144	Newport Pagnell	15,798	730	140	16,668	1,132	5,088	1,540	..	1,179	8
145	Buckingham	11,356	502	124	11,982	829	4,077	807	35	1,061	3
	9. OXFORDSHIRE.										
146	Henley	11,680	825	87	12,592	1,778	4,300	1,242	..	1,573	9
147	Thame	10,065	416	152	10,633	748	4,642	501	..	971	4
148	Headington	9,420	571	121	10,112	1,226	3,117	1,216	223	953	
149	Oxford	9,294	793	631	10,718	3,063	1,442	1,480	763	1,669	
150	Bicester	10,344	433	175	10,952	696	2,191	734	85	956	
151	Woodstock	9,358	394	89	9,841	794	3,028	613	56	815	

he Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

- - - - - - - - - EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Office, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
9,111	..	2,636	1,319	11	150	79	39	35	32	433	13,845	457	100	129
12,066	..	2,915	1,647	390	235	90	111	28	31	428	17,941	799	900	130
2,932	..	1,092	1,576	261	..	30	37	5	..	97	6,030	197	426	131*a*
8,098	387	2,045	4,619	201	12	76	117	41	25	358	15,979	390	..	131*b*
9,453	39	3,499	1,964	177	290	84	102	5	36	849	16,498	451	97	132
7,639	65	2,319	659	54	..	55	62	86	..	298	11,237	419	7,346	133
2,675	..	1,195	705	120	..	22	28	11	10	119	4,885	124	424	134*a*
1,452	5	403	228	87	..	15	7	..	2	29	2,228	59	..	134*b*
6,478	..	2,603	1,126	246	..	76	60	23	73	404	11,089	300	550	135
10,011	..	3,339	836	..	..	120	59	40	43	..	14,448	493	5,453	136
4,530	..	1,938	..	188	644	69	62	27	..	198	7,656	335	420	137
4,445	..	1,870	..	155	150	67	47	24	..	198	6,956	263	155	138
8,123	10	88	..	152	..	80	83	44	13	724	9,317	546	..	139
6,766	25	2,987	..	177	506	105	115	80	34	629	11,424	465	..	140
15,187	114	1,425	..	261	800	180	169	149	237	885	19,407	812	626	141
11,631	15	2,807	..	62	63	117	100	110	45	506	15,456	544	..	142
4,160	..	1,278	..	127	9	28	29	25	8	82	5,746	272	..	143
9,754	..	3,423	..	154	363	104	89	..	55	540	14,482	406	.	144
7,130	43	3,777	..	167	301	59	51	77	..	210	11,815	510	259	145
9,814	..	1,950	121	188	405	69	84	43	67	585	13,326	639	..	146
7,312	31	2,055	793	209	30	55	115	41	25	173	10,839	515	..	147
7,469	10	1,016	900	68	..	80	70	144	..	330	10,087	265	3,582	148
8,659	51	..	..	..	..	81	64	151	15	1,253	10,274	407	4,668	149
5,226	..	2,051	3,424	176	11	68	54	39	8	351	11,408	326	877	150
5,694	2	2,052	1,653	182	100	50	63	100	52	217	10,165	306	180	151

POOR RATES levied and expended in Unions duri

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		TOTAL Receipts.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	Other Expenses of or
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*											
	9. OXFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
152	Witney	18,660	914	147	19,721	1,410	4,393	1,528	..	1,511	
153	Chipping Norton	11,258	551	62	11,871	764	3,942	951	33	1,022	
154	Banbury	23,562	695	291	24,818	1,864	8,105	1,470	..	1,536	
	10. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.										
155	Brackley	9,013	379	124	9,516	543	1,944	501	..	836	
156	Towcester	10,693	272	314	11,279	657	3,449	343	..	840	
157	Potterspury	7,453	320	96	7,869	622	2,806	488	..	583	
158	Hardingstone	9,194	230	44	9,468	509	2,003	337	..	608	
159	Northampton	42,289	693	269	43,251	3,658	7,053	1,225	248	1,223	
160	Daventry	15,879	468	87	16,434	1,238	4,421	772	..	936	
161	Brixworth	13,883	388	226	14,497	522	3,366	394	..	911	
162	Wellingborough	18,932	626	278	19,836	1,362	6,058	1,185	191	935	
163	Kettering	15,819	449	329	16,597	870	4,724	584	..	889	
164	Thrapstone	13,007	420	108	13,535	653	4,369	587	..	737	
165	Oundle	13,329	437	451	14,217	1,047	4,083	749	..	851	
166	Peterborough	20,739	705	555	21,999	1,317	8,994	1,146	40	949	
	11. HUNTINGDONSHIRE.										
167	Huntingdon	14,817	595	174	15,586	1,386	3,376	751	272	1,009	
168	St. Ives	12,384	506	377	13,267	936	3,387	861	..	981	
169	St. Neot's	11,360	466	76	11,902	896	2,593	701	..	841	
	12. BEDFORDSHIRE.										
170	Bedford	30,217	1,007	594	31,818	1,773	9,254	1,585	..	1,429	
171	Biggleswade	20,779	763	65	21,607	1,279	6,774	1,094	168	1,388	
172	Ampthill	10,793	462	71	11,326	732	3,280	744	..	774	
173	Woburn	9,272	313	40	9,625	855	3,072	363	108	833	
174	Leighton Buzzard	13,386	573	398	14,357	1,163	4,161	1,096	..	906	
175	Luton	18,493	900	181	19,574	3,003	5,474	1,082	203	1,205	

e Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

		EXPENDITURE.												
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
9,229	26	2,731	4,037	201	455	104	102	67	34	637	17,623	613	..	152
7,090	..	2,463	1,398	..	285	86	82	43	30	257	11,734	360	128	153
13,798	..	4,750	3,866	249	130	119	146	147	92	814	24,111	604	..	154
4,313	3	1,834	2,601	76	..	49	47	57	11	284	9,275	285	..	155
6,048	..	1,634	1,686	35	40	60	40	41	1,226	232	11,042	384	..	156
4,700	..	1,273	846	101	..	56	35	28	40	431	7,510	244	..	157
3,739	..	1,363	2,766	..	516	66	67	44	35	230	8,826	171	..	158
14,212	118	22,034	1,609	84	359	197	160	501	36	955	40,265	263	2,811	159
8,047	2	3,883	2,653	218	351	64	81	63	73	427	15,862	342	..	160
5,740	4	2,097	4,863	159	34	56	67	45	109	405	13,579	407	..	161
10,298	148	2,796	3,599	314	2,085	120	151	74	118	768	20,471	326	1,495	162
7,985	..	2,200	3,170	101	..	105	121	49	259	709	14,699	400	..	163
6,807	13	1,642	3,588	184	80	57	93	48	182	238	12,932	383	..	164
7,539	..	2,029	3,518	3	165	88	52	52	92	534	14,072	395	..	165
13,438	10	3,700	2,845	349	448	135	160	182	51	656	21,974	471	488	166
6,936	88	3,064	3,400	184	25	69	80	106	32	346	14,330	449	600	167
6,584	16	2,939	3,278	..	60	101	55	66	43	201	13,343	317	364	168
5,126	12	2,282	2,726	315	412	64	96	56	20	637	11,746	207	..	169
15,957	32	8,043	4,790	157	1,036	173	222	128	365	618	31,521	425	..	170
11,519	4	3,028	2,430	34	781	104	100	74	31	365	18,470	709	1,458	171
5,530	9	1,966	2,311	139	791	71	56	45	25	176	11,119	445	..	172
5,406	8	1,441	1,658	167	260	44	53	33	32	226	9,328	342	100	173
7,791	21	2,316	1,628	..	400	80	87	50	28	296	12,697	294	..	174
11,307	42	4,788	1,156	..	1,481	132	122	75	619	418	20,140	490	1,109	175

POOR RATES levied and expended in Unions duri

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, a Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		TOTAL Receipts.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	Other Expenses of or
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*											
	13. CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
176	Caxton and Arrington	9,660	328	194	10,182	1,192	2,304	482	59	921	
177	Chesterton	18,768	562	1	19,331	1,432	7,144	643	27	1,101	
178	Cambridge	25,048	744	822	26,614	2,137	9,036	1,677	..	1,320	1
179	Linton	9,538	380	37	9,955	882	4,436	594	..	927	
180	Newmarket	17,401	697	84	18,182	1,638	7,030	1,138	59	1,622	
181	Ely	11,499	515	192	12,206	1,336	3,048	918	..	1,237	
182	North Witchford	10,873	458	113	11,444	1,755	2,849	831	114	1,076	
183	Whittlesey	4,725	183	258	5,166	749	1,028	348	515	527	
184	Wisbeach	21,243	892	596	22,731	2,416	8,693	1,640	..	1,185	1
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.											
	14. ESSEX.										
185	West Ham	64,158	2,009	1,887	68,054	10,068	15,035	4,717	694	3,256	1
186	Epping	12,426	578	157	13,161	1,231	3,890	963	..	1,343	1
187	Ongar	7,604	380	51	8,035	1,184	2,395	466	171	1,032	
188	Romford	22,338	704	229	23,271	3,033	5,872	1,387	..	1,481	1
189	Orsett	7,623	162	52	7,837	1,050	2,155	733	193	778	
190	Billericay	11,915	246	305	12,466	1,623	2,756	851	..	1,185	
191	Chelmsford	23,322	1,130	640	25,092	1,914	7,276	1,841	176	2,457	
192	Rochford	12,325	464	239	13,028	1,777	2,415	769	..	1,138	
193	Maldon	19,025	620	282	19,927	2,042	5,721	962	1,152	1,468	
194	Tendring	13,521	810	106	14,437	838	4,758	1,466	72	1,247	
195	Colchester	17,338	213	389	17,940	2,660	3,629	932	113	1,251	
196	Lexden and Winstree	15,816	732	295	16,843	1,398	5,532	1,315	..	1,336	
197	Witham	10,514	519	161	11,194	1,469	3,415	1,001	..	1,074	
198	Halstead	9,081	524	77	9,682	1,314	2,286	839	24	1,179	
199	Braintree	10,280	504	330	11,114	1,356	2,996	601	96	1,416	
200	Dunmow	13,138	872	61	14,071	1,960	4,215	1,478	244	1,597	
201	Saffron Walden	13,915	644	326	14,885	1,536	5,687	1,299	..	1,218	

e Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

		EXPENDITURE.												
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief of the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any.)	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,387	..	1,029	2,528	62	128	46	66	35	..	246	9,527	385	822	176
10,832	91	3,640	373	189	590	132	119	106	511	274	16,857	487	225	177
15,314	44	9,421	..	..	..	142	144	294	101	944	26,404	402	..	178
7,270	..	1,274	..	157	169	58	59	28	25	96	9,136	350	..	179
12,486	..	2,734	338	132	1,274	113	127	60	48	729	18,041	521	856	180
7,213	3	3,251	..	197	355	86	101	63	32	1,135	12,436	417	..	181
7,162	..	2,509	..	94	822	64	73	37	25	419	11,205	331	200	182
3,497	..	936	..	110	..	34	24	21	..	238	4,860	160	8,038	183
15,545	21	4,863	..	247	650	142	109	126	163	784	22,650	614	..	184
34,876	258	9,100	..	40	7,250	436	406	369	343	2,513	55,591	1,353	2,750	185
8,704	..	2,622	..	30	780	88	92	51	92	919	13,378	537	800	186
5,603	52	1,592	..	73	105	39	36	27	..	210	7,737	444	2,665	187
13,253	..	4,542	1,134	158	439	123	125	49	45	1,984	21,852	508	..	188
5,028	17	1,540	..	104	..	58	57	..	10	266	7,080	344	750	189
7,062	29	2,089	1,773	191	389	68	37	..	35	437	12,110	470	..	190
14,792	1	3,537	3,329	323	230	142	195	60	..	1,037	23,646	966	4,409	191
6,733	69	2,303	1,503	82	539	82	95	34	134	829	12,403	398	..	192
12,294	..	3,501	..	1,254	120	92	113	114	..	641	18,129	919	20,151	193
8,800	111	2,600	..	..	70	120	116	64	100	1,632	13,613	599	400	194
9,680	88	6,206	..	..	..	120	76	121	31	1,106	17,428	481	1,217	195
10,761	..	2,501	1,768	420	85	119	140	16	50	513	16,373	655	..	196
7,458	..	1,628	..	..	..	99	67	15	20	684	9,971	341	..	197
5,724	..	1,687	1,450	171	30	61	95	16	53	767	10,054	400	23	198
6,817	8	1,903	693	..	325	58	94	10	43	342	10,293	387	240	199
10,231	..	2,193	1,752	38	346	83	104	34	51	366	15,198	671	3,794	200
10,335	..	2,527	387	168	321	83	76	22	61	535	14,515	517	..	201

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Treasury Subventions.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith. I.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*											
	15. SUFFOLK.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
202	Risbridge	14,701	390	58	15,149	1,238	5,047	597	457	983	68
203	Sudbury	21,735	860	419	23,014	1,878	6,528	1,533	..	1,539	1,10
204	Cosford	8,977	500	474	9,951	974	3,187	791	53	878	66
205	Thingoe	10,255	514	121	10,890	482	3,823	637	..	1,260	55
206	Bury St. Edmund's	5,569	412	..	5,981	846	2,329	855	..	880	32
207	Mildenhall	6,016	246	75	6,337	210	2,486	417	..	526	19
208	Stow	9,182	481	263	9,926	865	3,659	684	..	1,155	81
209	Hartismere	9,223	534	277	10,034	1,146	2,522	760	..	1,343	59
210	Hoxne	8,310	434	62	8,806	915	3,401	441	..	1,046	36
211	Bosmere and Claydon	7,194	503	285	7 982	844	2,448	859	..	1,252	36
212	Samford	5,122	292	136	5,550	646	1,581	361	..	1,117	28
213	Ipswich	20,030	1,250	274	21,554	2,397	3,665	2,573	181	2,093	1,24
214	Woodbridge	10,692	666	290	11,648	757	3,714	1,145	..	1,274	19
215	Plomesgate	8,387	526	365	9,278	861	2,825	767	..	1,205	2
216	Blything	10,910	733	281	11,924	1,454	3,968	1,235	..	1,586	9
217	Wangford	8,470	519	188	9,177	1,177	2,385	962	..	1,113	
218	Mutford & Lothingland	9,566	595	115	10,276	815	3,354	1,364	..	803	2
	16. NORFOLK.										
219	Great Yarmouth	13,794	435	450	14,679	4,105	5,149	998	119	1,646	1,3
220	Fleggs, East and West	3,299	172	113	3,584	509	1,109	288	..	488	1
221	Smallburgh	7,690	304	68	8,062	485	3,045	404	..	863	4
222	Erpingham	10,030	555	106	10,691	1,069	4,263	769	..	1,147	3
223	Aylsham	10,566	529	195	11,290	872	3,934	896	..	911	
224	St. Faiths	6,371	373	111	6,855	1,143	2,176	631	..	869	9
225	Norwich	39,758	1,919	750	42,427	5,096	12,612	4,476	1,678	3,446	
226	Forehoe	9,229	444	266	9,939	1,395	2,636	496	..	840	4
227	Henstead	6,762	324	128	7,214	711	2,435	297	..	661	5
228	Blofield	5,995	312	178	6,485	762	1,762	556	..	792	4

he Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.

Total Relief to the Poor.	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.				
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
9,004	13	1,799	2,620	261	128	75	75	23	16	1,000	15,014	387	426	202
12,578	..	5,283	2,658	..	348	131	109	49	40	1,010	22,206	561	..	203
6,543	5	1,950	1,212	181	..	62	52	32	80	283	10,400	367	531	204
6,755	..	1,879	1,504	201	260	56	86	49	20	108	10,918	566	..	205
5,239	..	286	..	..	..	74	45	151	..	228	6,023	227	..	206
3,830	..	1,102	1,111	..	400	41	82	23	74	201	6,864	227	..	207
7,174	15	1,984	143	103	226	105	97	37	21	430	10,335	476	..	208
6,272	29	7,709	1,292	39	20	60	83	98	..	367	16,029	442	..	209
6,196	..	1,387	..	190	205	55	65	48	25	234	8,405	410	..	210
5,766	..	..	..	197	197	67	92	41	..	214	6,574	376	..	211
3,947	..	1,288	..	163	209	54	45	28	57	72	5,863	338	..	212
12,153	63	7,877	..	..	..	151	168	241	145	796	21,594	635	1,344	213
7,087	..	2,040	..	163	558	88	72	59	20	370	10,457	504	..	214
5,915	..	1,653	..	254	40	103	103	44	30	381	8,523	445	..	215
9,165	..	2,191	..	..	200	87	111	65	45	337	12,201	558	..	216
5,714	3	986	..	78	930	51	55	45	25	275	8,162	299	..	217
6,534	..	2,283	..	182	130	115	163	48	30	269	9,754	258	..	218
13,358	59	..	..	..	600	167	69	65	..	679	14,997	339	1,382	219
2,544	28	854	..	..	299	47	28	30	6	106	3,942	101	..	220
5,250	..	1,444	..	226	230	66	69	52	..	258	7,595	327	..	221
7,565	..	1,477	..	116	680	73	99	58	32	318	10,418	484	..	222
6,692	..	1,674	..	..	627	73	77	63	21	282	9,509	387	..	223
5,815	..	977	..	152	130	41	66	41	66	164	7,542	242	..	224
27,308	..	11,920	..	..	..	291	255	476	..	1,110	41,360	902	4,000	225
5,770	..	1,040	..	..	745	70	55	45	..	132	7,857	270	..	226
4,685	..	1,059	..	..	470	..	36	55	79	31	6,415	267	..	227
4,313	..	1,299	..	46	250	46	50	42	6	165	6,217	189	..	228

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*											
	16. NORFOLK—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
229	Loddon and Clavering	6,468	468	149	7,085	1,053	2,180	740	..	761	316
230	Depwade	15,098	666	279	16,043	1,160	7,381	1,105	..	1,217	366
231	Guiltcross	7,007	346	103	7,456	847	2,809	456	..	799	290
232	Wayland	5,460	356	272	6,088	362	2,849	493	24	819	181
233	Mitford and Launditch	16,150	759	474	17,383	1,491	7,499	1 409	259	1,381	539
234	Walsingham	11,246	461	66	11,773	1,072	5,876	480	..	845	410
235	Docking	8,878	416	32	9,326	800	3,632	689	..	798	697
236	Freebridge Lynn	6,859	328	100	7,287	526	3,468	591	..	741	223
237	King's Lynn	11,918	450	185	12,553	1,548	3,732	1,279	577	1,016	663
238	Downham	10,476	512	93	11,081	968	3,595	781	..	997	515
239	Swaffham	8,011	463	159	8,633	394	3,491	433	..	1,095	658
240	Thetford	9,592	518	19	10,129	1,020	3,307	727	..	1,178	422
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.											
	17. WILTSHIRE.										
241	Highworth and Swindon	16,828	213	567	17,608	1,615	4,179	955	119	1,245	2,677
242	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	10,455	345	48	10,848	657	2,973	535	..	835	289
243	Malmesbury	12,668	337	119	13,124	825	3,535	624	117	1,105	379
244	Chippenham	18,154	671	108	18,933	1,837	5,129	990	715	1,322	909
245	Calne	7,864	372	189	8,425	811	2,747	406	..	804	246
246	Marlborough	6,880	319	172	7,371	784	2,268	587	..	747	365
247	Devizes	13,799	878	151	14,828	1,135	5,264	1,288	..	1,365	730
248	Melksham	12,922	568	178	13,668	1,506	5,747	1,053	87	1,547	559
249	Bradford	6,865	448	86	7,399	967	2,209	659	..	873	308
250	Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	8,610	232	60	8,902	466	3,151	213	..	908	315
251	Warminster	10,777	571	79	11,427	803	4,763	784	..	1,163	445
252	Pewsey	7,700	349	141	8,190	592	2,419	526	69	815	315

he Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

- - - - - - - - - EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,050	8	1,441	..	..	220	64	54	68	80	162	7,147	284	..	229
11,229	..	1,871	..	490	721	93	126	83	86	376	15,075	495	..	230
5,201	..	908	..	139	460	46	42	37	31	145	7,009	337	..	231
4,728	23	987	..	171	614	45	48	40	35	179	6,870	302	270	232
12,578	..	2,536	..	341	1,353	114	125	91	88	542	17,768	600	1,554	233
8,683	..	1,852	..	96	125	67	88	58	62	489	11,520	397	..	234
6,616	8	1,543	..	244	476	76	98	52	16	292	9,421	344	..	235
5,549	3	1,322	..	216	150	70	63	43	39	241	7,696	273	..	236
8,815	..	3,420	..	36	..	65	44	73	10	430	12,893	214	372	237
6,856	14	2,057	..	..	780	67	69	65	82	386	10,376	304	..	238
6,071	10	1,235	..	332	..	46	74	41	56	187	8,052	512	..	239
6,654	..	1,746	145	162	70	68	134	50	238	391	9,658	416	..	240
10,790	5	2,442	4,940	210	..	109	84	173	86	525	19,364	471	1,350	241
5,289	7	1,417	2,985	163	..	53	33	114	20	458	10,539	271	..	242
6,585	3	1,598	4,121	268	140	68	94	108	6	185	13,176	367	100	243
10,902	..	2,169	4,298	195	..	112	96	89	29	631	18,521	504	921	244
5,014	5	820	1,668	67	..	33	17	38	20	104	7,786	275	..	245
4,751	21	907	1,254	92	..	47	34	34	22	109	7,271	269	..	246
9,782	..	2,096	3,207	157	19	104	72	60	33	307	15,837	630	..	247
10,499	21	1,047	1,450	78	..	73	43	33	213	420	13,877	386	188	248
5,016	..	814	453	180	..	57	45	9	32	498	7,104	261	..	249
5,053	..	1,110	2,898	83	..	61	34	86	25	503	9,853	284	..	250
7,958	..	1,274	1,409	76	..	59	50	15	102	305	11,248	505	..	251
4,736	..	1,232	1,944	76	..	66	45	15	15	202	8,331	340	162	252

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions duri

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		In-Maintenance.	Out-relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	Other Expenses of or
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	1
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COS.—*cont.*											
	17. WILTSHIRE—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
253	Amesbury	5,997	259	67	6,323	618	1,756	262	91	648	2
254	Alderbury	15,991	856	317	17,164	2,093	5,744	1,294	42	1,886	7
255	Wilton	9,187	403	172	9,762	1,060	4,140	562	36	1,043	4
256	Tisbury	8,599	266	74	8,939	928	1,894	354	750	730	1
257	Mere	6,090	234	45	6,369	420	1,794	334	..	658	2
	18. DORSETSHIRE.										
258	Shaftesbury	9,347	442	63	9,852	791	3,344	362	..	584	4
259	Sturminster	8,809	258	69	9,136	452	2,517	249	..	705	3
260	Blandford	8,708	479	72	9,259	487	4,401	572	337	932	4
261	Wimborne & Cranborne	10,791	461	130	11,382	1,081	4,172	584	222	1,056	5
262	Poole	11,066	269	250	11,585	855	2,797	263	..	1,019	3
263	Wareham and Purbeck	10,517	583	86	11,186	1,283	5,222	823	..	933	7
264	Weymouth	13,548	725	200	14,473	1,172	5,430	925	81	1,249	6
265*a*	Dorchester	12,353	605	60	13,018	507	5,756	791	..	993	1
265*b*	Cerne	5,407	194	69	5,670	260	2,249	228	..	520	
266	Sherborne	9,773	532	462	10,767	741	4,063	763	..	985	9
267	Beaminster	10,148	582	32	10,762	440	3,814	760	..	907	2
268	Bridport	8,615	469	196	9,280	633	3,098	655	..	881	1
	19. DEVONSHIRE.										
269	Axminster	12,795	489	78	13,362	842	4,996	541	..	1,068	4
270	Honiton	13,252	694	53	13,999	521	7,600	1,076	56	1,166	3
271	St. Thomas	28,455	1,501	445	30,401	1,307	11,631	2,477	..	1,887	7
272	Exeter	21,607	589	1,145	23,341	2,166	6,607	1,591	..	1,615	1,6
273	Newton Abbot	29,245	1,196	547	30,988	2,015	10,729	2,225	148	1,721	6
274	Totnes	18,845	251	271	19,367	2,118	4,697	1,647	139	1,261	
275	Kingsbridge	13,679	412	161	14,252	880	4,226	468	..	1,015	5
276	Plympton St. Mary	14,273	552	153	14,978	1,139	5,685	894	99	921	6

e Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

		EXPENDITURE.													
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.						
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, s. 38.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
3,671	..	1,013	586	64	..	32	37	12	15	28	5,458	251	460	253
1,825	..	3,643	1,272	161	..	115	73	97	40	844	18,070	746	651	254
7,298	..	1,163	1,131	142	..	37	17	37	..	61	9,886	485	225	255
4,848	..	948	2,007	..	240	42	39	21	40	148	8,333	269	5,293	256
3,459	..	740	1,441	44	..	29	26	7	12	361	6,119	228	..	257
5,492	..	1,460	1,400	..	390	42	47	102	103	341	9,377	378	..	258
4,231	70	1,586	2,172	98	93	44	37	13	22	147	8,513	308	..	259
7,137	..	1,453	841	68	30	43	83	12	40	366	10,073	414	512	260
7,626	3	1,831	1,023	125	425	80	46	28	61	331	11,578	472	1,665	261
5,306	1	5,538	241	..	50	73	59	96	34	443	11,841	285	750	262
9,002	7	1,648	856	277	190	80	78	99	17	212	12,466	432	..	263
9,511	45	3,118	940	189	150	101	106	107	..	714	14,981	555	720	264
8,245	..	2,008	1,090	179	12	81	37	..	62	638	12,352	529	..	265*a*
3,309	..	1,181	925	101	..	24	21	..	15	91	5,667	232	..	265*b*
7,505	..	1,654	1,048	125	..	48	53	14	..	297	10,744	401	..	266
6,132	..	1,742	2,487	168	..	64	57	16	10	256	10,932	433	..	267
5,446	9	1,424	1,094	..	50	51	69	51	15	453	8,662	314	..	268
7,917	5	1,530	2,238	89	562	71	61	26	28	696	13,223	550	..	269
10,805	11	1,997	1,445	..	277	84	53	37	30	370	15,109	658	180	270
18,074	29	3,409	5,067	256	1,686	191	126	98	35	1,173	30,144	867	..	271
13,585	184	7,603	..	..	..	131	112	154	..	465	22,234	321	..	272
17,498	3	4,792	3,747	310	1,428	216	200	109	108	1,201	29,612	676	1,358	273
9,897	16	3,747	2,089	77	915	150	153	66	97	592	17,799	391	1,820	274
7,102	..	1,515	3,872	..	749	86	61	78	30	329	13,822	348	..	275
9,358	..	1,532	3,336	..	710	70	70	71	..	410	15,557	398	1,213	276

POOR RATES levied and expended in Unions durin

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, an Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL Receipts.	(*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COS.—*cont.*											
	19. DEVONSHIRE—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
277	Plymouth - - -	21,219	1,824	867	23,910	4,615	10,103	2,354	556	2,091	280
278	East Stonehouse - -	5,369	211	428	6,008	872	2,011	426	..	425	347
279	Stoke Damerel - -	9,580	9,684	937	20,201	2,808	5,005	1,519	..	1,365	1,277
280	Tavistock - - -	17,409	670	311	18,390	1,276	5,594	1,216	67	950	580
281	Okehampton - -	12,912	439	219	13,570	657	5,143	687	..	848	210
282	Crediton - - -	13,413	438	289	14,140	810	5,154	658	..	1,013	309
283	Tiverton - - -	21,677	792	127	22,596	896	8,093	1,247	..	1,187	584
284	South Molton - -	12,531	542	403	13,476	717	3,620	806	..	1,058	508
285	Barnstaple - - -	24,216	744	273	25,233	1,245	8,770	572	..	1,331	608
286	Torrington - - -	11,330	401	252	11,983	801	3,809	543	81	866	307
287	Bideford - - -	10,234	338	157	10,729	576	3,900	555	39	783	329
288	Holsworthy - - -	5,679	181	17	5,877	401	1,271	225	..	398	98
	20. CORNWALL.										
289	Stratton - - -	5,553	187	28	5,768	347	1,698	257	..	405	..
290	Camelford - - -	5,955	165	144	6,264	329	1,812	309	64	379	188
291	Launceston - - -	9,993	297	251	10,541	726	2,736	482	..	605	328
292	St. Germans - - -	9,760	333	292	10,385	695	3,109	706	..	720	467
293	Liskeard - - -	20,675	666	362	21,703	1,438	7,817	1,471	70	953	931
294	Bodmin - - - -	12,049	560	48	12,657	1,092	3,224	1,151	18	608	261
295	St. Columb Major -	8,982	339	245	9,566	595	2,334	676	..	599	247
296	St. Austell - - -	19,508	565	198	20,271	1,605	6,907	1,232	..	883	855
297	Truro - - - -	22,607	821	356	23,784	1,261	7,252	1,601	..	1,248	520
298	Falmouth - - -	10,854	421	310	11,585	1,023	2,691	1,076	33	687	480
299	Helston - - - -	13,764	609	485	14,858	1,118	4,180	1,436	244	666	230
300	Redruth - - -	12,137	777	555	13,469	1,251	3,848	1,827	72	1,054	674
301	Penzance - - -	13,246	645	176	14,067	1,416	3,225	1,524	..	719	828
302	*Scilly Islands* - -	243	..	15	258	39	92	22	..	..	12

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clerk of Peace, Expenses, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
19,999	..	..	..	..	..	250	152	137	..	2,677	23,215	418	..	277
4,081	265	844	..	..	..	69	35	23	..	832	6,149	83	..	278
11,974	21	6,412	..	..	..	134	68	55	..	242	18,906	308	..	279
9,683	4	1,659	4,980	161	1,105	100	110	60	25	689	18,576	368	800	280
7,545	..	1,152	2,992	245	1,180	75	61	38	15	278	13,581	322	..	281
7,944	..	1,484	2,908	107	1,084	83	49	31	41	402	14,133	402	..	282
12,007	1	5,827	2,675	106	635	141	91	53	90	778	22,404	558	..	283
6,709	..	1,272	3,672	252	468	64	112	41	47	505	13,142	457	..	284
12,526	102	6,583	3,463	104	611	110	167	114	38	566	24,384	628	..	285
6,407	24	2,088	2,178	262	273	66	54	26	20	87	11,485	303	675	286
6,182	33	1,600	1,643	150	400	78	79	32	24	201	10,422	296	540	287
2,393	..	556	2,152	56	297	71	26	38	43	123	5,755	158	..	288
2,707	6	715	1,832	44	229	42	17	46	148	171	5,957	162	..	289
3,081	..	748	2,052	167	105	40	28	..	..	148	6,369	109	483	290
4,877	..	1,605	2,953	67	311	100	64	71	25	192	10,265	210	..	291
5,697	55	1,336	2,571	165	460	71	44	49	12	309	10,769	213	600	292
12,680	368	2,600	4,308	..	597	113	93	78	37	365	21,239	322	450	293
6,354	..	2,253	2,961	144	314	47	42	81	46	263	12,505	303	338	294
4,451	39	1,642	1,525	153	647	69	63	37	29	357	9,012	197	..	295
11,482	13	1,922	3,340	211	1,740	122	114	43	135	784	19,906	237	..	296
11,882	34	2,037	3,647	2,738	912	149	97	105	32	898	22,531	439	..	297
5,990	185	2,277	1,414	344	..	96	75	137	25	611	11,154	141	418	298
7,874	1	1,990	2,594	..	727	104	139	98	35	538	14,100	261	736	299
8,726	..	1,843	540	158	1,224	165	135	29	19	795	13,634	262	180	300
7,712	..	2,064	1,818	187	273	185	181	114	33	1,514	14,081	277	2,000	301
165	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	54	235	7	..	302

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, an Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
V. SOUTH-WESTERN COS.—*cont.*											
21.	SOMERSETSHIRE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
303	Williton	13,257	514	146	13,917	1,025	5,280	691	..	1,189	628
304	Dulverton	5,049	148	120	5,317	327	1,535	82	83	546	214
305	Wellington	13,333	619	224	14,176	1,230	4,486	421	..	1,072	994
306	Taunton	20,634	988	290	21,912	1,602	7,433	1,636	..	1,643	988
307	Bridgwater	23,618	712	382	24,712	1,644	9,026	536	..	1,608	649
308	Langport	9,801	489	472	10,762	585	3,279	717	..	910	480
309	Chard	15,200	636	..	15,836	968	6,741	1,036	..	1,176	732
310	Yeovil	15,059	474	87	15,620	1,172	6,048	668	59	1,087	517
311	Wincanton	19,027	741	318	20,086	2,001	5,378	1,041	265	1,488	591
312	Frome	15,682	492	344	16,518	1,722	4,772	535	..	1,489	455
313	Shepton Mallet	12,316	660	301	13,277	1,061	4,754	1,127	115	1,211	436
314	Wells	14,507	537	247	15,291	1,105	4,745	879	..	1,140	973
315	Axbridge	24,179	391	206	24,776	958	8,485	1,752	..	1,601	653
316	Clutton	16,175	621	210	17,006	1,297	7,025	1,113	..	1,151	1,128
317	Bath	29,799	1,189	847	31,835	5,107	5,495	2,329	71	2,812	1,255
318	Keynsham	13,849	569	243	14,661	1,314	3,519	967	122	856	450
319	Bedminster	33,860	1,204	403	35,467	3,248	13,055	1,433	234	2,527	1,319
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
22.	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.										
320	Bristol	46,294	1,765	1,959	50,018	8,928	11,776	3,754	1,573	4,265	1,332
321	Clifton	52,170	1,841	2,144	56,155	7,338	12,498	4,408	281	3,435	3,275
322	Chipping Sodbury	13,321	362	82	13,765	974	3,293	572	..	769	736
323	Thornbury	11,521	407	232	12,160	649	2,981	712	..	782	326
324	Dursley	9,178	369	118	9,665	731	2,798	540	..	844	285
325	Westbury-on-Severn	9,733	417	263	10,413	1,301	2,346	319	528	678	525
326	Newent	11,257	345	51	11,653	631	3,132	472	140	737	616
327	Gloucester	15,630	890	223	16,743	1,476	3,910	908	..	1,426	927
328	Wheatenhurst	6,139	166	32	6,337	634	1,692	181	..	505	329

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
11. Total Relief to the Poor.	12. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	13. Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	14. Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	15. Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	16. Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	17. Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	18. Vaccination Fees.	19. Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	20. Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	21. Money expended for all other Purposes.	22. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	23. Medical Relief.	24. Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
8,813	..	1,631	3,280	..	..	80	97	35	25	296	14,257	622	..	303
2,787	..	584	1,485	90	21	20	30	12	10	103	5,142	215	19	304
8,203	144	1,696	2,404	..	935	61	71	25	30	468	14,037	388	..	305
13,302	189	2,843	3,506	519	30	147	162	108	7	796	21,609	786	..	306
13,463	31	2,898	4,137	238	1,426	119	123	53	65	1,471	24,024	728	..	307
5,971	18	1,524	2,695	57	10	66	82	33	23	310	10,789	438	..	308
10,653	36	1,807	1,739	239	329	115	89	49	61	380	15,497	447	..	309
9,551	..	1,770	2,920	153	16	117	89	57	111	869	15,653	409	30	310
10,764	..	2,061	5,095	291	90	79	83	48	40	293	18,844	616	1,200	311
8,973	..	1,585	4,517	325	236	91	77	101	44	531	16,480	516	..	312
8,704	..	1,514	2,103	219	207	61	51	42	30	282	13,213	491	200	313
8,842	..	2,155	2,585	147	544	69	98	67	40	280	14,827	502	..	314
13,449	..	4,071	4,081	465	210	143	116	127	76	1,251	23,989	794	..	315
11,714	..	1,651	2,352	400	287	118	96	47	338	559	17,562	429	..	316
17,069	..	7,721	3,180	167	40	254	103	397	34	2,743	31,708	546	..	317
7,228	6	1,804	4,812	87	..	93	119	56	50	463	14,718	316	1,758	318
21,816	227	5,089	5,224	246	300	206	275	249	112	890	34,634	794	2,633	319
31,628	212	14,475	..	..	..	274	177	280	123	2,627	49,796	737	7,833	320
31,235	..	17,984	1,565	198	300	558	450	552	305	3,248	56,395	705	500	321
6,344	..	1,966	4,896	254	..	74	110	49	23	340	14,056	329	..	322
5,450	..	2,020	3,447	76	..	58	51	37	157	470	11,766	260	..	323
5,198	12	1,042	2,971	..	..	51	51	24	34	249	9,632	312	..	324
5,697	12	1,944	..	172	208	105	89	53	52	1,291	9,623	382	7,290	325
5,728	6	1,368	2,859	328	..	44	86	39	40	472	10,970	350	1,057	326
8,647	..	2,200	3,087	99	..	148	166	413	90	1,112	15,962	433	..	327
3,341	..	936	1,801	141	..	31	42	21	15	187	6,515	157	..	328

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10
VI. WEST MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*											
22. GLOUCESTERSH.—*cont.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
329	Stroud	19,003	1,237	679	20,919	2,392	8,128	2,548	..	1,339	79
330	Tetbury	4,297	188	12	4,497	320	1,079	296	..	337	11
331	Cirencester	17,455	885	591	18,931	1,693	4,948	1,612	..	1,196	66
332	Northleach	8,457	376	135	8,968	527	1,813	565	..	806	14
333	Stow-on-the-Wold	8,437	341	49	8,827	531	2,112	675	..	590	24
334	Winchcomb	10,379	223	85	10,687	578	1,731	364	..	497	10
335	Cheltenham	28,562	1,205	292	30,059	3,077	9,677	2,074	171	1,859	1,2
336	Tewkesbury	7,858	366	259	8,483	666	2,823	726	..	734	2
23. HEREFORDSHIRE.											
337	Ledbury	12,702	566	71	13,339	782	2,492	674	..	961	4
338	Ross	12,623	305	160	13,088	1,036	3,093	908	667	923	5
339*a*	Hereford	30,901	1,117	876	32,894	2,558	4,233	1,707	386	1,763	6
339*b*	Dore	9,615	277	106	9,998	793	1,800	358	157	594	2
340	Weobley	7,274	221	25	7,520	594	1,237	236	73	740	2
341	Bromyard	10,925	377	48	11,350	1,059	1,895	535	..	777	5
342	Leominster	11,407	530	183	12,120	589	3,144	1,106	..	716	
343	Kington	6,571	328	37	6,936	555	1,398	309	..	657	3
24. SHROPSHIRE.											
344	Ludlow	13,799	500	468	14,767	1,207	2,003	813	79	1,109	4
345	Clun	6,768	259	194	7,221	560	1,618	457	40	646	
346	Church Stretton	3,558	221	78	3,857	471	575	347	..	426	1
347	Cleobury Mortimer	5,387	254	156	5,797	387	684	440	..	475	1
348	Bridgnorth	9,272	409	174	9,855	1,224	1,772	774	..	668	3
349	Shiffnal	5,552	268	104	5,924	400	1,424	475	..	510	2
350	Madeley	6,072	731	210	7,013	1,436	1,086	1,700	617	684	4
351 } 352 }	Atcham	19,425	1,477	997	21,899	2,372	1,014	2,901	1,550	1,823	1,3
353	Oswestry	13,200	602	617	14,419	1,305	1,335	951	1,186	1,448	1,3

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
15,202	1	2,171	1,251	104	..	150	167	392	94	917	20,449	498	..	329
2,145	..	631	717	96	..	25	33	15	136	45	3,843	172	..	330
10,117	45	2,207	4,605	96	..	82	64	110	59	249	17,634	598	..	331
3,859	..	1,363	3,043	55	..	49	38	27	10	209	8,653	233	..	332
4,152	..	995	1,535	109	270	32	40	30	10	169	7,342	190	..	333
3,338	..	1,320	4,514	111	574	37	46	49	16	306	10,311	202	..	334
18,073	62	4,668	2,135	104	11	156	79	329	75	814	26,506	896	1,316	335
5,246	..	1,956	408	3	100	52	61	55	3	461	8,345	311	..	336
5,324	7	1,681	4,766	217	..	42	45	20	6	345	12,453	470	..	337
7,170	37	2,295	3,284	82	564	70	66	26	365	503	14,462	495	9,489	338
11,338	97	12,429	7,024	167	100	113	160	212	51	1,240	32,931	434	2,714	339*a*
3,966	32	1,445	4,250	76	276	48	44	23	51	319	10,530	230	1,923	339*b*
3,152	..	1,441	2,483	..	120	33	26	18	13	263	7,549	210	870	340
4,807	..	1,658	3,530	187	260	47	40	28	22	417	10,996	353	..	341
5,592	..	1,947	3,684	52	..	54	82	32	..	329	11,772	307	..	342
3,251	40	1,569	1,286	172	100	38	55	28	..	397	6,936	252	..	343
5,617	..	2,050	4,795	..	..	75	75	85	298	501	13,496	422	1,256	344
3,369	..	850	1,807	..	180	51	34	28	..	215	6,534	248	445	345
2,007	3	500	1,157	103	..	27	27	33	16	161	4,034	155	..	346
2,136	..	685	2,106	128	..	41	41	27	41	252	5,452	191	..	347
4,797	..	2,027	2,184	111	..	..	49	151	32	322	9,673	225	800	348
3,049	..	1,158	873	109	..	56	60	37	..	185	5,527	185	..	349
6,252	6	1,242	64	333	100	130	105	151	59	330	8,772	228	15,677	350
10,957	..	5,317	3,120	461	32	183	164	163	52	1,702	22,151	708	16,466	351 / 352
7,745	..	2,129	2,669	203	57	109	67	59	869	836	14,743	341	..	353

POOR RATES levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	24. SHROPSHIRE—*cont.*										
354	Ellesmere	6,999	398	331	7,728	919	928	719	567	810	544
355	Wem	4,527	247	144	4,918	636	818	398	..	646	175
356	Whitchurch	6,326	287	560	7,173	1,359	1,186	620	33	607	808
357	Drayton	6,468	263	98	6,829	618	586	485	42	484	405
358	Wellington	9,378	594	152	10,124	1,273	1,721	1,041	676	938	379
359	Newport	9,319	364	156	9,839	1,202	2,212	688	275	507	653
	25. STAFFORDSHIRE.										
360	Stafford	12,477	614	315	13,406	2,148	2,611	1,062	207	1,407	635
361	Stone	6,863	387	104	7,354	1,147	1,496	714	..	773	272
362	Newcastle-under-Lyme	9,618	384	417	10,419	1,064	1,813	740	..	779	413
363	Wolstanton and Burslem	17,287	719	533	18,539	1,517	5,145	1,088	..	1,855	1,635
364	Stoke-upon-Trent	24,405	1,451	5,349	31,205	6,173	8,485	2,618	1,159	2,826	2,436
365	Leek	7,880	462	127	8,469	1,011	2,300	834	..	796	503
366	Cheadle	7,117	294	177	7,588	721	1,504	403	..	577	635
367	Uttoxeter	6,706	270	250	7,226	812	2,037	439	..	656	175
368	Burton-on-Trent	19,640	804	343	20,787	927	4,754	838	..	1,326	405
369	Tamworth	8,768	374	92	9,234	1,220	2,350	579	62	832	431
370	Lichfield	12,188	633	355	13,176	1,093	3,941	1,245	39	901	364
371	Penkridge	9,317	381	296	9,994	950	2,537	685	617	778	337
372*a*	Seisdon	6,625	311	364	7,300	889	1,468	591	183	556	20
372*b*	Wolverhampton	44,444	2,256	731	47,431	7,702	10,383	3,916	424	3,444	2,084
373	Walsall	23,919	1,192	145	25,256	1,571	6,494	1,517	212	1,357	3,876
374	West Bromwich	39,266	1,810	252	41,328	4,693	8,317	3,279	1,251	2,276	5,633
375	Dudley	45,949	1,969	221	48,139	6,780	14,189	3,728	..	2,347	2,421
	26. WORCESTERSHIRE.										
376	Stourbridge	18,562	1,445	937	20,944	2,775	2,907	2,829	403	1,492	851
377	Kidderminster	17,223	1,222	327	18,772	2,074	3,490	1,976	437	1,766	603
378	Tenbury	5,387	169	107	5,663	335	971	288	..	509	204

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
4,487	3	1,621	610	126	..	63	61	56	29	560	7,616	203	..	354
2,673	..	848	1,156	131	..	39	57	23	75	275	5,277	183	..	355
4,613	4	1,183	743	154	..	48	34	..	45	417	7,241	173	..	356
2,620	2	1,381	1,477	46	117	54	37	36	8	354	6,132	148	347	357
6,028	..	1,939	1,391	149	1,189	93	133	43	470	279	10,814	277	14,636	358
5,537	..	1,534	941	92	..	51	75	34	45	460	8,769	165	500	359
8,070	3	2,546	..	147	150	105	104	138	222	640	12,125	254	1,773	360
4,402	3	3,117	..	360	..	97	83	47	25	440	8,574	163	..	361
4,809	..	4,063	..	105	..	122	158	91	39	344	9,731	148	..	362
11,240	30	4,512	..	..	2,000	290	338	281	70	527	19,288	308	..	362
23,697	148	5,091	..	218	1,390	391	342	206	442	1,316	33,241	634	8,040	364
5,444	5	2,460	..	95	10	122	164	54	58	480	8,892	239	..	365
3,840	8	2,455	..	..	350	89	92	36	3	358	7,231	191	..	366
4,119	..	2,425	..	4	213	65	54	33	12	167	7,092	205	..	367
8,250	..	6,918	..	12	2,428	221	191	78	65	718	18,881	494	..	368
5,474	2	2,393	..	518	50	69	73	109	50	504	9,242	238	895	369
7,583	31	3,984	..	..	..	137	123	82	4	530	12,474	311	613	370
5,904	26	3,359	..	401	100	121	165	42	454	519	11,091	189	9,180	371
3,707	..	2,243	59	126	263	69	45	32	30	465	7,039	193	600	372*a*
27,953	8	13,752	..	..	250	448	421	363	42	1,306	44,543	996	2,842	372*b*
15,027	..	6,133	..	..	300	276	286	226	40	2,148	24,436	402	2,420	373
25,449	61	7,355	..	..	1,775	424	343	386	188	1,968	37,949	779	1,425	374
29,465	128	11,509	..	..	1,900	547	567	695	131	1,569	46,511	683	5,000	375
11,257	..	4,094	..	325	1,500	283	300	235	116	1,129	19,239	527	2,984	376
10,346	20	5,245	766	120	..	166	145	157	49	671	17,685	675	4,603	377
2,307	145	857	1,708	81	..	31	24	21	35	142	5,351	163	..	378

POOR RATES levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
VI. WEST MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*											
	26. WORCESTERSH.—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
379	Martley	10,749	525	78	11,352	994	2,269	699	78	1,064	661
380	Worcester	13,280	995	398	14,673	1,579	2,998	1,821	..	1,246	1,017
381	Upton-on-Severn	12,645	565	355	13,565	1,156	3,278	838	238	947	754
382	Evesham	12,983	406	27	13,416	811	2,956	563	..	786	290
383	Pershore	8,507	470	218	9,195	722	2,896	823	..	828	301
384	Droitwich	11,373	685	1,331	13,389	888	2,477	952	156	1,183	455
385	Bromsgrove	10,921	618	261	11,800	1,021	2,614	611	..	761	301
386	King's Norton	40,920	994	194	42,108	2,821	3,552	1,602	1,756	1,522	1,283
	27. WARWICKSHIRE.										
387	Birmingham	158,825	6,053	1,246	166,124	18,566	17,084	10,293	2,938	9,326	7,783
388	Aston	26,213	1,700	277	28,190	5,833	3,107	2,998	3,062	2,920	1,677
389	Meriden	5,516	388	115	6,019	480	1,741	710	..	676	111
390	Atherstone	5,211	169	80	5,460	443	1,306	250	72	473	443
391	Nuneaton	5,484	328	37	5,849	488	2,008	607	..	650	521
392	Foleshill	7,264	414	150	7,828	811	2,137	861	443	824	19
393	Coventry	9,409	809	299	10,517	1,644	1,919	1,486	443	1,440	1,332
394	Rugby	13,693	682	376	14,751	841	3,216	1,510	244	1,046	293
395	Solihull	8,432	567	45	9,044	696	1,206	1,112	57	799	409
396	Warwick	25,644	1,456	575	27,675	2,217	6,269	1,058	..	2,263	915
397	Stratford-on-Avon	15,499	735	174	16,408	1,320	3,928	1,253	202	1,578	517
398	Alcester	11,431	539	51	12,021	943	2,582	491	68	984	440
399	Shipston-on-Stour	12,412	570	111	13,093	973	3,386	1,057	179	1,052	144
400	Southam	7,077	372	33	7,482	545	1,904	586	..	609	144
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
	28. LEICESTERSHIRE.										
401	Lutterworth	10,064	533	93	10,690	541	2,357	864	70	837	247
402	Market Harborough	14,093	592	407	15,092	1,023	3,834	947	179	919	129
403	Billesdon	8,728	180	210	9,118	461	1,533	219	..	673	244

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars; Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,765	..	1,617	3,218	398	40	56	65	36	30	437	11,662	475	966	379
8,661	..	5,391	..	169	30	114	50	209	65	406	15,095	527	1,000	380
7,211	..	2,598	2,189	71	45	63	95	26	40	652	12,990	474	2,426	381
5,406	30	2,211	3,549	215	..	55	60	73	15	635	12,249	283	..	382
5,570	..	1,567	1,375	232	..	51	63	44	10	523	9,435	317	..	383
6,111	..	4,406	1,261	232	50	87	74	173	97	539	13,030	523	803	384
5,308	..	2,717	925	132	300	94	110	87	61	618	10,352	264	..	385
12,536	107	17,389	227	400	2,050	281	359	177	..	2,062	35,588	410	22,128	386
65,990	316	82,120	..	..	..	971	886	460	..	2,624	153,367	2,057	10,695	387
19,597	67	1,307	..	..	..	645	579	406	248	1,367	24,216	584	40,302	388
3,718	28	2,058	..	181	60	37	33	39	25	282	6,461	244	..	389
2,987	..	1,488	232	83	..	53	72	34	34	382	5,365	162	1,173	390
4,274	..	1,311	..	29	..	50	52	30	23	245	6,014	185	..	391
5,095	..	1,362	..	318	245	73	111	44	116	262	7,626	199	1,227	392
8,264	12	1,691	..	140	..	147	124	210	15	202	10,805	255	3,971	393
7,150	..	4,517	822	315	250	98	80	85	30	928	14,275	337	1,513	394
4,279	..	2,567	518	651	..	67	76	58	..	394	8,610	291	455	395
12,722	..	8,983	125	348	48	180	123	160	72	2,432	25,193	797	..	396
8,798	..	2,855	1,829	156	288	100	100	67	..	515	14,708	453	1,625	397
5,508	..	1,920	2,615	955	219	67	85	44	35	312	11,760	413	899	398
6,791	13	..	2,695	402	385	72	62	49	25	625	11,119	383	439	399
3,788	6	1,920	207	216	345	34	52	29	23	319	6,939	246	..	400
4,916	..	2,567	2,215	194	86	54	52	54	20	241	10,399	371	1,111	401
7,031	..	3,081	3,836	330	144	55	70	51	39	501	15,138	445	843	402
3,130	39	2,088	2,705	..	..	27	41	56	..	169	8,255	215	..	403

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*											
	28. LEICESTERSH.—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
404	Blaby	10,461	454	12	10,927	502	2,266	929	..	840	305
405	Hinckley	7,704	523	79	8,306	912	2,145	972	..	682	268
406	Market Bosworth	9,454	372	30	9,856	656	2,391	594	85	777	168
407	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	10,532	558	217	11,307	1,292	3,196	1,097	..	837	349
408	Loughborough	13,525	644	370	14,539	1,764	3,254	1,176	153	841	601
409	Barrow-on-Soar	13,702	578	68	14,348	1,067	2,612	992	..	909	571
410	Leicester	48,423	2,693	1,331	52,447	7,145	8,499	6,476	863	2,247	3,030
411	Melton Mowbray	17,199	491	156	17,846	1,353	2,889	779	116	1,070	428
	29. RUTLANDSHIRE.										
412	Oakham	5,119	270	169	5,558	829	2,368	518	..	562	369
413	Uppingham	8,243	337	138	8,718	834	2,022	612	..	677	318
	30. LINCOLNSHIRE.										
414	Stamford	9,842	345	165	10,352	1,294	4,408	596	108	973	318
415	Bourn	10,021	407	266	10,694	1,563	4,237	658	..	836	461
416	Spalding	11,440	525	367	12,332	1,798	3,393	749	279	1,204	526
417	Holbeach	11,384	192	5	11,581	1,563	3,669	811	..	1,070	384
418	Boston	22,195	823	361	23,379	2,557	10,776	1,225	129	1,782	723
419	Sleaford	12,314	531	406	13,251	1,087	5,615	975	..	1,188	712
420	Grantham	16,837	819	308	17,964	1,317	6,235	1,624	..	1,298	549
421	Lincoln	21,887	1,100	461	23,448	2,346	11,921	2,265	64	1,335	726
422	Horncastle	12,398	407	305	13,110	927	5,814	648	..	1,103	554
423	Spilsby	13,590	722	404	14,716	1,070	7,722	1,244	..	1,139	481
424	Louth	18,716	729	870	20,315	1,143	8,390	1,177	..	1,488	592
425	Caistor	19,701	740	258	20,699	1,296	5,533	1,256	70	1,457	354
426	Glanford Brigg	16,833	730	479	18,042	1,487	6,812	1,289	..	1,288	116
427	Gainsborough	17,821	539	560	18,920	1,196	4,993	823	..	1,171	573

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
4,842	45	2,226	2,363	402	255	62	64	45	1	130	10,435	212	..	404
4,979	12	1,431	704	188	276	81	71	37	5	257	8,041	247	..	405
4,671	59	2,239	1,925	..	535	62	55	41	7	339	9,933	252	1,185	406
6,771	..	3,193	731	211	..	135	155	135	..	304	11,635	277	..	407
7,789	28	2,555	2,248	175	647	92	84	76	31	873	14,598	318	1,500	408
6,151	501	3,139	2,837	22	65	118	63	107	50	508	13,561	295	..	409
28,260	5	26,228	..	..	..	408	337	207	108	1,528	57,081	523	7,042	410
6,635	..	3,343	6,277	217	228	90	55	131	69	342	17,387	261	891	411
4,646	..	1,301	168	..	..	48	30	73	20	376	6,662	183	..	412
4,463	40	1,655	1,447	192	55	53	31	73	30	125	8,164	208	..	413
7,697	7	1,412	399	190	..	79	74	135	55	475	10,523	263	1,255	414
7,755	5	1,671	..	292	208	85	119	96	67	588	10,886	353	..	415
7,949	..	2,327	..	148	232	121	116	89	50	353	11,385	406	4,305	416
7,497	..	2,204	..	63	1,195	41	105	87	60	324	11,576	382	..	417
17,192	..	3,423	..	575	..	162	74	202	59	616	22,303	678	574	418
9,577	..	2,279	..	399	..	107	117	113	..	278	12,870	283	..	419
11,023	71	2,209	1,175	387	..	117	98	161	517	431	16,189	377	..	420
18,657	..	2,850	..	225	20	185	153	309	94	1,145	23,638	385	942	421
9,046	5	2,672	..	301	55	92	113	96	20	293	12,693	366	..	422
11,656	..	3,476	..	266	70	111	128	106	93	407	16,313	377	..	423
12,790	..	4,242	..	549	91	131	220	115	115	613	18,866	557	2,472	424
9,966	304	4,463	..	480	138	244	200	225	2,255	735	19,010	470	1,005	425
10,992	1,570	2,878	999	114	455	129	146	106	102	1,127	18,618	537	..	426
8,756	42	2,723	5,753	2	215	125	127	123	131	817	18,814	426	..	427

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.		In-Maintenance.	Out-Relief.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COS.—*cont.*										
	31. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
428	East Retford - -	15,914	308	444	16,666	856	3,161	716	..	886	339
429	Worksop - - -	10,148	390	303	10,841	1,014	2,546	513	176	887	335
430	Mansfield - - -	16,274	507	206	16,987	1,674	5,010	1,120	71	933	814
431	Basford - - - -	31,480	1,328	301	33,109	2,907	6,232	2,611	717	1,844	990
432	Radford - - - -	8,620	575	62	9,257	677	2,245	756	248	680	473
433	Nottingham - - -	48,341	2,052	786	51,179	7,662	6,989	2,132	325	2,649	2,564
434	Southwell - - -	14,354	360	150	14,864	1,231	3,938	569	..	816	182
435	Newark - - - -	16,925	525	729	18,179	1,203	5,739	965	..	966	389
436	Bingham - - -	10,308	262	85	10,655	616	2,037	280	..	590	562
	32. DERBYSHIRE.										
437	Shardlow - - -	15,622	608	137	16,367	1,009	3,347	1,162	..	1,000	483
438	Derby - - - -	25,587	1,426	518	27,531	4,764	3,195	3,590	969	2,124	337
439	Belper - - - -	19,280	762	97	20,139	1,567	5,354	1,496	..	1,308	881
440	Ashbourne - - -	8,685	379	107	9,171	911	1,875	730	..	896	103
441	Chesterfield - - -	33,736	1,069	202	35,007	2,765	9,850	2,181	523	1,669	703
442	Bakewell - - -	10,874	568	390	11,832	980	2,438	1,198	..	931	440
443	Chapel-en-le-Frith -	5,802	183	43	6,028	608	1,005	304	..	639	228
444a	Glossop - - - -	3,697	174	66	3,937	463	474	359	..	381	172
444b	Hayfield - - -	3,988	135	10	4,133	444	721	248	34	366	128
	VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.										
	33. CHESHIRE.										
445	Stockport - - -	26,381	1,316	1,719	29,416	3,978	3,562	2,882	661	2,098	1,587
446	Macclesfield - - -	25,872	976	924	27,772	2,933	3,321	1,998	..	1,981	1,461
447	Altrincham - - -	22,125	988	1,503	24,616	2,131	3,210	1,971	516	1,604	1,029
448	Runcorn - - -	14,108	471	328	14,907	904	3,775	551	504	1,052	537
449	Northwich - - -	19,778	700	1,698	22,176	1,208	5,656	1,263	..	1,340	852
450	Congleton - - -	15,129	646	1,371	17,146	1,022	2,299	1,250	96	1,280	698

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

		EXPENDITURE.												
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for RegisterOffices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,958	..	2,893	4,375	337	380	95	118	202	837	582	15,777	237	..	428
5,471	5	2,799	716	175	..	106	146	176	249	346	10,189	288	2,488	429
9,622	..	2,581	597	281	250	180	200	63	230	398	14,402	323	517	430
15,301	60	5,285	4,470	951	615	451	429	137	568	1,974	30,241	564	8,333	431
5,079	12	1,141	1	..	700	175	87	47	84	405	7,731	143	3,544	432
22,321	114	24,176	..	..	..	403	196	568	152	195	48,125	909	4,658	433
6,736	1	3,334	3,564	251	40	77	67	101	248	441	14,860	299	..	434
9,262	..	4,350	2,415	162	444	124	86	115	79	739	17,776	268	..	435
4,085	44	2,145	3,245	257	447	49	76	51	26	296	10,721	157	..	436
7,001	..	5,294	1,650	212	130	140	132	93	73	613	15,338	320	..	437
14,979	38	8,444	..	..	..	241	256	444	164	1,501	26,067	515	19,796	438
10,606	49	5,996	..	88	165	219	266	82	554	1,400	19,425	344	..	439
4,515	4	3,541	..	289	..	91	47	70	69	443	9,069	222	..	440
17,691	84	9,461	..	839	4,013	347	465	117	351	1,276	34,644	382	1,435	441
5,987	2	3,889	..	423	90	89	64	88	61	707	11,400	229	..	442
2,784	..	2,432	..	148	400	58	56	38	123	227	6,266	135	673	443
1,849	5	1,153	..	30	..	67	56	18	33	785	3,996	91	2,899	444*a*
1,941	6	1,080	400	175	282	53	33	39	34	208	4,251	96	60	444*b*
14,768	8	12,639	1,810	336	215	411	430	477	867	1,254	33,215	422	10,000	445
11,694	47	10,818	3,060	509	78	268	150	329	201	838	27,992	398	3,683	446
10,461	3	5,809	5,918	766	..	163	153	108	149	1,364	24,894	516	8,059	447
7,323	78	3,490	3,072	10	334	134	128	55	80	1,335	16,039	354	695	448
10,319	230	4,327	4,018	565	11	177	199	91	166	1,018	21,121	510	..	449
6,645	13	6,049	3,478	430	..	140	233	78	144	676	17,886	387	1,538	450

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COS.—*cont.*											
	33. CHESHIRE—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
451	Nantwich - - -	22,810	695	132	23,637	1,619	6,191	1,280	..	1,198	695
452*a*	Tarvin - - - -	7,462	210	62	7,734	652	866	239	183	649	137
452*b*	Chester - - - -	27,536	1,242	264	29,042	2,929	5,100	2,057	588	1,303	835
452*c*	Hawarden - - -	5,763	226	13	6,002	402	916	245	..	599	210
453	Wirrall - - - -	12,927	407	111	13,445	812	1,752	620	..	839	396
454	Birkenhead - - -	38,626	1,834	237	40,697	5,005	8,167	3,333	1,443	2,942	4,732
	34. LANCASHIRE.										
455	Liverpool - - -	92,912	9,970	6,589	109,471	28,847	12,162	18,465	5,378	17,339	11,911
456*a*	West Derby - - -	69,655	3,790	4,434	77,879	16,552	14,145	7,985	4,901	8,048	12,408
456*b*	Toxteth Park - -	18,035	1,415	5,014	24,464	4,922	3,789	2,562	3,274	3,270	3,071
457	Prescot - - - -	37,364	1,216	1,372	39,952	4,783	7,108	2,529	916	2,119	3,443
458	Ormskirk - - -	26,952	747	238	27,937	2,327	3,444	1,510	787	1,368	1,325
459	Wigan - - - -	47,507	1,360	602	49,469	3,884	7,817	2,828	602	2,335	2,422
460	Warrington - - -	29,831	858	792	31,481	2,680	2,496	1,606	220	1,884	2,732
461	Leigh - - - -	11,898	443	444	12,785	1,512	2,104	828	..	839	372
462	Bolton - - - -	54,885	1,583	1,269	57,737	8,700	7,126	3,105	2,696	3,339	2,987
463	Bury - - - -	29,813	552	1,375	31,740	4,446	5,209	946	1,299	1,949	1,976
464	Barton-upon-Irwell -	14,780	498	134	15,412	1,611	1,900	943	..	1,232	390
465	Chorlton - - -	143,557	2,613	3,389	149,559	13,188	6,621	4,807	3,173	7,085	3,325
466	Salford - - - -	81,044	1,630	1,526	84,200	10,266	6,758	2,843	1,916	4,446	3,675
467*a*	Manchester - - -	270,029	4,501	8,674	283,204	26,303	7,676	6,738	2,929	14,818	12,198
467*b*	Prestwich - - -	39,894	695	1,401	41,990	1,924	2,341	1,856	3,216	1,756	1,409
468	Ashton-under-Lyne -	25,963	856	934	27,753	4,484	2,820	1,814	2,060	1,985	1,208
469	Oldham - - - -	25,319	856	2,715	28,890	6,427	2,827	1,619	..	2,082	2,565
470	Rochdale - - -	32,295	1,376	2,057	35,728	3,796	6,371	3,307	3,082	2,096	1,751
471	Haslingden - - -	21,292	715	673	22,680	2,895	2,286	1,485	2,183	1,316	1,658
472	Burnley - - - -	25,067	1,666	473	27,206	1,521	6,347	3,225	1,311	1,372	1,075

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	23 Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
10,983	3	5,333	4,040	418	596	214	189	93	78	1,204	23,151	390	..	451
2,726	357	1,367	1,945	79	..	32	41	38	82	297	6,964	142	..	452*a*
12,812	57	13,083	1,498	176	..	158	134	150	87	910	29,065	329	12,620	452*b*
2,372	77	1,865	..	165	334	55	81	61	80	360	5,450	106	..	452*c*
4,419	56	3,170	3,485	382	..	82	142	68	34	1,197	13,035	238	..	453
25,622	56	6,218	55	..	..	342	255	471	181	2,849	36,049	710	11,375	454
94,102	668	8,528	..	..	..	1,034	604	675	600	7,015	113,226	4,880	10,000	455
64,039	564	13,389	2,717	..	..	1,004	719	999	674	3,959	88,064	1,201	42,999	456*a*
20,888	26	1,154	..	..	2,704	360	318	344	..	1,685	27,479	817	15,735	456*b*
20,898	8	10,072	3,435	285	1,180	480	409	177	1,086	1,575	39,605	468	10,661	457
10,761	208	5,175	8,545	310	..	254	189	191	74	669	26,376	287	9,433	458
19,888	204	12,202	1,274	233	213	509	402	208	1,894	2,150	39,177	804	1,260	459
11,618	47	12,397	2,507	340	50	308	204	200	258	1,370	29,299	494	2,962	460
5,655	33	3,986	1,065	171	..	211	148	70	1,188	563	13,090	232	..	461
27,953	10	20,070	..	165	352	682	474	774	871	3,132	54,483	849	22,440	462
15,825	84	11,410	..	..	..	447	311	744	258	1,149	30,228	589	7,680	463
6,076	7	5,912	..	455	..	194	142	250	121	1,591	14,748	341	..	464
38,199	256	95,078	..	2,928	..	781	588	664	770	5,384	144,648	1,658	33,500	465
29,904	70	41,647	..	..	..	603	513	837	301	2,405	76,280	933	23,858	466
70,662	80	187,057	..	..	..	722	593	543	..	6,367	266,024	2,638	335	467*a*
12,502	37	23,706	..	300	..	352	290	304	124	1,751	39,366	350	26,733	467*b*
14,371	31	8,388	260	95	..	525	374	551	206	1,960	26,761	525	7,192	468
15,520	82	7,676	..	30	..	523	259	688	51	1,682	26,511	774	..	469
20,403	19	10,852	..	28	..	433	316	536	574	1,716	34,877	492	46,908	470
11,823	23	5,943	..	1,008	..	359	213	146	683	569	20,767	453	22,192	471
14,851	18	7,153	..	289	220	331	137	361	218	1,272	24,850	362	18,897	472

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
VIII. NORTH-WESTERN COS.—*cont.*											
	34. LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
473	Clitheroe	9,389	265	209	9,863	826	1,740	419	789	648	642
474	Blackburn	50,274	1,148	2,623	54,045	4,828	7,106	1,669	410	2,049	2,200
475	Chorley	20,137	614	137	20,878	1,821	2,704	1,114	2,109	997	994
476	Preston	42,824	1,972	645	45,441	6,109	2,596	1,817	4,734	3,425	1,616
477	Fylde	9,304	389	343	10,036	881	1,847	645	258	863	529
478	Garstang	7,369	176	114	7,659	222	1,182	224	243	551	86
479	Lancaster	9,374	361	508	10,243	921	1,957	703	135	885	451
480	Lunesdale	3,852	156	39	4,047	292	723	193	364	424	216
481	Ulverstone	23,457	913	344	24,714	2,237	5,149	1,122	..	1,374	874
	IX. YORKSHIRE.										
	35. WEST RIDING.										
482	Sedbergh	2,030	93	34	2,157	313	263	59	..	190	173
483	Settle	8,655	242	270	9,167	578	945	81	362	648	394
484	Skipton	15,810	448	675	16,933	1,388	3,372	878	..	1,079	616
485	Pateley Bridge	4,608	125	56	4,789	263	1,244	230	152	486	189
486	Ripon	9,977	261	167	10,405	965	2,143	526	199	772	100
487	Great Ouseburn	6,773	212	140	7,125	457	1,120	330	66	646	140
488	Knaresborough	10,013	299	256	10,568	990	3,190	521	296	658	404
489	Wetherby	7,689	248	339	8,276	758	1,752	518	268	528	403
490	Wharfedale	13,288	309	286	13,883	741	3,139	795	844	610	746
491	Keighley	12,977	401	580	13,958	1,236	3,265	833	990	1,073	945
492	Todmorden	7,983	327	350	8,660	..	2,204	906	109	310	345
493	Saddleworth	4,400	278	32	4,710	681	707	772	2	499	169
494	Huddersfield	38,259	1,901	1,233	41,393	4,773	7,845	2,674	2,075	2,502	3,738
495	Halifax	42,244	2,032	485	44,761	5,282	8,390	4,205	2,404	2,728	2,681
496a	North Bierley	34,131	1,056	392	35,579	2,075	7,510	2,490	574	1,560	5,401
496b	Bradford	106,169	1,916	2,121	110,206	5,654	5,415	4,058	750	3,746	6,314

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen, Overseers, &c., Duty for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,064	..	2,656	..	169	..	95	50	167	129	354	8,684	162	12,233	473
18,262	300	27,479	..	261	35	659	355	834	768	1,074	50,027	865	9,751	474
9,739	3	3,600	4,826	223	..	172	183	59	331	773	19,909	218	25,415	475
20,297	22	17,959	1,642	..	..	440	255	310	83	1,003	42,011	1,014	31,550	476
5,023	..	3,468	..	..	..	118	94	140	656	360	9,859	283	1,547	477
2,508	39	1,760	2,779	203	26	49	51	12	27	316	7,770	152	5,472	478
5,052	..	2,444	..	199	79	127	63	28	96	779	8,867	171	1,753	479
2,212	3	1,392	..	85	..	42	19	23	65	423	4,164	159	4,914	480
10,756	..	6,981	803	626	196	316	334	144	89	860	21,105	405	..	481
998	1	1,009	..	197	..	25	12	14	11	5	2,272	61	..	482
3,008	..	2,552	2,048	348	..	59	75	139	56	282	8,567	200	4,166	483
7,333	4	4,062	3,255	317	486	145	85	115	65	841	16,708	246	..	484
2,564	..	1,202	..	44	603	35	42	22	30	869	5,411	91	437	485
4,705	..	3,153	779	204	..	81	32	83	42	860	9,939	187	..	486
2,759	1	2,191	649	4	..	53	47	39	78	217	6,038	181	173	487
6,059	239	2,915	..	..	82	85	40	121	162	927	10,630	245	599	488
4,227	55	2,305	..	166	..	84	46	44	68	665	7,660	156	1,444	489
6,875	..	4,103	..	230	925	148	155	106	91	897	13,530	141	13,012	490
8,342	..	4,303	200	77	1,016	240	104	115	300	1,518	16,215	270	8,070	491
3,874	102	2,691	..	38	787	124	25	24	90	163	7,918	41	..	492
2,830	..	1,294	..	..	..	74	68	..	..	..	4,266	71	25	493
23,607	..	9,045	..	..	297	490	373	704	202	2,497	37,215	519	22,080	494
25,690	761	4,681	..	262	670	593	319	996	647	2,002	36,621	592	33,655	495
19,610	153	9,426	..	80	3,033	434	318	351	231	1,094	34,730	390	632	496*a*
25,937	138	63,648	..	..	..	613	392	865	790	1,464	93,847	741	5,108	496*b*

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	IX. YORKSHIRE—*cont.*										
	35. WEST RIDING—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
497	Hunslet	18,420	772	734	19,926	1,808	3,604	1,254	1,100	1,155	1,211
498	Holbeck	9,259	259	66	9,584	1,051	2,234	280	744	536	480
499	Bramley	15,766	588	609	16,963	1,184	2,963	1,504	1,296	962	1,077
500	Leeds	93,416	4,527	554	98,497	12,792	19,958	6,036	5,202	8,087	4,517
501	Dewsbury	45,556	1,495	844	47,895	3,328	8,900	3,286	..	1,673	1,159
502	Wakefield	29,633	978	847	31,458	2,394	7,708	1,877	115	1,395	1,401
503	Pontefract	17,184	505	255	17,944	1,317	4,360	966	1,223	892	790
504	Hemsworth	4,279	181	53	4,513	563	765	295	153	541	225
505	Barnsley	26,622	782	1,037	28,441	3,386	7,067	1,722	199	1,586	1,479
506*a*	Penistone	6,257	278	160	6,695	741	1,731	609	233	651	286
506*b*	Wortley	9,377	384	320	10,081	1,286	2,196	833	..	854	789
507	Ecclesall Bierlow	26,610	1,062	1,557	29,229	3,468	3,935	2,602	598	2,292	4,238
508	Sheffield	71,246	2,177	2,454	75,877	9,511	22,510	4,399	780	3,633	6,066
509	Rotherham	22,133	711	695	23,539	1,723	5,951	1,436	..	1,181	874
510	Doncaster	19,707	812	391	20,910	2,482	3,759	1,049	123	1,353	1,038
511	Thorne	12,344	211	143	12,698	800	2,806	343	..	679	207
512	Goole	11,168	132	271	11,571	923	2,391	425	334	633	1,546
513	Selby	7,645	263	365	8,273	884	2,314	516	77	671	629
514	Tadcaster	8,591	226	344	9,161	788	1,318	373	654	775	455
	36. EAST RIDING.										
515	York	38,623	959	916	40,498	4,341	3,523	2,257	298	1,883	1,545
516	Pocklington	6,781	316	98	7,195	640	2,697	594	..	572	135
517	Howden	7,287	348	121	7,756	564	2,582	716	78	594	321
518	Beverley	9,179	437	93	9,709	1,072	3,392	640	260	758	587
519	Sculcoates	25,860	1,301	344	27,505	2,902	7,108	2,218	466	1,483	2,061
520	Kingston-on-Hull	21,462	964	348	22,774	4,061	4,322	2,014	..	1,753	..
521	Patrington	3,696	212	73	3,981	343	577	354	..	496	319

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c.101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
10,132	9	5,234	..	421	452	215	138	230	153	755	17,739	396	13,562	497
5,325	..	2 635	..	..	150	92	52	112	25	571	8,962	138	9,021	498
8,986	41	6,167	..	100	400	183	203	271	152	1,081	17,584	184	15,300	499
56,592	149	29,525	..	..	..	643	576	856	511	3,590	92,442	3,210	71,805	500
18,346	..	19,310	..	..	2,150	519	237	512	295	2,514	43,883	433	..	501
14,890	939	9,070	..	563	1,110	327	246	264	1,132	1,385	29,926	412	..	502
9,548	135	3,942	..	..	1,562	207	94	136	745	1,420	17,789	268	6,546	503
2,542	..	1,333	67	248	..	32	29	46	10	169	4,476	142	424	504
15,439	..	5,936	51	..	1,350	281	223	117	53	2,362	25,812	311	4,304	505
4,251	..	1,846	..	117	..	84	65	62	118	155	6,698	103	1,792	506*a*
5,958	..	2,612	..	413	..	146	140	98	84	582	10,033	157	..	506*b*
17,133	..	11,531	..	100	250	336	350	426	798	1,805	32,729	470	2,700	507
46,899	706	24,434	..	..	8	721	740	656	443	7,600	82,207	1,285	13,271	508
11,165	..	5,954	..	545	250	338	186	137	75	1,918	20,568	610	..	509
9,804	..	4,782	3,710	233	576	159	155	131	202	780	20,532	332	2,600	510
4,835	4	1,958	4,041	121	675	72	94	69	232	416	12,517	164	..	511
6,252	..	2,345	289	285	628	75	52	32	25	566	10,549	197	6,582	512
5,091	64	2,259	..	393	..	69	54	44	37	361	8,372	173	541	513
4,363	32	3.497	..	..	473	87	67	57	35	746	9,357	202	8,892	514
13,847	3	21,542	2,794	..	100	278	108	220	55	1,432	40,379	610	2,000	515
4,638	..	1,499	..	..	7	74	50	14	20	297	6,599	184	..	516
4,855	7	1,429	..	..	248	60	37	18	12	316	6,982	217	..	517
6,709	..	1,708	..	140	..	75	54	45	32	910	9,673	260	1,075	518
16,238	46	5,630	..	40	..	307	339	364	31	1,227	24,222	438	1,640	519
12,150	12	5,138	..	..	..	291	202	279	..	3,296	21,368	378	..	520
2,089	..	928	..	188	435	26	48	19	5	315	4,053	143	..	521

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(*a*) In-Maintenance.	(*b*) Out-Relief.	(*c*) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(*d*) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(*e*) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(*f*) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	IX. YORKSHIRE—*cont.*										
	36. EAST RIDING—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
522	Skirlaugh	4,154	261	118	4,533	399	1,346	268	..	628	377
523	Driffield	10,318	460	96	10,874	603	3,336	851	791	779	342
524	Bridlington	5,434	232	33	5,699	414	2,564	272	32	583	311
	37. NORTH RIDING.										
525	Scarborough	23,388	758	117	24,263	1,365	5,247	1,517	246	1,059	507
526	Malton	10,394	508	136	11,038	872	1,840	851	541	934	560
527	Easingwold	7,831	265	92	8,188	375	1,442	472	61	438	160
528	Thirsk	7,772	291	139	8,202	607	1,261	519	78	656	747
529*a*	Helmsley	3,823	93	68	3,984	212	992	145	118	270	112
529*b*	Kirkby Moorside	3,334	72	31	3,437	213	952	124	..	233	45
530	Pickering	4,898	176	23	5,097	585	1,073	256	42	434	..
531	Whitby	12,915	526	68	13,509	1,044	2,898	1,200	..	688	465
532	Guisborough	15,646	396	194	16,236	971	3,057	709	330	795	688
532*a*	Middlesbrough	10,120	..	..	10,120	216	5,213	872	..	410	..
533	Stokesley	10,019	147	66	10,232	348	1,759	251	..	380	108
534	Northallerton	8,288	360	8	8,728	465	1,411	695	..	459	231
535	Bedale	4,946	215	28	5,189	331	1,435	378	..	412	180
536	Leyburn	5,547	173	31	5,751	283	952	373	..	342	312
537	Aysgarth	3,708	134	83	3,925	178	547	224	51	270	174
538	Reeth	2,764	64	16	2,844	142	803	59	..	229	133
539	Richmond	7,371	270	43	7,684	468	1,899	519	..	554	739
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
	38. DURHAM.										
540	Darlington	20,215	532	202	20,949	1,096	4,043	1,167	1,037	1,182	1,155
541*a*	Stockton	20,089	932	392	21,413	2,775	5,347	1,298	465	1,340	1,275
541*b*	Sedgefield	8,027	150	58	8,235	299	1,184	362	186	374	273
542	Hartlepool	13,612	400	237	14,249	1,459	2,062	777	321	669	406
543	Auckland	31,891	720	198	32,809	2,216	8,042	1,622	228	1,032	1,173

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.

Total Relief to the Poor.	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.				
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
3,018	..	952	..	..	..	41	39	10	41	304	4,405	204	..	522
6,702	87	1,693	..	192	772	87	77	20	37	506	10,173	261	5,095	523
4,176	13	1,249	..	99	66	52	38	10	25	124	5,852	151	1,374	524
9,941	16	8,596	3,247	158	..	126	115	164	50	441	22,854	500	900	525
5,598	27	2,291	2,211	87	84	109	69	107	75	320	10,978	318	500	526
2,948	..	1,431	2,730	133	..	44	25	33	48	154	7,546	149	490	527
3,868	..	1,583	2,292	32	120	62	52	94	90	207	8,400	197	678	528
1,849	..	629	1,348	13	..	28	26	33	..	59	3,985	93	413	529
1,567	..	582	1,062	85	..	20	17	24	..	82	3,439	59	..	529
2,390	140	..	1,044	..	..	61	39	32	..	397	4,103	122	947	530
6,295	..	1,985	2,493	176	190	112	65	142	296	715	12,469	198	2,066	531
6,550	..	1,909	4,096	734	495	232	290	49	62	838	15,255	242	300	532
6,711	6	..	1,559	..	..	80	113	..	..	55	8,524	266	..	532
2,846	1	1,388	4,041	220	90	43	67	41	30	192	8,959	115	..	533
3,261	..	4,256	2,930	237	462	48	25	88	..	143	11,450	225	..	534
2,736	..	1,005	966	41	158	43	20	34	36	149	5,188	131	..	535
2,262	..	1,054	1,531	68	..	..	..	48	..	104	5,067	103	4,700	536
1,444	..	699	907	51	..	33	13	21	307	130	3,605	83	..	537
1,360	..	422	502	193	..	21	25	16	18	46	2,609	55	..	538
4,179	..	1,449	1,299	..	..	56	47	63	98	197	7,388	157	..	539
9,680	56	5,696	2,544	653	..	191	194	224	99	323	19,660	292	11,878	540
12,500	45	4,093	1,818	329	506	367	212	414	442	483	21,209	547	5,047	541*a*
2,678	..	1,715	2,457	36	50	77	127	27	61	292	7,520	86	755	541*b*
5,694	..	3,352	752	50	1,430	148	109	239	28	659	12,461	235	1,520	542
14,313	..	4,785	4,262	282	550	363	358	92	244	2,394	27,643	393	3,179	543

POOR RATES levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
			In Aid of Poor Rates.			(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.	TOTAL Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										
	38. DURHAM—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
544	Teesdale	11,610	379	443	12,432	1,067	2,632	926	200	575	501
545	Weardale	9,108	205	127	9,440	588	2,773	437	463	481	700
546 *a*	Lanchester	12,995	373	184	13,552	1,199	2,300	897	350	644	450
546 *b*	Durham	18,488	502	965	19,955	1,864	4,468	1,042	357	1,043	793
547	Easington	9,626	350	177	10,153	674	2,246	739	98	635	885
548	Houghton-le-Spring	11,297	318	111	11,726	697	2,491	750	209	547	505
549	Chester-le-Street	14,786	368	520	15,674	755	2,103	506	97	641	368
550	Sunderland	39,737	1,743	1,717	43,197	5,251	6,879	3,490	2,406	3,508	2,174
551	South Shields	27,555	821	90	28,466	2,928	4,563	1,663	171	1,338	362
552	Gateshead	25,042	298	1,696	27,036	3,121	8,344	2,362	1,013	1,897	166
	39. NORTHUMBERLAND.										
553	Newcastle-on-Tyne	42,713	2,624	820	46,157	6,132	8,609	5,766	1,790	2,605	4,380
554	Tynemouth	37,242	1,507	741	39,490	3,713	8,871	3,935	998	1,738	1,993
555	Castle Ward	6,825	297	50	7,172	365	1,765	593	..	567	159
556	Hexham	12,038	543	159	12,740	1,699	5,036	1,218	79	971	1,128
557	Haltwhistle	4,560	119	62	4,741	158	631	220	37	253	244
558	Bellingham	4,263	144	32	4,439	357	1,222	298	63	376	228
559	Morpeth	13,319	500	21	13,840	566	5,720	1,370	311	945	413
560	Alnwick	11,910	539	78	12,527	958	2,871	1,292	..	1,055	318
561	Belford	4,525	91	85	4,701	459	1,022	178	55	338	69
562	Berwick-on-Tweed	10,677	300	86	11,063	1,210	3,585	617	170	917	423
563	Glendale	4,857	239	55	5,151	480	1,728	740	..	584	17
564	Rothbury	5,117	168	3	5,288	110	775	232	..	349	134
	40. CUMBERLAND.										
565	Alston-with-Garrigill	1,631	92	48	1,771	125	500	266	..	235	..
566	Penrith	12,801	416	355	13,572	782	2,702	1,136	184	742	36
567	Brampton	6,720	154	47	6,921	391	1,158	372	..	303	105

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,901	21	2,136	2,420	323	50	69	66	61	564	344	11,955	180	2,399	544
5,442	36	1,324	119	146	315	96	58	34	55	336	7,961	126	3,516	545
5,840	14	3,316	2,398	775	50	256	229	55	..	885	13,818	129	2,450	546*a*
9,567	..	4,072	2,494	593	320	260	293	244	90	1,180	19,113	292	4,136	546*b*
5,277	..	1,971	1,987	161	..	185	176	60	15	602	10,434	222	1,472	547
5,199	..	1,947	2,433	190	..	133	118	48	28	404	10,500	167	1,305	548
4,470	7	2,659	4,170	200	55	162	281	39	64	587	12,694	85	..	549
23,708	140	7,833	1,075	194	260	447	445	428	542	3,801	38,873	860	26,125	550
11,025	..	9,416	355	104	3,500	342	344	347	15	2,449	27,897	374	960	551
16,903	..	3,703	25	307	1,478	384	369	350	..	872	24,391	605	11,628	552
29,282	..	7,192	..	90	..	518	418	478	20	4,318	42,316	810	19,480	553
21,248	3	13,115	..	638	1,424	451	468	353	752	1,771	40,223	549	12,473	554
3,449	76	2,567	..	12	298	64	97	46	98	289	6,996	208	..	555
10,131	..	3,233	..	436	740	125	69	68	..	687	15,489	164	1,093	556
1,543	33	874	1,411	100	..	28	26	..	37	84	4,136	60	120	557
2,544	..	1,046	544	..	..	33	25	..	30	155	4,377	117	562	558
9,325	..	3,219	472	1	365	148	186	112	139	80	14,047	158	1,690	559
6,494	..	2,070	2,491	364	80	69	94	..	46	502	12,210	255	..	560
2,121	..	828	1,433	47	..	17	23	..	..	94	4,563	50	739	561
6,922	..	2,866	1,089	119	..	86	65	38	25	642	11,852	245	279	562
3,549	..	1,795	859	..	..	38	62	3	126	104	6,536	112	..	563
1,600	..	1,091	1,541	69	7	25	16	37	25	..	4,411	98	..	564
1,126	..	288	..	30	..	18	16	8	..	117	1,603	22	..	565
5,582	..	3,492	1,133	145	258	120	57	54	30	340	11,211	152	281	566
2,329	6	1,572	687	..	536	38	20	38	54	136	5,416	66	..	567

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										
	40. CUMBERLAND—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
568	Longtown	4,448	203	70	4,721	446	1,039	313	..	497	151
569	Carlisle	22,543	1,006	729	24,278	2,553	5,071	2,284	1,074	1,642	933
570	Wigton	8,396	422	285	9,103	1,095	2,003	915	109	627	524
571	Cockermouth	14,672	549	463	15,684	1,477	4,491	1,271	61	915	329
572	Whitehaven	18,991	815	508	20,314	2,052	4,171	1,750	..	789	1,096
573	Bootle	2,212	88	33	2,333	225	461	200	4	290	83
	41. WESTMORLAND.										
574	East Ward	5,822	287	53	6,162	352	1,292	424	..	652	204
575	West Ward	3,948	195	263	4,406	..	1,372	451	293	207	460
576	Kendal	13,749	705	1,668	16,122	1,960	3,722	1,236	..	1,885	1,226
	XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.										
	42. MONMOUTHSHIRE.										
577	Chepstow	14,061	437	254	14,752	1,745	3,507	493	..	989	1,104
578	Monmouth	19,480	151	440	20,071	1,474	6,807	1,723	605	873	879
579	Abergavenny	12,179	580	382	13,141	1,109	2,410	1,422	297	694	1,207
580	Bedwellty	29,594	871	81	30,546	1,833	12,896	2,145	..	774	3,304
581	Pontypool	19,196	586	93	19,875	1,737	6,361	1,400	235	792	638
582	Newport	37,230	477	3,758	41,465	4,353	8,762	3,341	832	2,493	1,877
	43. SOUTH WALES.										
	(A.) Glamorganshire.										
583	Cardiff	50,121	2,490	1,087	53,698	6,451	13,530	3,380	1,432	3,138	2,437
584	Pontypridd	21,224	129	57	21,410	1,029	7,976	1,019	535	1,398	769
585	Merthyr Tydfil	58,148	1,479	373	60,000	3,671	20,649	1,930	243	1,678	117
586	Bridgend and Cowbridge	19,537	777	363	20,677	1,280	8,337	1,683	..	865	779
587	Neath	30,597	805	290	31,692	1,315	12,586	1,682	..	1,145	1,725
587*a*	Pontardawe	8,836	..	619	9,455	..	4,120	347	..	176	383
588	Swansea	25,618	93	552	26,263	2,514	10,840	2,045	501	1,200	1,690
589	Gower	4,142	108	..	4,250	266	1,109	86	206	261	307

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued*.

EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
2,446	30	1,375	385	150	180	38	25	34	23	146	4,832	105	..	568
13,557	..	4,497	..	281	1,551	179	170	211	..	1,480	21,926	519	4,972	569
5,273	..	3,142	854	..	1,119	86	87	52	31	326	10,970	132	487	570
8,544	..	4,597	..	283	829	169	216	88	565	944	16,235	235	380	571
9,858	86	3,609	1,438	143	87	210	197	115	53	1,240	17,036	280	..	572
1,263	3	968	234	102	..	39	34	31	10	135	2,819	88	771	573
2,924	5	1,597	..	204	443	57	58	31	16	299	5,634	176	..	574
2,783	..	1,178	..	36	116	31	37	17	..	65	4,263	64	5,500	575
10,029	84	4,090	..	615	85	182	98	108	25	583	15,899	524	..	576
7,838	8	2,254	2,726	261	579	63	93	50	234	749	14,855	294	..	577
12,361	..	2,696	2,429	102	348	122	143	113	20	823	19,157	375	8,980	578
7,139	11	2,504	1,405	93	30	117	49	42	28	125	11,543	214	3,352	579
20,952	..	3,591	..	289	3,613	291	233	42	53	557	29,621	170	3,000	580
11,163	..	2,507	1,392	..	950	123	174	62	42	703	17,116	188	1,550	581
21,658	12	9,543	3,426	56	1,165	264	394	208	1,480	1,859	40,065	637	6,156	582
30,368	..	16,987	250	708	579	354	288	215	152	2,057	51,958	965	18,094	583
12,726	..	9,224	..	..	2,100	312	216	267	313	810	25,968	257	3,312	584
28,288	7	13,552	..	100	6,725	434	463	525	11	3,082	53,187	550	1,937	585
12,944	16	4,744	..	13	1,634	145	250	43	40	650	20,479	266	..	586
18,453	43	11,815	..	724	280	298	167	128	121	1,528	33,557	328	..	587
5,026	16	1,735	..	329	1,742	39	66	40	..	305	9,298	33	..	587*a*
18,790	25	5,308	..	..	3,814	331	309	321	61	1,413	30,372	163	4,198	588
2,235	..	1,376	..	..	..	45	33	28	17	524	4,258	90	900	589

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Treasury Subventions.	In Aid of Poor Rates. Other Receipts.	Total Receipts.	EXPENDITURE. (A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith. I.—Relief to the Poor. (a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
XI. MONMOUTHSH. AND WALES–*cont.*											
	43. SOUTH WALES—*cont.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	(B.) CARMARTHENSHIRE.										
590	Llanelly	15,317	358	205	15,880	675	7,722	606	..	652	265
591	Llandovery	5,855	303	..	6,158	223	2,815	612	..	464	126
592	Llandilo-fawr	9,094	308	191	9,593	265	4,056	595	..	618	209
593	Carmarthen	20,032	509	348	20,889	796	11,595	980	..	947	603
	(C.) PEMBROKESHIRE.										
594	Narberth	10,154	422	293	10,869	461	5,145	839	..	566	511
595	Pembroke	10,201	1,149	149	11,499	879	5,066	603	..	778	312
596	Haverfordwest	18,749	941	49	19,739	954	9,803	1,756	..	883	629
	(D.) CARDIGANSHIRE.										
597	Cardigan	11,412	374	20	11,806	361	6,536	838	..	616	477
598	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	9,554	151	9	9,714	257	5,581	181	..	438	237
599	Lampeter	5,214	145	139	5,498	..	3,159	275	..	218	4
600	Aberayron	5,396	147	55	5,598	77	2,823	298	..	321	36
601	Aberystwith	9,044	298	400	9,742	565	4,942	580	118	538	525
602	Tregaron	3,538	92	..	3,630	..	2,542	150	..	163	..
	(E.) BRECKNOCKSHIRE.										
603	Builth	5,627	172	106	5,905	..	2,987	284	..	..	408
604	Brecknock	11,554	446	166	12,166	693	3,049	660	102	917	257
605	Crickhowell	10,711	504	28	11,243	893	2,746	1,166	244	498	435
606	Hay	7,553	88	..	7,641	503	2,240	427	..	604	305
	(F.) RADNORSHIRE.										
607	Presteigne	3,350	142	33	3,525	..	1,111	290	..	214	62
608	Knighton	7,443	228	66	7,737	1,531	2,757	256	66	650	228
609	Rhayader	4,740	113	197	5,050	..	2,796	226	..	200	93

the Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued.*

		EXPENDITURE.												
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
9,920	4	3,220	..	256	1,465	78	105	108	25	185	15,366	203	..	590
4,240	..	1,693	..	..	244	82	67	33	26	198	6,583	125	..	591
5,743	18	1,973	..	329	344	85	110	45	73	340	9,060	146	..	592
14,921	..	3,318	..	139	516	143	128	74	40	621	19,900	380	..	593
7,572	15	2,323	..	..	451	72	92	66	15	430	11,036	195	..	594
7,638	32	1,965	..	240	120	97	112	202	..	684	11,090	320	..	595
14,025	28	3,140	..	246	756	138	144	128	10	673	19,288	377	..	596
8,828	..	1,503	..	113	463	71	90	46	39	430	11,583	195	..	597
6,694	..	1,905	..	180	355	61	96	37	..	261	9,589	178	..	598
3,656	..	1,079	..	31	135	48	99	24	..	275	5,347	64	..	599
3,555	..	1,075	..	48	356	44	47	23	..	341	5,489	92	130	600
7,268	7	2,374	..	..	1,085	102	154	59	..	666	11,715	158	1,105	601
2,855	..	804	..	60	367	50	105	..	..	20	4,261	70	..	602
3,679	7	1,261	..	43	27	38	51	15	..	207	5,328	110	..	603
5,678	20	3,007	..	239	96	79	83	77	63	397	9,739	321	1,333	604
5,982	51	1,757	..	108	630	99	112	38	36	405	9,218	187	3,866	605
4,079	..	2,236	509	..	50	54	96	27	58	433	7,542	220	..	606
1,677	..	606	409	..	..	19	20	26	26	243	3,026	80	..	607
4,488	12	1,270	876	..	320	31	40	29	2	217	7,285	246	915	608
3,315	14	773	..	86	65	29	36	27	1	110	4,456	104	3,500	609

Poor Rates levied and expended in Unions during

Number.	NAMES of UNIONS.	RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE - - - -					
						(A.)—Expended for Relief to the Poor, and Purposes connected therewith.					
						I.—Relief to the Poor.					
		From Poor Rates.	In Aid of Poor Rates.		Total Receipts.	(a) In-Maintenance.	(b) Out-Relief.	(c) Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums or Licensed Houses.	(d) Workhouse or other Loans repaid, and Interest thereon.	(e) Salaries and Rations of Officers, *including the Sums repaid by Her Majesty's Treasury*, and Superannuations.	(f) Other Expenses of or immediately connected with Relief.
			Treasury Subventions.	Other Receipts.							
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
XI. MONMOUTHSH. AND WALES—*cont.*											
	44. NORTH WALES.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	(A.) MONTGOMERYSHIRE.										
610	Machynlleth - - -	8,856	246	312	9,414	406	4,273	369	149	600	157
611	Newtown and Llanidloes	16,715	605	488	17,808	1,125	7,232	931	..	990	514
612	Forden - - - -	10,873	522	313	11,708	969	1,934	795	925	1,154	343
613	Llanfyllin - - -	15,071	570	169	15,810	692	4,378	941	..	1,040	254
	(B.) FLINTSHIRE.										
614	Holywell - - -	23,251	678	96	24,025	1,714	9,998	1,212	115	1,060	396
	(C.) DENBIGHSHIRE.										
615	Wrexham - - -	25,304	663	191	26,158	2,301	5,445	1,060	130	1,395	1,926
616	Ruthin - - - -	9,434	352	109	9,895	739	3,332	259	..	846	823
617	St. Asaph - - -	16,599	560	424	17,583	906	8,383	664	..	1,137	336
618	Llanrwst - - -	7,533	148	213	7,894	193	3,811	208	..	556	296
	(D.) MERIONETHSHIRE.										
619	Corwen - - -	7,039	92	134	7,265	384	3,336	208	..	472	320
620	Bala - - - -	3,876	75	64	4,015	..	2,096	127	..	178	118
621	Dolgelly - - -	8,690	268	287	9,245	345	4,628	366	228	570	706
622	Festiniog - - -	13,897	182	287	14,366	400	7,821	235	..	624	378
	(E.) CARNARVONSHIRE.										
623	Pwllheli - - -	13,368	337	99	13,804	470	8,497	364	48	746	367
624	Carnarvon - - -	17,958	437	27	18,422	548	9,004	628	..	789	491
625	Bangor and Beaumaris	20,024	620	86	20,730	764	11,340	939	105	1,100	291
626	Conway - - - -	12,096	365	119	12,580	666	4,843	537	103	656	311
	(F.) ANGLESEY.										
627*a*	Anglesey - - -	9,978	254	78	10,310	242	6,799	367	238	533	216
627*b*	Holyhead - - -	11,835	216	161	12,212	454	7,872	260	279	657	334

he Year ended at Lady-day 1876—*continued.*

- - - - - - - - - - EXPENDITURE.														
	II.	(B.)—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.							(C.)—Expended for Purposes *partly connected* and *partly unconnected* with Relief to the Poor.					
Total Relief to the Poor.	Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity (Parochial and Union).	Payments for or towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate.	Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33.	Contributions by the Overseers to the Rural Sanitary Authority for *General Expenses* (if any).	Contributions by the Overseers to the School Board (if any).	Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz., Fees to Clergymen and Registrars, Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration; and Costs of Jury Lists.	Payments under Parochial Assessments Act and Union Assessment Committee Acts.	Money expended for all other Purposes.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Medical Relief.	Loan or Loans under Orders of the Board. Balance thereof on 25th March 1876.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
5,954	41	1,154	579	91	485	58	60	78	22	222	8,744	227	654	610
0,792	..	2,202	3,311	204	1,647	109	153	130	172	386	19,106	440	..	611
6,120	..	2,494	2,039	18	..	95	87	93	294	583	11,823	392	14,061	612
7,305	5	2,745	3,025	184	301	78	88	120	42	833	14,726	365	..	613
4,495	150	3,824	..	150	700	188	232	305	122	1,073	21,239	306	200	614
3,257	37	4,498	4,355	187	1,825	203	309	393	90	1,008	25,162	456	1,983	615
5,999	70	1,823	536	..	257	62	108	188	364	97	9,504	229	..	616
5,426	93	3,236	279	550	120	111	145	270	128	728	17,086	436	..	617
5,064	..	1,131	917	261	605	59	75	87	25	75	8,299	120	..	618
5,720	..	1,561	503	65	701	..	..	97	..	190	7,837	133	..	619
5,519	..	922	..	..	380	24	15	27	..	154	4,041	74	..	620
8,843	..	1,661	..	..	1,114	34	82	73	..	275	10,082	257	792	621
5,458	86	1,730	..	..	1,459	147	98	89	40	630	13,737	267	1,500	622
5,492	..	2,077	..	95	438	101	55	125	84	343	13,810	521	714	623
7,460	..	2,672	..	82	1,739	153	103	150	85	1,100	17,544	347	..	624
9,539	..	3,603	..	76	570	117	132	193	67	1,015	20,312	432	840	625
2,116	67	2,203	413	390	377	123	92	106	26	471	11,384	184	180	626
3,395	21	1,094	240	4	115	69	59	58	21	276	10,352	231	2,134	627*a*
3,556	24	1,249	..	96	344	76	69	74	327	357	12,172	266	2,080	627*b*

No. 41.—Index to the Union-Counties and to the Unions.

THE UNION-COUNTIES.

UNION-COUNTIES.	Reference Number.
Anglesey	44 *f*
Bedford	12
Berks	6
Brecon	43 *e*
Buckingham	8
Cambridge	13
Cardigan	43 *d*
Carmarthen	43 *b*
Carnarvon	44 *e*
Chester	33
Cornwall	20
Cumberland	40
Denbigh	44 *c*
Derby	32
Devon	19
Dorset	18
Durham	38
Essex	14
Flint	44 *b*
Glamorgan	43 *a*
Gloucester	22
Hereford	23
Hertford	7
Huntingdon	11
Kent (in Divisions I. and II.)	3*
Lancaster	34
Leicester	28
Lincoln	30
Merioneth	44 *d*
Middlesex (in Divisions I. and III.)	1*
Monmouth	42
Montgomery	44 *a*
Norfolk	16
Northampton	10
Northumberland	39
North Wales	44
Nottingham	31
Oxford	9
Pembroke	43 *c*
Radnor	43 *f*
Rutland	29
Salop	24
Somerset	21
Southampton	5
South Wales	43
Stafford	25
Suffolk	15
Surrey (in Divisions I. and II.)	2*
Sussex	4
Warwick	27
Westmorland	41
Wilts	17
Worcester	26
York (East Riding)	36
York (North Riding)	37
York (West Riding)	35

THE UNIONS.

The compound Names are arranged Alphabetically as pronounced. Thus, "City of London" will be found under C.

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Aberayron	600
Abergavenny	579
Aberystwith	601
Abingdon	114
Alcester	398
Alderbury	254
Alnwick	560
Alresford	104
Alston with Garrigill	565
Alton	105
Altrincham	447
Alverstoke	88
Amersham	139
Amesbury	253
Ampthill	172
Andover	109
Anglesey	627 *a*
Ashbourne	440
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	407
Ashton-under-Lyne	468

INDEX to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Aston	388
Atcham	351
	352
Atherstone	390
Auckland	543
Axbridge	315
Axminster	269
Aylesbury	142
Aylsham	223
Aysgarth	537
Bakewell	442
Bala	620
Banbury	154
Bangor and Beaumaris	625
Barnet	127
Barnsley	505
Barnstaple	285
Barrow-on-Soar	409
Barton-upon-Irwell	464
Basford	431
Basingstoke	107
Bath	317
Battle	68
Beaminster	267
Bedale	535
Bedford	170
Bedminster	319
Bedwellty	580
Belford	561
Bellingham	558
Belper	439
Berkhampstead	138
Berwick-on-Tweed	562
Bethnal Green	15
Beverley	518
Bicester	150
Bideford	287
Biggleswade	171
Billericay	190
Billesdon	403
Bingham	436
Birkenhead	454
Birmingham	387
Bishop's Stortford	130
Blaby	404
Blackburn	474
Blandford	260
Blean	57
Blofield	228
Blything	216
Bodmin	294
Bolton	462
Bootle	573
Bosmere and Claydon	211
Boston	418
Bourn	415
Brackley	155
Bradfield	117
Bradford (Wilts)	249
Bradford (York)	496 *b*
Braintree	199
Bramley	499
Brampton	567
Brecknock	604
Brentford	125
Bridge	55
Bridgend and Cowbridge	586
Bridgnorth	348
Bridgwater	307
Bridlington	524
Bridport	268
Brighton	76
Bristol	320
Brixworth	161
Bromley	40
Bromsgrove	385
Bromyard	341
Buckingham	145
Builth	603
Buntingford	131 *a*
Burnley	472
Burton-on-Trent	368
Bury	463
Bury St. Edmunds	206
Caistor	425
Calne	245
Camberwell	25
Cambridge	178
Camelford	290
Canterbury	56
Cardiff	583
Cardigan	597
Carlisle	569
Carmarthen	593
Carnarvon	624
Castle Ward	555
Catherington	102
Caxton and Arrington	176
Cerne	265 *b*
Chailey	75 *a*
Chapel-en-le-Frith	443
Chard	309
Charterhouse	12 *b*
Cheadle	366
Chelmsford	191
Chelsea	2
Cheltenham	335
Chepstow	577
Chertsey	30
Chester	452 *b*
Chesterfield	441
Chester-le-Street	549
Chesterton	177
Chichester	83
Chippenham	244
Chipping Norton	153
Chipping Sodbury	322
Chorley	475

INDEX to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Chorlton	465
Christchurch	92
Church Stretton	346
Cirencester	331
City of London	13
Cleobury Mortimer	347
Clifton	321
Clitheroe	473
Clun	345
Clutton	316
Cockermouth	571
Colchester	195
Congleton	450
Conway	626
Cookham	120
Corwen	619
Cosford	204
Coventry	393
Cranbrook	51
Crediton	282
Crickhowell	605
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	242
Croydon	37
Cuckfield	74
Darlington	540
Dartford	41
Daventry	160
Depwade	230
Derby	438
Devizes	247
Dewsbury	501
Docking	235
Dolgelly	621
Doncaster	510
Dorchester	265 *a*
Dore	339 *b*
Dorking	34
Dover	63
Downham	238
Drayton	357
Driffield	523
Droitwich	384
Droxford	101
Dudley	375
Dulverton	304
Dunmow	200
Durham	546 *b*
Dursley	324
Easington	547
Easingwold	527
East Ashford	54
East and West Flegg	220
Eastbourne	69
East Grinstead	73
Easthampstead	121
East Preston	81
East Retford	428
Eastry	62
East Stonehouse	278
East Ward	574
Ecclesall Bierlow	507
Edmonton	128
Elham	64
Ellesmere	354
Ely	181
Epping	186
Epsom	29
Erpingham	222
Eton	140
Evesham	382
Exeter	272
Falmouth	298
Fareham	89
Faringdon	113
Farnham	32
Faversham	58
Festiniog	622
Foleshill	392
Forden	612
Fordingbridge	94
Forehoe	226
Freebridge Lynn	236
Frome	312
Fulham	1 *b*
Fylde	477
Gainsborough	427
Garstang	478
Gateshead	552
Glanford Brigg	426
Glendale	563
Glossop	444 *a*
Gloucester	327
Godstone	36
Goole	512
Gower	589
Grantham	420
Gravesend and Milton	42
Gray's Inn	12 *a*
Great Ouseburn	487
Great Yarmouth	219
Greenwich	26
Guildford	31
Guiltcross	231
Guisborough	532

INDEX to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Hackney	9
Hailsham	70
Halifax	495
Halstead	198
Haltwhistle	557
Hambledon	33
Hardingstone	158
Hartismere	209
Hartlepool	542
Hartley Wintney	106
Haslingden	471
Hastings	67
Hatfield	134 *a*
Havant	86
Haverfordwest	596
Hawarden	452 *c*
Hay	606
Hayfield	444 *b*
Headington	148
Helmsley	529 *a*
Helston	299
Hemel Hempstead	137
Hemsworth	504
Hendon	126
Henley	146
Henstead	227
Hereford	339 *a*
Hertford	133
Hexham	556
Highworth and Swindon	241
Hinckley	405
Hitchin	132
Holbeach	417
Holbeck	498
Holborn	12
Hollingbourn	50
Holsworthy	288
Holyhead	627 *b*
Holywell	614
Honiton	270
Hoo	44
Horncastle	422
Horsham	78
Houghton-le-Spring	548
Howden	517
Hoxne	210
Huddersfield	494
Hungerford	112
Hunslet	497
Huntingdon	167
Hursley	100 *b*
Inner Temple	13 *a*
Ipswich	213
Isle of Thanet	61
Isle of Wight	90

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Keighley	491
Kendal	576
Kensington	1 *a*
Kettering	163
Keynsham	318
Kidderminster	377
Kingsbridge	275
Kingsclere	110
King's Lynn	237
King's Norton	386
Kingston-on-Hull	520
Kingston (Surrey)	38
Kington	343
Kirkby Moorside	529 *b*
Knaresborough	488
Knighton	608
Lambeth	23
Lampeter	599
Lancaster	479
Lanchester	546 *a*
Langport	308
Launceston	291
Ledbury	337
Leeds	500
Leek	365
Leicester	410
Leigh	461
Leighton Buzzard	174
Leominster	342
Lewes	75 *b*
Lewisham	27
Lexden and Winstree	196
Leyburn	536
Lichfield	370
Lincoln	421
Lincoln's Inn	12 *c*
Linton	179
Liskeard	293
Liverpool	455
Llandilo Fawr	592
Llandovery	591
Llanelly	590
Llanfyllin	613
Llanrwst	618
Loddon and Clavering	229
Longtown	568
Loughborough	408
Louth	424
Ludlow	344
Lunesdale	480
Luton	175
Lutterworth	401
Lymington	91
Macclesfield	446
Machynlleth	610

INDEX to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Madeley	350
Maidstone	49
Maldon	193
Malling	46
Malmsbury	243
Malton	526
Manchester	467 *a*
Mansfield	430
Market Bosworth	406
Market Harborough	402
Marlborough	246
Martley	379
Medway	45
Melksham	248
Melton Mowbray	411
Mere	257
Meriden	389
Merthyr Tydfil	585
Middlesbrough	532 *a*
Middle Temple	11 *a*
Midhurst	84
Mildenhall	207
Mile End Old Town	19
Milton	59
Mitford and Launditch	233
Monmouth	578
Morpeth	559
Mutford and Lothingland	218
Nantwich	451
Narberth	594
Neath	587
Newark	435
Newbury	111
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	598
Newcastle-under-Lyme	362
Newcastle-on-Tyne	553
Newent	326
New Forest	95
Newhaven	75 *d*
Newmarket	186
Newport (Monmouth)	582
Newport (Salop)	359
Newport Pagnell	144
Newton Abbot	273
Newtown and Llanidloes	611
New Winchester	100 *a*
Northallerton	534
Northampton	159
North Aylesford	43
North Bierley	496 *a*
Northleach	332
Northwich	449
North Witchford	182
Norwich	225
Nottingham	433
Nuneaton	391
Oakham	412
Okehampton	281
Oldham	469
Ongar	187
Ormskirk	458
Orsett	189
Oswestry	353
Oundle	165
Oxford	149
Paddington	1 *c*
Pateley Bridge	485
Patrington	521
Pembroke	595
Penistone	506 *a*
Penkridge	371
Penrith	566
Penzance	301
Pershore	383
Peterborough	166
Petersfield	103
Petworth	79
Pewsey	252
Pickering	530
Plomesgate	215
Plymouth	277
Plympton St. Mary	276
Pocklington	516
Pontardawe	587 *a*
Pontefract	503
Pont-y-pool	581
Pontypridd	584
Poole (Dorset)	262
Poplar	20
Portsea Island	87
Potterspury	157
Prescot	457
Presteigne	607
Preston	476
Prestwich	467 *b*
Pwllheli	623
Radford	432
Reading	118
Redruth	300
Reeth	538
Reigate	35
Rhayader	609
Richmond (Surrey)	39
Richmond (York)	539
Ringwood	93
Ripon	486
Risbridge	202
Rochdale	470
Rochford	192
Romford	188
Romney Marsh	65
Romsey	98
Ross	338

INDEX to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Rothbury	564
Rotherham	509
Royston	131 *b*
Rugby	394
Runcorn	448
Ruthin	616
Rye	66
Saddleworth	493
Saffron Walden	201
St. Albans	135
St. Asaph	617
St. Austell	296
St. Columb Major	295
St. Faith	224
St. George's	3
St. George-in-the-East	17
St. Germans	292
St. Giles and St. George	10
St. Ives	168
St. John, Hampstead	6
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	14
St. Mary, Islington	8
St. Marylebone	5
St. Neot's	169
St. Olave, Southwark	22
St. Pancras	7
St. Saviour, Southwark	21
St. Thomas	271
Salford	466
Samford	212
Scarborough	525
Scilly Islands	302
Sculcoates	519
Sedbergh	482
Sedgefield	541 *b*
Seisdon	372 *a*
Selby	513
Settle	483
Sevenoaks	47
Shaftesbury	258
Shardlow	437
Sheffield	508
Sheppey	60
Shepton Mallet	313
Sherborne	266
Shiffnal	349
Shipston-on-Stour	399
Skipton	484
Skirlaugh	522
Sleaford	419
Smallburgh	221
Solihull	395
Southam	400
Southampton	96
South Molton	284
South Shields	551
South Stoneham	97
Southwell	434
Spalding	416
Spilsby	423
Stafford	360
Staines	123
Stamford	414
Stepney	18
Steyning	77
Stockbridge	99
Stockport	445
Stockton	541 *a*
Stoke Damerel	279
Stokesley	533
Stoke-upon-Trent	364
Stone	361
Stourbridge	376
Stow	208
Stow-on-the-Wold	333
Strand	11
Stratford-on-Avon	397
Stratton	289
Stroud	329
Sturminster	259
Sudbury	203
Sunderland	550
Swaffham	239
Swansea	588
Tadcaster	514
Tamworth	369
Tarvin	452 *a*
Taunton	306
Tavistock	280
Teesdale	544
Tenbury	378
Tendring	194
Tenterden	52
Tetbury	330
Tewkesbury	336
Thakeham	80
Thame	147
Thetford	240
Thingoe	205
Thirsk	528
Thornbury	323
Thorne	511
Thrapston	164
Ticehurst	71
Tisbury	256
Tiverton	283
Todmorden	492
Tonbridge	48
Torrington	286
Totnes	274
Towcester	156
Toxteth Park	456 *b*
Tregaron	602
Truro	297
Tynemouth	554

INDEX to the Unions, &c.—*continued.*

UNIONS.	Reference Number.
Uckfield	72
Ulverstone	481
Uppingham	413
Upton-on-Severn	381
Uttoxeter	367
Uxbridge	124
Wakefield	502
Wallingford	116
Walsall	373
Walsingham	234
Wandsworth and Clapham	24
Wangford	217
Wantage	115
Ware	129
Wareham and Purbeck	263
Warminster	251
Warrington	460
Warwick	396
Watford	136
Wayland	232
Weardale	545
Wellingborough	162
Wellington (Salop)	358
Wellington (Somerset)	305
Wells	314
Welwyn	134 *b*
Wem	355
Weobly	340
West Ashford	53
Westbourne	85
West Bromwich	374
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	250
Westbury-on-Severn	325
West Derby	456 *a*
West Firle	75 *c*
West Ham	185
Westhampnett	82
Westminster	4
West Ward	575
Wetherby	489
Weymouth	264
Wharfedale	490
Wheatenhurst	328
Whitby	531
Whitchurch (Southampton)	108
Whitchurch (Salop)	356
Whitechapel	16
Whitehaven	572
Whittlesey	183
Wigan	459
Wigton	570
Williton	303
Wilton	255
Wimborne and Cranborne	261
Wincanton	311
Winchcomb	334
Windsor	122
Winslow	143
Wirrall	453
Wisbeach	184
Witham	197
Witney	152
Woburn	173
Wokingham	119
Wolstanton and Burslem	363
Wolverhampton	372 *b*
Woodbridge	214
Woodstock	151
Woolwich	28
Worcester	380
Worksop	429
Wortley	506 *b*
Wrexham	615
Wycombe	141
Yeovil	310
York	515

No. 42.

POOR RATES LEVIED AND EXPENDED.—SERIAL SUMMARY; 37 Years 1840 to 1876.

No. 42.—STATEMENT of the SUMS LEVIED as POOR RATES; the Receipts in aid of Poor Rates; ended at **Lady-day 1840 to 1876** inclusive; also the

Years ended Lady-day.	RECEIPTS. From Poor Rates. (1.)	RECEIPTS. Receipts in aid of Poor Rates. (2.)	RECEIPTS. Total Receipts. (3.)	EXPENDITURE — A.—Expended for Relief, and Purposes *connected* therewith. Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor. (4.)	EXPENDITURE — A.—Expended for Relief, and Purposes *connected* therewith. Costs of Proceedings at Law or in Equity. (5.)	EXPENDITURE — B.—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* Payments towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate. (6.)	EXPENDITURE — B.—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* Payments by Overseers to Highway Boards, under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101. s. 33. (7.)	EXPENDITURE — B.—Expended for Purposes *unconnected* Constables' Expenses, and Cost of Proceedings before Justices. (8.)
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1840	6,014,605	227,966	6,242,571	4,576,965	67,020	855,552	..	..
1841	6,351,828	226,984	6,578,812	4,760,929	69,942	1,026,035	..	..
1842	6,552,890	201,514	6,754,404	4,911,498	68,051	1,230,718	..	..
1843	7,085,595	219,066	7,304,601	5,208,027	84,730	1,295,616	..	..
1844	6,847,205	219,592	7,066,797	4,976,093	105,304	1,356,457	..	..
1845	6,791,006	218,508	7,009,511	5,039,703	95,397	1,279,962	..	57,988
1846	6,800,623	187,043	6,988,666	4,954,204	83,298	1,297,505	..	52,240
1847	6,964,825	152,527	7,117,352	5,298,787	76,385	1,334,770	..	51,565
1848	7,817,430	158,664	7,976,094	6,180,764	73,439	1,391,376	..	58,265
1849	7,674,146	199,751	7,873,897	5,792,963	70,252	1,381,132	..	62,776
1850	7,270,493	230,002	7,500,495	5,395,022	77,582	1,321,035	..	65,120
1851	6,778,914	181,408	6,960,322	4,962,704	68,545	1,392,509	..	61,259
1852	6,552,298	318,070	6,870,368	4,897,685	62,830	1,344,798	..	60,325
1853	6,522,412	282,971	6,805,383	4,939,064	52,818	1,406,173	..	55,376
1854	6,973,220	278,061	7,251,281	5,282,853	46,569	1,481,881	..	56,514
1855	7,864,149	310,805	8,174,954	5,890,041	51,503	1,598,401	..	58,342
1856	8,201,348	295,110	8,496,458	6,004,244	53,544	1,577,359	..	61,006
1857	8,139,003	301,987	8,440,990	5,898,756	59,164	1,776,944	..	59,396
1858	8,188,880	303,240	8,492,120	5,878,542	60,473	1,916,273	..	50,043
1859	8,108,222	326,566	8,434,788	5,558,689	65,088	1,915,255	..	46,059
1860	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	61,139	1,936,549	..	42,083
1861	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	59,509	1,925,210	..	43,566
1862	8,511,161	327,829	8,838,990	6,077,525	56,783	2,026,916	..	45,162
1863	9,174,976	337,679	9,512,655	6,527,036	49,793	2,075,468	..	43,273
1864	9,448,319	426,250	9,874,569	6,423,381	43,290	2,163,290	..	41,609
1865	9,392,191	376,951	9,769,142	6,264,966	47,065	2,133,290	550,976	41,830
1866	9,573,772	384,478	9,958,250	6,439,517	42,153	2,209,184	578,494	40,868
1867	10,303,665	388,523	10,692,188	6,959,840	26,999	2,511,511	595,699	38,132
1868	11,054,513	418,330	11,472,843	7,498,059	28,832	2,456,578	614,893	36,281
1869	11,363,656	412,497	11,776,153	7,673,100	24,526	2,564,735	658,469	42,823
1870	11,573,608	470,404	12,044,012	7,644,307	27,002	2,587,896	652,591	43,873
1871	11,610,920	510,520	12,121,440	7,886,724	18,079	2,708,840	648,846	37,244
1872	12,100,490	508,448	12,608,938	8,007,403	26,196	2,798,344	658,489	34,743
1873	12,190,600	467,343	12,657,943	7,692,169	24,068	3,041,808	704,483	*
1874	12,342,251	461,511	12,803,762	7,664,957	25,582	3,310,416	777,141	*
1875	12,483,133	†711,313	13,194,446	7,488,481	25,429	3,252,656	800,682	*
1876	12,092,087	‡813,308	12,905,395	7,335,858	27,162	3,228,770	822,053	

* Col. (8.)—These expenses now included in Col. (13).
† Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 350,355*l.* Treasury Subventions and Payments in respect of Government Property.
‡ Col. (2.)—Inclusive of 496,741*l.* Treasury Subventions and Payments in respect of Government Property.

the Total Amount Expended for Relief to the Poor, and for other Purposes, in England, for the Years Expenditure for Medical Relief only, during the same Years.

EXPENDITURE.									
with Relief to the Poor.			C.—Expended for Purposes partly *connected* and partly *unconnected* with Relief.			Difference per Cent. between each Year in the Amount of Relief to the Poor.	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter.	Expended for Medical Relief only (included in "Amount expended for the Relief of the Poor").	Years ended Lady-day.
Payments on Account of the Registration Act, viz. Fees to Clergymen and Registrars; Outlay for Register Offices, Books, and Forms.	Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	Expenses allowed in respect of Parliamentary or Municipal Registration, and Cost of Jury Lists.	Payments under the Parochial Assessment's Act, for Surveys, Valuations, &c., and Loans repaid under the same.	Money Expended for all other Purposes.	Total Expenditure.				
(9.)	(10.)	(11.)	(12.)	(13.)	(14.)	(15.)	(16.)	(17.)	
£	£	£	£	£	£	Increase. Decrease.	*s.* *d.*	£	
51,228	..	..	49,963	466,698	6,067,426	3·9 —	68 6	151,781	1840
53,728	11,664	..	43,157	527,717	6,493,172	4·0 —	65 3	154,054	1841
52,379	33,744	..	40,178	375,203	6,711,771	3·2 —	64 0	153,481	1842
53,896	16,425	..	30,420	346,007	7,035,121	6·0 —	54 4	160,726	1843
56,094	16,980	..	30,083	359,106	6,990,117	— 4·5	51 5	166,257	1844
57,388	25,905	20,153	22,877	258,029	6,857,402	1·3 —	49 2	174,330	1845
54,821	27,447	21,556	21,162	234,352	6,746,585	— 1·7	53 3	175,190	1846
59,328	18,115	25,041	17,289	213,377	7,094,657	7·0 —	59 0	179,526	1847
56,982	21,965	24,329	14,115	226,250	8,047,485	16·6 —	64 6	197,954	1848
57,200	29,375	28,564	15,282	273,074	7,710,617	— 6·3	49 1	211,181	1849
58,637	23,642	28,773	14,196	376,204	7,360,221	— 6·9	42 7	227,171	1850
56,676	25,248	28,257	14,409	309,800	6,919,407	— 8·0	39 11	209,993	1851
58,960	25,895	30,533	12,500	325,820	6,819,346	— 1·3	39 4	212,050	1852
60,810	27,576	30,994	12,433	269,545	6,854,788	0·8 —	42 0	215,054	1853
60,339	45,729	31,622	12,440	299,983	7,317,930	7·0 —	61 7	230,777	1854
65,119	54,727	31,418	10,997	328,838	8,089,387	11·5 —	70 0	231,682	1855
63,873	44,503	31,247	12,740	363,496	8,212,012	1·9 —	75 4	231,872	1856
63,850	41,256	32,767	13,785	393,294	8,339,212	— 1·8	65 3	231,623	1857
64,978	40,761	32,466	16,484	389,638	8,449,658	— 0·3	53 10	230,597	1858
66,441	46,472	32,301	15,922	403,228	8,149,455	— 5·4	42 9	233,124	1859
67,917	46,006	34,226	16,705	416,315	8,075,904	— 1·9	44 9	236,339	1860
66,992	47,730	34,910	15,043	423,309	8,395,212	5·9 —	55 10	238,233	1861
67,633	42,520	35,976	14,687	438,475	8,806,074	5·2 —	56 7	242,200	1862
69,130	45,662	36,586	19,345	458,779	9,325,072	7·4 —	52 1	248,286	1863
72,946	62,653	37,509	42,864	792,938	9,680,480	— 1·6	43 2	253,204	1864
74,861	58,524	38,974	63,438	518,234	9,792,158	— 2·5	39 8	259,833	1865
75,563	55,818	37,715	58,035	451,773	9,989,120	2·8 —	43 6	264,052	1866
74,239	44,815	39,637	54,522	559,779	10,905,173	8·8 —	53 7½	272,225	1867
73,826	50,987	39,199	49,734	532,204	11,380,593	7·7 —	67 6½	272,341	1868
76,735	64,378	71,213	47,119	550,901	11,773,999	2·3 —	57 8¾	282,115	1869
76,098	63,573	69,467	46,827	525,979	11,737,613	— 0·4	46 2½	282,313	1870
78,323	73,175	70,373	53,998	517,139	12,092,741	3·2 —	49 8½	290,249	1871
79,350	112,942	75,598	54,906	533,307	12,381,278	1·5 —	57 1	290,418	1872
80,429	100,557	81,175	52,408	§649,469	12,426,566	— 3·9	57 2	288,796	1873
80,558	79,111	83,648	55,682	§773,912	12,851,007	— 0·4	60 3	286,343	1874
83,173	81,579	85,047	60,178	§816,983	12,694,208	— 2·3	50 11	‖295,096	1875
92,678	82,088	85,205	85,820	§877,308	12,636,942	— 2·0	45 5	291,351	1876

§ Col. (13.)—In the years ended Lady-day 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876 respectively, the following payments were made to the Rural Sanitary Authorities and are included in this column, namely, 23,540*l.*, 137,954*l.*, 131,251*l.*, and 107,293*l.*; also the Contributions by the Overseers to the School Boards during the same years of the several sums of 62,791*l.*, 99,314*l.*, 160,766*l.*, and 232,526*l.*

‖ Col. (17.)—Inclusive of 6,646*l.*, being the disbursements for Medical Relief made by the Managers of Pauper District Schools, Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Asylum District, not heretofore included in this column.

No. 43.

Poor Rates and the Expenditure for Relief in England; Rate per Head, and Rate in the Pound, of both Items; and the Average Price of Wheat; for the Years ended at **Lady-day 1834 to 1876** inclusive.

Years ended at Lady-day.	Population estimated according to the Ratios of Increase. (1.)	Amount of Money levied for Poor Rates. (2.)	Total expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor. (3.)	Rate per Head of Amount Levied and expended in Relief to the Poor on the Estimated Population. Levy. (4.)	Relief to the Poor. (5.)	Rate in the Pound for Levy, and for Relief to the Poor, on the Rateable Value. Levy. (6.)	Relief to the Poor. (7.)	Average Price of Wheat per Imperial Quarter. (8.)	Years ended at Lady-day.
		£	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1834	14,372,000	8,338,079	6,317,255	11 7¼	8 9½	—	—	51 11	1834
1835	14,564,000	7,373,807	5,526,418	10 1½	7 7	—	—	44 2	1835
1836	14,758,000	6,354,538	4,717,630	8 7¼	6 4¾	—	—	39 5	1836
1837	14,955,000	5,294,566	4,044,741	7 1	5 5	—	—	52 6	1837
1838	15,155,000	5,186,389	4,123,604	6 10¼	5 5¼	—	—	55 3	1838
1839	15,357,000	5,613,939	4,406,907	7 3¾	5 8¾	—	—	69 4	1839
1840	15,562,000	6,014,605	4,576,965	7 8¾	5 10½	—	—	68 6	1840
1841	15,911,757	6,351,828	4,760,929	7 11¾	5 11¾	2 0·4	1 6·3	65 3	1841
1842	15,981,000	6,552,890	4,911,498	8 2½	6 1¾	—	—	64 0	1842
1843	16,194,000	7,085,595	5,208,027	8 9	6 5¼	—	—	54 4	1843
1844	16,410,000	6,847,205	4,976,093	8 4¼	6 0¾	—	—	51 5	1844
1845	16,629,000	6,791,006	5,039,703	8 2	6 0¾	—	—	49 2	1845
1846	16,851,000	6,800,623	4,954,204	8 0¾	5 10½	—	—	53 3	1846
1847	17,076,000	6,964,825	5,298,787	8 2	6 2½	2 0·8	1 6·9	59 0	1847
1848	17,304,000	7,817,430	6,180,764	9 0½	7 1¾	—	—	64 6	1848
1849	17,534,000	7,674,146	5,792,963	8 9	6 7¼	—	—	49 1	1849
1850	17,765,000	7,270,493	5,395,022	8 2¼	6 1	2 1·8	1 7·1	42 7	1850
1851	17,927,609	6,778,914	4,962,704	7 6¾	5 6½	—	—	39 11	1851
1852	18,205,000	6,552,298	4,897,685	7 2½	5 4½	—	—	39 4	1852
1853	18,402,000	6,522,412	4,939,064	7 1	5 4½	—	—	42 0	1853
1854	18,617,000	6,973,220	5,282,853	7 6	5 8	—	—	61 7	1854
1855	18,840,000	7,864,149	5,890,041	8 4¼	6 3	—	—	70 0	1855
1856	19,043,000	8,201,348	6,004,244	8 7¼	6 3¾	2 3·4	1 8·1	75 4	1856
1857	19,207,000	8,139,003	5,898,756	8 5¼	6 1¾	—	—	65 3	1857
1858	19,361,000	8,188,880	5,878,542	8 5½	6 0¾	—	—	53 10	1858
1859	19,578,000	8,108,222	5,558,689	8 3½	5 8¼	—	—	42 9	1859
1860	19,837,000	7,715,948	5,454,964	7 9¼	5 6	—	—	44 9	1860
1861	20,066,224	7,921,619	5,778,943	7 10¾	5 9	—	—	55 10	1861
1862	20,228,000	8,511,161	6,077,525	8 5	6 0	—	—	56 7	1862
1863	20,445,000	9,174,976	6,527,036	8 4	6 4½	—	—	52 1	1863
1864	20,663,000	9,448,319	6,423,381	9 1¾	6 2½	—	—	43 2	1864
1865	20,881,000	9,392,191	6,264,966	9 0	6 0	—	—	39 8	1865
1866	21,100,000	9,573,772	6,439,517	9 1	6 1¼	2 0·5	1 4·5	43 6	1866
1867	21,320,000	10,303,665	6,959,840	9 8	6 6¼	—	—	53 7½	1867
1868	21,540,000	11,054,513	7,498,059	10 3¼	6 11½	2 2·4	1 5·9	67 6½	1868
1869	21,760,000	11,363,656	7,673,100	10 5¼	7 0¾	—	—	58 3	1869
1870	21,980,000	11,573,608	7,644,307	10 6¼	6 11½	2 2·6	1 5·6	46 2½	1870
1871	22,712,266	11,610,920	7,886,724	10 2¾	6 11¼	2 1·9	1 5·6	49 8½	1871
1872	23,000,000	12,100,490	8,007,403	10 6¼	6 11½	2 2·5	1 5·6	57 1	1872
1873	23,300,000	12,190,600	7,692,169	10 5½	6 7¼	2 2·0	1 4·4	57 2	1873
1874	23,580,000	12,342,251	7,664,957	10 5½	6 6	2 1·6	1 3·9	60 3	1874
1875	23,860,000	12,483,133	7,488,481	10 5½	6 3¼	2 1·9	1 3·5	50 11	1875
1876	24,160,000	12,092,087	7,335,858	10 0	6 0¾	2 0·4	1 2·8	45 5	1876

Notes.—(*a*) The year 1834 was the last parochial year prior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act.
(*b*) The Population of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 is the actual Population according to the Census taken in those years.

No. 44.

In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Remarks, Half Year ended Lady-day 1876.

Number of Unions returned.

The Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from all the Unions, namely 649. The amount expended in these Unions during the half year was, for—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£806,119 -	£1,340,174 -	£2,146,293

The population of the places referred to was 22,706,031, according to the Census of 1871; the entire population of England being 22,712,266. (*a*)

Expenditure, Lady-day, half years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the expenditure for the half years ended at Lady-day 1874, 1875, and 1876, in the same Unions :—

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Cost of In-Maintenance.	Cost of Out-door Relief.	Cost of Total.	Difference as compared with 1874. Incr.	Difference as compared with 1874. Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Difference per Cent. Decr.
	£	£	£	£	£		
1874 -	843,531	1,518,505	2,362,036	—	—	—	—
1875 -	789,775	1,435,983	2,225,758	—	136,278	—	5·8
1876 -	806,119	1,340,174	2,146,293	—	215,743	—	9·1

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the half years ended Lady-day 1874, 1875, and 1876, was, in—

1874 - - - -	61*s.* 8*d.*	per imperial quarter.
1875 - - - -	43*s.* 6*d.*	„ „
1876 - - - -	45*s.* 2*d.*	„ „

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmunds during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables :—

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Bread, per 4lb. Loaf. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Potatoes, per Ton. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1874	0 6	0 7	0 7⅜	46 0	45 7	50 10	91 8	90 0	107 0*	9 5¼	9 0	9 5
1875	0 5	0 4¾	0 4¾	28 9	31 1	32 6	85 0	76 9	110 0	8 3¾	8 6	9 2¼
1876	0 5	0 5¾	0 4⅞	34 0	34 6	33 4	100 0	89 9	108 5	9 4	8 11½	9 11

(*continued*)

* Average market price paid by the Guardians; no contract.

(*a*) The difference arises from the exclusion of the Scilly Islands, the Inns of Court, and a few other small places, which make no Return.

Half Years ended at Lady-day	Butter, per lb.			Cheese, per lb.			Tea, per lb.			Sugar, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmunds.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1874	1 1	1 0½	1 0	0 6½	0 6¾	0 6½	1 5	1 6	2 6	0 2⅝	0 2¾	0 3⅛
1875	1 1½	1 2	1 1	0 6¾	0 6½	0 5⅞	1 6½	1 7	2 6	0 2½	0 2⅝	0 2¾
1876	0 10½	1 0½	1 1	0 5½	0 5	0 5½	1 5½	1 6	2 6	0 2½	0 2⅝	0 2⅝

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure in England for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Lady-day half year, 1876, with that of 1875, there was a decrease of 79,465*l.*, or 3·6 per cent.; and it will be seen by the next Table that there was a decrease of expense in 10 Divisions out of the 11 into which England is apportioned.

Divisions.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, during the Half Years ended Lady-day		Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		1875.	1876.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
		£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	360,961	353,876	—	7,085	—	2·0
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	264,593	253,215	—	11,378	—	4·3
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	199,518	184,539	—	14,979	—	7·5
IV. EASTERN - -	56	165,208	154,672	—	10,536	—	6·4
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	242,478	232,330	—	10,148	—	4·2
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	219,189	211,181	—	8,008	—	3·7
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	136,565	130,319	—	6,246	—	4·6
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	41	194,420	189,106	—	5,314	—	2·7
IX. YORK - - -	62	162,668	167,310	4,642*	—	2·9	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	95,584	92,007	—	3,577	—	3·7
XI. WELSH - - -	53	184,574	177,738	—	6,836	—	3·7
ENGLAND - -	649	2,225,758	2,146,293	—	79,465	—	3·6

* See note, page 287, with reference to the Stockton and Middlesbrough Unions.

Relief in Money and in Kind to Out-door Pauper

The amount expended as Relief in Kind to the Out-door Paupers is also given in this Return. About *six-sevenths* of the total expenditure for Out-door Relief is given in money, and *one-seventh* in kind. It appears that out of the 649 Unions of England, 124 during the past half year administered all their Relief to Out-door Paupers in money.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Lady-day 1876 for Out-door Relief.		
		In Money.	In Kind.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	91,231	25,779	117,010
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	115,426	37,731	153,157
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	106,601	24,807	131,408
IV. EASTERN - -	56	78,527	32,685	111,212
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	162,781	21,209	183,990
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	114,625	20,384	135,009
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	84,828	9,264	94,092
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	41	82,029	5,252	87,281
IX. YORK - - -	62	106,955	4,370	111,325
X. NORTHERN - -	39	62,464	1,176	63,640
XI. WELSH - - -	53	146,252	5,798	152,050
ENGLAND - -	649	1,151,719	188,455	1,340,174

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
18th August 1876.

No. 45.—In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half Years ended at **Lady-Day 1875 and 1876** respectively, in 649 Unions having a population of 22,706,031 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Lady-day						Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1876 & 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
				1875.			1876.						
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
I. THE METROPOLIS.													
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	162	2,284,666	169,639	88,528	258,167	175,259	77,2	252,476	—	5,691	—	2·2
2.*Surrey (part)	5	17	742,155	44,106	29,226	73,332	46,424	25,149	71,573	—	1,759	—	2·4
3.*Kent (part)	3	11	225,537	14,204	15,258	29,462	15,183	14,644	29,827	365	—	1·2	—
Totals	30	190	3,252,358	227,949	133,012	360,961	236,866	117,010	353,876	—	7,085	—	2·0
II. SOUTH EASTERN.													
2.*Surrey (part)	11	139	365,279	14,623	25,398	40,021	16,705	24,441	41,146	1,125	—	2·8	—
3.*Kent (part)	26	418	628,163	29,617	37,811	67,428	30,398	34,270	64,568	—	2,860	—	4·2
4. Sussex	23	326	420,910	19,377	39,354	58,731	19,067	36,488	55,555	—	3,176	—	5·4
5. Southampton	26	353	526,136	23,408	46,774	70,182	23,574	42,862	66,436	—	3,746	—	5·3
6. Berks	12	240	226,268	10,747	17,484	28,231	10,414	15,096	25,510	—	2,721	—	9·6
Totals	98	1,476	2,166,756	97,772	166,821	264,593	100.058	153,157	253,215	—	11,378	—	4·3
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.													
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	58	264,854	12,289	13,726	26,015	12,138	12,861	24,999	—	1,016	—	3·9
7. Hertford	12	165	194,612	8,796	19,189	27,985	8,174	17,298	25,472	—	2,513	—	9·0
8. Buckingham	7	195	155,007	5,036	17,126	22,162	4,678	15,807	20,485	—	1,677	—	7·6
9. Oxford	9	297	178,329	6,795	19,265	26,060	6,748	17,478	24,226	—	1,834	—	7·0
10. Northampton	12	332	248,228	7,160	28,945	36,105	7,287	25,701	32,988	—	3,117	—	8·6
11. Huntingdon	3	88	58,046	1,914	5,449	7,363	1,837	4,520	6,357	—	1,006	—	13·7
12. Bedford	6	138	151,539	4,369	17,611	21,980	4,511	15,540	20,051	—	1,929	—	8·8
13. Cambridge	9	174	192,033	7,746	24,102	31,848	7,758	22,203	29,961	—	1,887	—	5·9
Totals	64	1,447	1,442,648	54,105	145,413	199,518	53,131	131,408	184,539	—	14,979	—	7·5
IV. EASTERN.													
14. Essex	17	372	440,878	19,237	42,917	62,154	19,555	39,327	58,882	—	3,272	—	5·3
15. Suffolk	17	527	347,210	10,250	30,419	40,669	9,487	28,366	37,853	—	2,816	—	6·9
16. Norfolk	22	744	430,638	15,087	47,298	62,385	14,418	43,519	57,937	—	4,448	—	7·1
Totals	56	1,643	1,218,726	44,574	120,634	165,208	43,460	111,212	154,672	—	10,536	—	6·4
V. SOUTH WESTERN.													
17. Wilts	17	316	244,667	9,658	31,401	41,059	8,967	29,166	38,133	—	2,926	—	7·1
18. Dorset	12	237	189,000	4,930	24,574	29,504	4,687	22,846	27,533	—	1,971	—	6·7
19. Devon	20	474	605,881	14,186	59,652	73,838	14,019	57,454	71,473	—	2,365	—	3·2
20. Cornwall	13	221	356,266	6,462	24,996	31,458	6,598	25,137	31,735	277	—	0·9	—
21. Somerset	17	495	482,642	14,286	52,333	66,619	14,069	49,387	63,456	—	3,163	—	4·7
Totals	79	1,793	1,878,456	49,522	192,956	242,478	48,340	183,990	232,330	—	10,148	—	4·2
VI. WEST MIDLAND.													
22. Gloucester	17	364	488,760	17,432	38,861	56,293	16,666	37,426	54,092	—	2,201	—	3·9
23. Hereford	8	245	120,723	4,199	10,179	14,378	4,136	9,270	13,406	—	972	—	6·8
24. Salop	15	303	267,003	7,795	10,318	18,113	7,379	9,007	16,386	—	1,727	—	9·5

IN-MAINTENANCE and OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at **Lady-day 1875 and 1876** respectively, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Lady-day						Difference between the Lady-day Half Years 1876 & 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
				1875.			1876.						
				In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.	In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.				
II. WEST MIDLAND —*continued.*				£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
35. Stafford	17	279	877,435	19,390	39,341	58,731	20,829	38,934	59,763	1,032	—	1·8	—
36. Worcester	11	233	336,276	8,392	16,593	24,985	8,260	14,630	22,890	—	2,095	—	8·4
37. Warwick	14	272	630,472	19,819	26,870	46,689	18,902	25,742	44,644	—	2,045	—	4·4
Totals	82	1,696	2,720,669	77,027	142,162	219,189	76,172	135,009	211,181	—	8,008	—	3·7
III. NORTH MIDLAND.													
38. Leicester	11	350	275,171	8,482	17,989	26,471	8,490	16,883	25,373	—	1,098	—	4·1
39. Rutland	2	67	23,385	789	2,253	3,042	888	2,135	3,023	—	19	—	0·6
40. Lincoln	14	753	428,051	11,252	46,182	57,434	10,871	42,687	53,558	—	3,876	—	6·7
41. Nottingham	9	305	355,404	9,361	20,213	29,574	9,292	18,180	27,472	—	2,102	—	7·1
42. Derby	9	279	324,900	6,407	13,637	20,044	6,686	14,207	20,893	849	—	4·2	—
Totals	45	1,754	1,406,911	36,291	100,274	136,565	36,227	94,092	130,319	—	6,216	—	4·6
III. NH. WESTERN.													
43. Chester	12	472	539,351	12,284	22,232	34,516	12,178	21,110	33,288	—	1,228	—	3·6
44. Lancaster	29	480	2,849,048	85,583	74,321	159,904	89,647	66,171	155,818	—	4,086	—	2·6
Totals	41	952	3,388,399	97,867	96,553	194,420	101,825	87,281	189,106	—	5,314	—	2·7
IX. YORK.													
45. West Riding	35	704	1,854,172	37,750	81,069	118,819	41,222	77,615	118,837	18	—	0·0	—
46. East Riding	10	373	306,410	8,818	16,348	25,166	8,853	15,317	24,170	—	996	—	4·0
47. North Riding	17	506	284,010	4,632	14,051	18,683	5,910	18,393	24,303	5,620*	—	30·1	—
Totals	62	1,583	2,444,592	51,200	111,468	162,668	55,985	111,325	167,310	4,642	—	2·9	—
X. NORTHERN.													
48. Durham	15	301	693,012	13,132	30,863	43,995	13,750	28,755	42,505	—	1,490*	—	3·4
49. Northumberland	12	541	386,646	8,415	22,129	30,544	8,688	20,771	29,459	—	1,085	—	3·6
50. Cumberland	9	208	220,253	5,090	11,593	16,683	4,706	11,024	15,730	—	953	—	5·7
51. Westmorland	3	110	65,130	1,228	3,134	4,362	1,223	3,090	4,313	—	49	—	1·1
Totals	39	1,160	1,365,041	27,865	67,719	95,584	28,367	63,640	92,007	—	3,577	—	3·7
XI. WELSH.													
52. Monmouth	6	164	219,708	6,129	20,587	26,716	5,923	16,902	22,825	—	3,891	—	14·6
53. South Wales	28	657	766,764	12,457	78,734	91,191	12,847	79,120	91,967	776	—	0·9	—
54. North Wales	19	375	435,003	7,017	59,650	66,667	6,918	56,028	62,946	—	3,721	—	5·6
Totals	53	1,196	1,421,475	25,603	158,971	184,574	25,688	152,050	177,738	—	6,836	—	3·7
TOTALS of Unions in England	649	14,890	22,706,031	789,775	1,435,983	2,225,758	806,119	1,340,174	2,146,293	—	79,465	—	3·6
Residue of the Kingdom	- -	5	6,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	
TOTALS of England	- - -	14,895 †	22,712,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	

* A few Parishes, containing a population of 50,000, or thereabouts, having been separated from the Stockton Union to form the Middlesbrough Union, are now entered in the North Riding of Yorkshire, instead of the County of Durham, as heretofore. The comparison of the Cost of Relief for 1875 and 1876 in those counties is therefore subject to correction.

† Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

No. 46.

In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Remarks, Half Year ended Michaelmas 1876.

Number of Unions returned.

The Returns of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief have been received from 650 Unions.* The amount expended in these Unions during the half year ended Michaelmas 1876 was, for—

In-maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total.
£764,577	£1,327,613	£2,092,190

The population of the places referred to was 22,706,031, according to the Census of 1871; the entire population of England being 22,712,266.†

Expenditure, Michaelmas half years 1874, 1875, and 1876.

The following Table is a comparative statement of the Expenditure for the half years ended at Michaelmas 1874, 1875, and 1876.

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Cost of In-Maintenance.	Cost of Out-door Relief.	Cost of Total.	Difference as compared with 1874. Incr.	Difference as compared with 1874. Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Difference per Cent. Decr.
	£	£	£	£	£		
1874	764,801	1,507,940	2,272,741	—	—	—	—
1875	717,375	1,414,901	2,132,276	—	140,465	—	6·2
1876	764,577	1,327,613	2,092,190	—	180,551	—	7·9

Prices of Wheat.

The average price of wheat, during the same half years, was, in—

1874 - - - - 58*s.* 3*d.* per imperial quarter.
1875 - - - - 45*s.* 9*d.* ,, ,,
1876 - - - - 46*s.* 5½*d.* ,, ,,

Of other Provisions.

The average contract prices of certain articles of food, supplied to the Guardians of the Poor of Lambeth, Birmingham, and Bury St. Edmund's, during the same periods, are exhibited in the next Tables:—

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Bread, per 4 lb. Loaf. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Flour, per Sack of 280 lbs. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Potatoes, per Ton. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Mutton and Beef, per Stone of 14 lbs. Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1874	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½	43 6	39 2	48 4	105 0	108 7	133 6	8 10½	8 7	8 10½
1875	0 4	0 5½	0 4	‡29 6	32 3	28 4	95 0	80 0	105 10	8 10½	9 1	9 8
1876	0 4	0 5½	0 4½	30 7	33 8½	33 4	170 0	120 0	164 5	9 9½	9 3½	9 4

(*continued*)

* This is an increase of one in the number of Unions consequent upon the separation of Barrow-in-Furness from the Ulverstone Union on the 25th March 1876, and the re-constitution of the Parish as a Union in itself.

† The difference arises from the exclusion of the Scilly Islands, and a few other small places, which are omitted from this Return.

‡ Lambeth.—The clerk states that "there is no contract for flour. The guardians purchase "wheat (not by contract but through a broker, according to market price at time of purchase), "and grind all the flour they use. 29*s.* 6*d.* was the cost of the flour, taking into account all "expenses."

Half Years ended at Michaelmas	Butter, per lb.			Cheese, per lb.			Tea, per lb.			Sugar, per lb.		
	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.	Lambeth.	Birmingham.	Bury St. Edmund's.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1874	1 0¾	1 1	1 0	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½	1 5	1 7	2 6	0 2½	0 2¾	0 3
1875	0 10¾	1 1¾	1 3	0 6	0 6¾	0 6	1 6¼	1 6	2 6	0 2½	0 2½	0 2¾
1876	1 0½	1 1	1 0	0 6¾	0 5	0 5½	1 5½	1 5½	2 6	0 2	0 2½	0 2⅝

Comparative Expenditure in Divisions.

Comparing the expenditure for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief of the Michaelmas half year 1876 with that of 1875, there was a decrease of 40,086*l.*, or 1·9 per cent.; and it will be seen by the next Table that there was a decrease in 8 out of the 11 divisions into which England is apportioned.

Divisions.	Number of Unions.	Expended for In-maintenance and Out-door Relief, during the Half Years ended Michaelmas		Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		1875.	1876.				
		£	£	Incr. £	Decr. £	Incr.	Decr.
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	341,746	345,896	4,150	—	1·2	—
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	244,829	235,176	—	9,653	—	3·9
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	181,957	174,871	—	7,086	—	3·9
IV. EASTERN - -	56	151,753	144,760	—	6,993	—	4·6
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	236,346	230,494	—	5,852	—	2·5
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	211,274	209,577	—	1,697	—	0·8
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	133,741	129,771	—	3,970	—	3·0
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	184,195	187,589	3,394	—	1·8	—
IX. YORK - - -	62	159,739	164,689	4,950	—	3·1	—
X. NORTHERN - -	39	91,444	90,987	—	457	—	0·5
XI. WELSH - -	53	195,252	178,380	—	16,872	—	8·6
ENGLAND - -	650	2,132,276	2,092,190	—	40,086	—	1·9

Relief in Money and in Kind to Out-door Paupers.

The sums disbursed by the Guardians as "Further Relief in shape of School Fees" for the education of the Out-door Pauper Children in public elementary schools, as well as the amount expended as "Relief in Kind" to the Out-door Paupers, are also given in this Return. It appears that out of the 650 Unions of England, 133 during the past half year administered all their relief to Out-door Paupers in money.

DIVISIONS.	Number of Unions.	Expended during the Half Year ended with Michaelmas 1876 for Out-door Relief.			
		In Money.	In Kind.	Further Relief in shape of School Fees.	TOTAL.
		£	£	£	£
I. THE METROPOLIS -	30	90,041	22,834	701	113,576
II. SOUTH EASTERN -	98	112,452	34,098	650	147,200
III. SOUTH MIDLAND -	64	105,112	22,752	416	128,280
IV. EASTERN - -	56	76,263	29,698	433	106,394
V. SOUTH WESTERN -	79	162,606	20,886	618	184,110
VI. WEST MIDLAND -	82	116,221	19,140	1,242	136,603
VII. NORTH MIDLAND -	45	86,433	8,270	448	95,151
VIII. NORTH WESTERN -	42	82,700	5,247	652	88,599
IX. YORK - -	62	106,383	3,834	828	111,045
X. NORTHERN -	39	62,313	870	645	63,828
XI. WELSH - -	53	146,159	5,369	1,299	152,827
ENGLAND - -	650	1,146,683	172,998	7,932	1,327,613

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
5th February 1877.

7.—In-maintenance and Out-door Relief.—Comparative Statement, Half Years ended at **Michaelmas 875 and 1876** respectively, in 650 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

Divisions and Union-Counties.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	Cost of In-maintenance and Out-door Relief. Half Years ended at Michaelmas 1875. In-maintenance.	1875. Out-door Relief.	1875. Total.	1876. In-maintenance.	1876. Out-door Relief.	1876. Total.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1876 & 1875. Incr.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1876 & 1875. Decr.	Difference per Cent. Incr.	Difference per Cent. Decr.
I. The Metropolis.				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1 Middlesex (part)	22	162	2,284,666	161,510	84,195	245,705	170,407	74,848	245,255	—	450	—	0·2
2 Surrey (part)	5	17	742,155	40,635	27,510	68,145	46,476	24,903	71,379	3,234	—	4·7	—
3 Kent (part)	3	11	225,537	13,489	14,407	27,896	15,437	13,825	29,262	1,366	—	4·9	—
Totals	30	190	3,252,358	215,634	126,112	341,746	232,320	113,576	345,896	4,150	—	1·2	—
II. South Eastern.													
2 Surrey (part)	11	139	365,279	14,757	25,378	40,135	15,577	24,128	39,705	—	430	—	1·1
3 Kent (part)	26	418	628,163	24,040	35,837	59,877	25,713	32,665	58,378	—	1,499	—	2·5
4 Sussex	23	326	420,910	16,686	38,262	54,948	17,168	35,661	52,829	—	2,119	—	3·9
5 Southampton	26	353	526,136	19,802	45,547	65,349	20,862	40,273	61,135	—	4,214	—	6·4
6 Berks	12	240	226,263	8,854	15,666	24,520	8,656	14,473	23,129	—	1,391	—	5·7
Totals	98	1,476	2,166,756	84,139	160,690	244,829	87,976	147,200	235,176	—	9,653	—	3·9
III. South Midland.													
7 Middlesex (part)	6	58	264,854	11,027	13,070	24,097	11,057	13,286	24,343	246	—	1·0	—
8 Hertford	12	165	194,612	7,232	17,899	25,131	7,243	16,946	24,189	—	942	—	3·7
9 Buckingham	7	195	155,007	3,991	16,371	20,362	4,208	15,666	19,874	—	488	—	2·4
10 Oxford	9	297	178,329	5,580	17,657	23,237	5,870	17,014	22,884	—	353	—	1·5
11 Northampton	12	332	248,228	6,127	27,007	33,134	6,505	24,385	30,890	—	2,244	—	6·8
12 Huntingdon	3	88	58,046	1,470	4,905	6,375	1,586	4,129	5,715	—	660	—	10·4
13 Bedford	6	138	151,539	3,783	16,240	20,023	3,989	14,514	18,503	—	1,520	—	7·6
14 Cambridge	9	174	192,033	6,600	22,998	29,598	6,133	22,340	28,473	—	1,125	—	3·8
Totals	64	1,447	1,442,648	45,810	136,147	181,957	46,591	128,280	174,871	—	7,086	—	3·9
IV. Eastern.													
15 Essex	17	372	440,878	16,570	40,876	57,446	17,652	37,062	54,714	—	2,732	—	4·8
16 Suffolk	17	527	347,210	8,523	28,408	36,931	8,257	26,866	35,123	—	1,808	—	4·9
17 Norfolk	22	744	430,638	12,629	44,747	57,376	12,457	42,466	54,923	—	2,453	—	4·3
Totals	56	1,643	1,218,726	37,722	114,031	151,753	38,366	106,394	144,760	—	6,993	—	4·6
V. South Western.													
18 Wilts	17	316	244,667	7,960	30,417	38,377	8,241	28,081	36,322	—	2,055	—	5·4
19 Dorset	12	287	189,000	4,173	24,053	28,226	4,059	22,491	26,550	—	1,676	—	5·9
20 Devon	20	474	605,881	13,334	60,709	74,043	14,477	58,152	72,629	—	1,414	—	1·9
21 Cornwall	13	221	356,266	6,228	25,746	31,974	6,466	25,315	31,781	—	193	—	0·6
22 Somerset	17	495	482,642	12,467	51,259	63,726	13,141	50,071	63,212	—	514	—	0·8
Totals	79	1,793	1,878,456	44,162	192,184	236,346	46,384	184,110	230,494	—	5,852	—	2·5
VI. West Midland.													
23 Gloucester	17	364	488,760	15,760	39,093	54,853	16,398	37,629	54,027	—	826	—	1·5
24 Hereford	8	245	120,723	3,675	9,872	13,547	3,863	9,488	13,351	—	196	—	1·4
25 Salop	15	303	267,003	6,875	9,938	16,813	7,059	8,472	15,531	—	1,282	—	7·6

IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF, during the Half Years ended at **Michaelmas 1875 and** respectively, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	COST OF IN-MAINTENANCE AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF. Half Years ended at Michaelmas 1875. In-maintenance.	1875. Out-door Relief.	1875. Total.	1876. In-maintenance.	1876. Out-door Relief.	1876. Total.	Difference between the Michaelmas Half Years 1876 & 1875. Incr.	Decr.	Diff
VI. WEST MIDLAND —*continued.*				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	Incr
25. Stafford	17	279	877,435	18,679	40,874	59,553	19,905	40,676	60,581	1,028	—	1'
26. Worcester	11	233	336,276	7,260	15,734	22,994	7,659	14,580	22,239	—	755	—
27. Warwick	14	272	630,472	17,054	26,460	43,514	18,090	25,758	43,848	334	—	0'
Totals	82	1,696	2,720,669	69,303	141,971	211,274	72,974	136,603	209,577	—	1,697	—
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.												
28. Leicester	11	350	275,171	7,946	18,217	26,163	8,822	16,895	25,717	—	446	—
29. Rutland	2	67	23,385	766	2,221	2,987	757	2,131	2,888	—	99	—
30. Lincoln	14	753	428,051	9,546	45,399	54,945	9,882	43,523	53,405	—	1,540	—
31. Nottingham	9	305	355,404	8,649	20,282	28,931	8,919	18,484	27,403	—	1,528	—
32. Derby	9	279	324,900	6,240	14,475	20,715	6,240	14,118	20,358	—	357	—
Totals	45	1,754	1,406,911	33,147	100,594	133,741	34,620	95,151	129,771	—	3,970	—
VIII. NH. WESTERN.												
33. Chester	12	472	539,351	11,543	23,174	34,717	11,907	21,566	33,473	—	1,244	—
34. Lancaster	30	480	2,849,048	78,636	70,842	149,478	87,083	67,033	154,116	4,638	—	3'
Totals	42	952	3,388,399	90,179	94,016	184,195	98,990	88,599	187,589	3,394	—	1'
IX. YORK.												
35. West Riding	35	704	1,854,172	35,139	81,063	116,202	38,911	77,906	116,817	615	—	0
36. East Riding	10	373	306,410	7,852	15,791	23,643	7,977	14,990	22,967	—	676	—
37. North Riding	17	506	284,010	5,079	14,815	19,894	6,756	18,149	24,905	5,011	—	25
Totals	62	1,583	2,444,592	48,070	111,669	159,739	53,644	111,045	164,689	4,950	—	3
X. NORTHERN.												
38. Durham	15	301	693,012	12,019	30,829	42,848	13,156	30,020	43,176	328	—	0
39. Northumberland	12	541	386,646	7,590	21,396	28,986	8,613	20,090	28,703	—	283	—
40. Cumberland	9	208	220,253	4,420	10,856	15,276	4,267	10,623	14,890	—	386	—
41. Westmorland	3	110	65,130	1,087	3,247	4,334	1,123	3,095	4,218	—	116	—
Totals	39	1,160	1,365,041	25,116	66,328	91,444	27,159	63,828	90,987	—	457	—
XI. WELSH.												
42. Monmouth	6	164	219,708	5,715	24,332	30,047	6,021	16,869	22,890	—	7,157	—
43. South Wales	28	657	766,764	12,069	88,303	100,372	12,866	80,202	93,068	—	7,304	—
44. North Wales	19	375	435,003	6,309	58,524	64,833	6,666	55,756	62,422	—	2,411	—
Totals	53	1,196	1,421,475	24,093	171,159	195,252	25,553	152,827	178,380	—	16,872	—
TOTALS of Unions in England	650	14,890	22,706,031	717,375	1,414,901	2,132,276	764,577	1,327,613	2,092,190	—	40,086	—
Residue of the Kingdom	- -	5	6,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTALS of England	- -	14,895*	22,712,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

Appendix D.

Number of Paupers Relieved.

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No. 48.

Pauperism.—Remarks on the Returns of Pauperism, 1st January 1876.

Pauperism, 1st January.

The present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 649 Unions. The population of these places, by the Census of 1871, was 22,706,031; and the total number of paupers on the 1st January 1876 was—

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st January.	Net Total.
151,930	601,419	753,349	462	752,887

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 30, or 3·3 per cent. on the population, according to the Census of 1871.

First Table.

The first Table shows the number of paupers as able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane; distinguishing those relieved in the workhouse from those relieved out of doors; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied;* but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied.*

Table I.

Paupers, 1st January 1876.	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.
	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	
Males (Adult) -	6,645	41,036	14,940	80,686	143,307
Females (Adult) -	11,410	28,713	64,070	206,099	310,292
Children under 16 -	13,807	31,830	161,942	33,610	241,189
Vagrants - -	2,999	—	295	—	3,294
Insane, viz.:					
Males - -	--	6,193	—	17,424*	23,617
Females -	—	8,674	—	22,017*	30,691
Children -	—	623	—	336*	959
Total -	34,861	117,069	241,247	360,172	753·349

* The majority of insane paupers here classed among the out-door are in asylums.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st January 1876 with those at the same date in 1875, the figures stand thus:— Second Table. Comparison of 1st January 1876 and 1875.

TABLE II.

DATE.		Number of Unions.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.*	TOTAL.
1st January	1875	647	155,655	662,167	817,822
	1876	649†	151,930	600,957	752,887

* Exclusive of those relieved, both In-door and Out-door, on 1st January.
† Two new Unions (Middlesbrough and Pontardawe) have been recently formed by separating certain parishes from other unions, the area of the 649 unions is, therefore, identical with that of the 647 returned in 1875.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of January 1875 and 1876, with the decrease, is exhibited in the next Table. Third Table.

TABLE III.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st January	1875	647	817,822	—		—	
	1876	649	752,887	—	64,935	—	7·9

The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st January 1875 and 1876 is shown by the next Table. Fourth Table

TABLE IV.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st January	1875	647	115,209	—		—	
	1876	649	97,065	—	18,144	—	15·7

Local Government Board, 1st June 1876.

FREDERICK PURDY, Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 49.—Return of Paupers.—Summary, In-door and Out-door, on the entire Population of Engl

Divisions and Union-Counties.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	In-door.										
				Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	162	2,284,666	1,492	1,960	2,430	7,304	8,292	5,276	1,416	2,003	155	365	3
2.*Surrey (part)	5	17	742,155	300	417	477	1,965	1,912	2,160	381	588	55	123	
3.*Kent (part)	3	11	225,537	226	245	99	413	521	951	48	81	7	46	
Totals	30	190	3,252,358	2,018	2,622	3,006	9,682	10,725	8,387	1,845	2,672	217	534	4
II. SOUTH EASTERN.														
2.*Surrey (part)	11	139	365,279	108	164	156	927	526	711	53	83	8	95	
3.*Kent (part)	26	418	628,163	331	451	554	1,673	807	1,063	137	194	9	93	
4. Sussex	23	326	420,910	228	235	330	1,017	517	800	105	155	14	104	
5. Southampton	26	353	526,136	269	386	353	1,127	604	1,029	170	214	15	60	
6. Berks	12	240	226,268	116	166	197	560	229	461	53	67	6	58	
Totals	98	1,476	2,166,756	1,052	1,402	1,590	5,304	2,683	4,064	518	713	52	410	1
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.														
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	58	264,854	116	114	110	653	372	472	44	45	3	44	
7. Hertford	12	165	194,612	67	111	167	558	202	264	30	43	3	50	
8. Buckingham	7	195	155,007	8	55	112	327	158	201	31	39	2	39	
9. Oxford	9	297	178,329	81	110	167	361	171	245	43	70	1	65	
10. Northampton	12	332	248,228	47	88	139	369	169	358	67	92	6	39	
11. Huntingdon	3	88	58,046	7	26	49	152	60	62	9	14	1	8	
12. Bedford	6	138	151,539	61	64	96	276	96	183	16	25	1	30	
13. Cambridge	9	174	192,033	136	142	261	443	140	322	27	43	..	16	
Totals	64	1,447	1,442,648	523	710	1,101	3,139	1,368	2,107	267	371	17	291	
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex	17	372	440,878	116	218	286	1,267	577	878	90	113	7	26	
15. Suffolk	17	527	347,210	171	250	319	615	267	410	53	67	6	5	
16. Norfolk	22	744	430,638	165	338	408	736	295	589	99	142	4	22	
Totals	56	1,643	1,218,726	452	806	1,013	2,618	1,139	1,877	242	322	17	53	
V. SOUTH WESTERN.														
17. Wilts	17	316	244,667	124	190	231	432	197	447	62	90	4	15	
18. Dorset	12	287	189,000	43	93	126	286	144	269	32	50	2	8	
19. Devon	20	474	605,881	52	305	445	821	639	652	121	175	8	7	
20. Cornwall	13	221	356,266	4	183	285	369	381	395	34	62	6	1	
21. Somerset	17	495	482,642	70	211	347	835	546	634	138	177	9	41	
Totals	79	1,793	1,878,456	293	982	1,434	2,743	1,907	2,397	387	554	29	72	
VI. WEST MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester	17	364	488,760	246	361	313	891	493	574	179	318	20	50	
23. Hereford	8	245	120,723	21	65	72	244	90	246	21	36	9	14	
24. Salop	15	303	267,003	31	111	132	485	222	381	32	104	3	29	

1st January 1876, in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons ;
being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

OUT-DOOR.													
Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st January, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													I. THE METROPOLIS.
248	4,969	11,912	2,770	11,764	1,256	1,724	2,585	20	35	38,283	..	68,976	1.*Middlesex (part).
429	1,701	4,441	1,080	4,369	524	557	710	6	..	13,817	8	22,187	2.*Surrey (part).
139	808	1,944	526	2,052	356	227	312	..	..	6,364	202	8,799	3.*Kent (part).
816	7,478	18,297	4,376	18,185	2,136	2,508	3,607	26	35	58,464	210	99,962	- - Totals.
													II. SOUTH EASTERN.
400	1,156	3,084	1,453	2,936	442	232	416	6	..	10,125	23	12,933	2.*Surrey (part).
340	1,724	4,602	2,095	5,431	711	491	680	5	4	16,083	1	21,394	3.*Kent (part).
682	1,664	4,212	2,337	4,958	954	386	477	9	1	15,680	1	19,184	4. Sussex.
659	2,213	5,150	2,903	6,896	1,405	460	573	13	..	20,272	4	24,495	5. Southampton.
343	751	1,814	1,152	2,209	312	254	315	3	12	7,165	..	9,078	6. Berks.
424	7,508	18,862	9,940	22,430	3,824	1,823	2,461	36	17	69,325	29	87,084	- - Totals.
													III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
279	809	2,097	713	1,950	255	153	265	..	..	6,521	..	8,494	1.*Middlesex (part).
225	826	1,895	1,260	2,848	434	185	225	6	..	7,904	..	9,399	7. Hertford.
138	576	1,334	1,123	2,465	311	135	228	3	..	6,313	..	7,285	8. Buckingham.
220	567	1,499	1,359	2,725	566	196	275	6	..	7,473	..	8,727	9. Oxford.
231	815	2,064	1,578	3,342	377	203	234	3	14	8,861	..	10,235	10. Northampton.
57	157	375	296	680	44	59	52	..	..	1,720	..	2,108	11. Huntingdon.
116	579	1,499	1,230	2,443	556	162	178	6	..	6,769	..	7,617	12. Bedford.
287	841	1,870	1,338	3,392	422	160	207	1	..	8,518	..	10,048	13. Cambridge.
553	5,170	12,633	8,897	19,845	2,965	1,253	1,664	25	14	54,019	..	63,913	- - Totals.
													IV. EASTERN.
592	1,853	4,559	2,533	5,331	739	377	529	6	2	16,521	12	20,087	14. Essex.
391	1,282	3,251	2,514	4,916	825	293	394	13	..	13,879	46	15,996	15. Suffolk.
480	1,733	3,837	2,946	7,223	1,008	331	544	7	..	18,109	..	20,907	16. Norfolk.
1,463	4,868	11,647	7,993	17,470	2,572	1,001	1,467	26	2	48,509	58	56,990	- - Totals.
													V. SOUTH WESTERN.
392	1,064	2,607	2,234	4,598	817	267	360	9	3	12,351	..	14,143	17. Wilts.
263	886	2,160	1,929	4,037	817	199	224	1	..	10,516	4	11,565	18. Dorset.
384	1,997	4,643	4,473	10,092	1,556	433	662	11	2	24,253	56	27,422	19. Devon.
214	1,352	3,321	1,547	4,695	703	222	327	4	..	12,385	1	14,104	20. Cornwall.
416	1,708	4,508	4,071	8,573	1,646	413	518	18	1	21,872	..	24,880	21. Somerset.
1,669	7,007	17,239	14,254	31,995	5,539	1,534	2,091	43	6	81,377	61	92,114	- - Totals.
													VI. WEST MIDLAND.
391	1,560	4,096	2,745	6,361	1,308	427	538	10	7	17,443	1	20,887	22. Gloucester.
71	287	869	738	1,537	292	152	191	5	..	4,142	..	4,960	23. Hereford.
54	349	918	777	1,843	340	265	331	1	..	4,878	..	6,408	24 Salop.

RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY, In-door and Out-door, on the **1st January 187**
England bei

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	IN-DOOR.										
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*														
25. Stafford	17	279	877,435	185	322	405	1,173	590	890	186	247	22	193	4,
26. Worcester	11	233	336,276	24	120	167	531	295	342	32	81	7	32	1,
27. Warwick	14	272	630,472	127	279	300	1,264	704	645	158	201	17	113	3,
Totals	82	1,696	2,720,669	634	1,258	1,389	4,588	2,394	3,078	608	987	78	431	15,
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.														
28. Leicester	11	350	275,171	86	147	165	428	207	329	89	73	7	48	1,
29. Rutland	2	67	23,385	5	13	19	47	16	17	4	3	..	7	
30. Lincoln	14	753	428,051	56	132	205	675	247	421	74	106	9	20	1,
31. Nottingham	9	305	355,404	118	166	156	488	232	218	88	133	12	41	1,
32. Derby	9	279	324,900	115	96	79	343	167	288	53	64	1	96	1,
Totals	45	1,754	1,406,911	380	554	624	1,981	869	1,273	308	379	29	212	6
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.														
33. Chester	12	472	539,351	149	228	243	526	311	561	124	153	10	67	2
34. Lancaster	29	480	2,849,048	405	977	1,168	4,771	4,297	3,357	1,026	1,367	105	293	17
Totals	41	952	3,388,399	554	1,205	1,411	5,297	4,608	3,918	1,150	1,520	115	360	20
IX. YORK.														
35. West Riding	35	704	1,854,172	347	590	572	2,181	977	1,243	366	460	25	369	7
36. East Riding	10	373	306,410	18	88	145	519	311	463	68	110	8	62	1
37. North Riding	17	506	284,010	13	62	106	286	175	296	41	43	3	24	1
Totals	62	1,583	2,444,592	378	740	823	2,986	1,463	2,002	475	613	36	455	9
X. NORTHERN.														
38. Durham	15	301	698,012	139	262	267	670	398	668	88	122	9	83	2
39. Northumberland	12	541	386,646	21	189	219	415	342	449	80	94	4	41	1
40. Cumberland	9	208	220,253	67	136	177	276	146	224	44	55	..	9	
41. Westmorland	3	110	65,130	12	26	34	85	33	61	17	15	..	4	
Totals	39	1,160	1,365,041	239	613	697	1,446	919	1,402	229	286	13	137	1
XI. WELSH.														
42. Monmouth	6	164	219,708	39	84	120	346	151	303	29	45	4	5	
43. South Wales	28	657	766,764	63	273	361	583	347	728	64	91	10	24	
44. North Wales	19	375	435,003	20	161	238	323	140	294	71	121	6	15	
Totals	53	1,196	1,421,475	122	518	719	1,252	638	1,325	164	257	20	44	
TOTALS of Unions in England	649	14,890	22,706,031	6,645	11,410	13,807	41,036	28,713	31,830	6,193	8,674	623	2,999	15
Residue of the Kingdom	..	5	6,235	No Return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS of England	..	14,895*	22,712,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons; the entire Population of 2,712,266—*continued*.

OUT-DOOR.											Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st January, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.			
[illegible].	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*
41	2,682	7,323	2,450	5,943	1,289	607	624	11	5	21,475	5	25,683	25. Stafford.
91	657	1,926	1,182	2,689	524	313	405	12	..	7,899	..	9,530	26. Worcester.
41	1,276	3,799	1,501	3,979	864	624	812	21	2	13,119	..	16,927	27. Warwick.
89	6,811	18,931	9,393	22,352	4,617	2,388	2,901	60	14	68,956	6	84,395	- - Totals.
													VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
39	662	1,709	1,159	2,375	233	292	357	8	..	6,934	..	8,513	28. Leicester.
20	77	210	136	305	24	32	14	..	..	818	..	949	29. Rutland.
53	1,236	2,991	2,407	5,912	906	327	402	1	3	14,448	..	16,393	30. Lincoln.
95	675	1,853	1,214	3,013	479	254	327	1	6	7,917	..	9,569	31. Nottingham.
30	572	1,498	850	2,098	225	231	225	5	..	5,834	..	7,136	32. Derby.
47	3,222	8,261	5,766	13,703	1,867	1,136	1,325	15	9	35,951	..	42,560	- - Totals.
													VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
04	970	2,587	1,060	3,029	566	408	427	3	12	9,166	..	11,538	33. Chester.
54	4,942	12,869	3,135	10,325	1,309	1,558	1,822	23	55	36,992	14	54,744	34. Lancaster.
58	5,912	15,456	4,195	13,354	1,875	1,966	2,249	26	67	46,158	14	66,282	- - Totals.
													IX. YORK.
67	4,534	11,672	3,773	10,506	1,299	1,164	1,305	29	21	35,070	24	42,176	35. West Riding.
94	680	1,832	904	2,365	258	202	223	1	..	6,559	..	8,351	36. East Riding.
95	1,142	2,655	889	2,343	356	218	243	2	8	8,361	13	9,397	37. North Riding.
36	6,356	16,159	5,566	15,214	1,913	1,584	1,771	32	29	49,990	37	59,924	- - Totals.
													X. NORTHERN.
57	2,209	5,629	1,096	3,444	612	380	363	2	..	14,192	5	16,893	38. Durham.
28	1,086	2,909	916	3,008	372	313	302	6	1	9,041	..	10,895	39. Northumberland.
82	649	1,794	529	1,801	277	207	162	2	10	5,513	..	6,647	40. Cumberland.
14	132	327	176	447	81	45	56	..	14	1,292	..	1,579	41. Westmorland.
81	4,076	10,659	2,717	8,700	1,342	945	883	10	25	30,038	5	36,014	- - Totals.
													XI. WELSH.
62	632	1,827	969	2,481	653	234	271	5	10	7,244	7	8,363	42. Monmouth.
47	3,168	7,924	3,666	11,295	2,513	684	893	21	56	30,567	34	33,077	43. South Wales.
65	1,862	4,047	2,954	9,075	1,794	368	434	11	11	20,821	1	22,209	44. North Wales.
74	5,662	13,798	7,589	22,851	4,960	1,286	1,598	37	77	58,632	42	63,619	- - Totals.
40	64,070	161,942	80,683	206,099	33,610	17,424	22,017	336	295	601,419	462	752,887	Totals of Unions in England.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Residue of the Kingdom.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Totals of England.

No. 50.—Paupers of All Classes.—Comparative Statement, **1st January 1875 and 1876** in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons; the entire Population of England bein 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1876 and 1875.	Differenc per Cent.
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1875.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1876.				
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
								Incr. Decr.	Inc. De
I. THE METROPOLIS.									
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	30,804	46,569	77,373	30,693	38,283	68,976	— 8,397	— 10
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	8,381	17,365	25,746	8,378	13,809	22,187	— 3,559	— 13
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	2,608	7,056	9,664	2,637	6,162	8,799	— 865	— 9
Totals - -	30	41,793	70,990	112,783	41,708	58,254	99,962	— 12,821	— 11
II. SOUTH EASTERN.									
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	2,892	11,260	14,152	2,831	10,102	12,933	— 1,219	— 8
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	5,536	18,036	23,572	5,312	16,082	21,394	— 2,178	— 9
4. Sussex - - -	23	3,768	17,076	20,844	3,505	15,679	19,184	— 1,660	— 8
5. Southampton -	26	4,605	22,319	26,924	4,227	20,268	24,495	— 2,429	— 9
6. Berks - - -	12	1,979	8,182	10,161	1,913	7,165	9,078	— 1,083	— 10
Totals - -	98	18,780	76,873	95,653	17,788	69,296	87,084	— 8,569	— 9
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.									
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	2,105	7,685	9,790	1,973	6,521	8,494	— 1,296	— 13
7. Hertford - -	12	1,663	8,945	10,608	1,495	7,904	9,399	— 1,209	— 11
8. Buckingham -	7	1,046	7,117	8,163	972	6,313	7,285	— 878	— 10
9. Oxford - - -	9	1,330	8,127	9,457	1,314	7,413	8,727	— 730	— 7
10. Northampton -	12	1,377	10,118	11,495	1,374	8,861	10,235	— 1,260	— 11
11. Huntingdon -	3	428	2,178	2,606	388	1,720	2,108	— 498	— 19
12. Bedford - -	6	913	8,012	8,925	848	6,769	7,617	— 1,308	— 14
13. Cambridge - -	9	1,606	9,451	11,057	1,530	8,518	10,048	— 1,009	— 9
Totals - -	64	10,468	61,633	72,101	9,894	54,019	63,913	— 8,188	— 11
IV. EASTERN.									
14. Essex - - -	17	3,781	19,370	23,151	3,578	16,509	20,087	— 3,064	— 13
15. Suffolk - - -	17	2,417	15,511	17,928	2,163	13,833	15,996	— 1,932	— 10
16. Norfolk - -	22	3,025	19,799	22,824	2,798	18,109	20,907	— 1,917	— 8
Totals - -	56	9,223	54,680	63,903	8,539	48,451	56,990	— 6,913	— 10
V. SOUTH WESTERN.									
17. Wilts - - -	17	2,009	13,862	15,871	1,792	12,351	14,143	— 1,728	— 10
18. Dorset - - -	12	1,126	11,454	12,580	1,053	10,512	11,565	— 1,015	—
19. Devon - - -	20	3,308	25,823	29,131	3,225	24,197	27,422	— 1,709	—
20. Cornwall - -	13	1,728	12,423	14,151	1,720	12,384	14,104	— 47	—
21. Somerset - -	17	3,128	23,393	26,521	3,008	21,872	24,880	— 1,641	—
Totals - -	79	11,299	86,955	98,254	10,798	81,316	92,114	— 6,140	—
VI. WEST MIDLAND.									
22. Gloucester - -	17	3,595	18,625	22,220	3,445	17,442	20,887	— 1,333	—
23. Hereford - -	8	867	4,779	5,646	818	4,142	4,960	— 686	— 1
24. Salop - - -	15	1,632	5,561	7,193	1,530	4,878	6,408	— 785	— 1

PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st January 1875 and 1876,** &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1875.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1876.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*											
25. Stafford	17	4,047	22,273	26,320	4,213	21,470	25,683		— 637		— 2·4
26. Worcester	11	1,746	9,137	10,883	1,631	7,899	9,530		— 1,353		— 12·4
27. Warwick	14	3,913	14,433	18,346	3,808	13,119	16,927		— 1,419		— 7·7
Totals	82	15,800	74,808	90,608	15,445	68,950	84,395		— 6,213		— 6·9
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	1,553	7,787	9,340	1,579	6,934	8,513		— 827		— 8·9
29. Rutland	2	145	909	1,054	131	818	949		— 105		— 10·0
30. Lincoln	14	2,107	15,445	17,552	1,945	14,448	16,393		— 1,159		— 6·6
31. Nottingham	9	1,750	8,966	10,716	1,652	7,917	9,569		— 1,147		— 10·7
32. Derby	9	1,265	6,225	7,490	1,302	5,834	7,136		— 354		— 4·7
Totals	45	6,820	39,332	46,152	6,609	35,951	42,560		— 3,592		— 7·8
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	2,438	9,820	12,258	2,372	9,166	11,538		— 720		— 5·9
34. Lancaster	29	18,051	43,798	61,849	17,766	36,978	54,744		— 7,105		— 11·5
Totals	41	20,489	53,618	74,107	20,138	46,144	66,282		— 7,825		— 10·6
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	7,091	37,454	44,545	7,130	35,046	42,176		— 2,369		— 5·3
36. East Riding	10	1,791	6,973	8,764	1,792	6,559	8,351		— 413		— 4·7
37. North Riding	17	919	5,778	6,697	1,049	8,348	9,397	†2,700	—	40·3	—
Totals	62	9,801	50,205	60,006	9,971	49,953	59,924		— 82		— 0·1
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	2,703	15,337	18,040	2,706	14,187	16,893		— 1,147†		— 6·4
39. Northumberland	12	1,917	9,720	11,637	1,854	9,041	10,895		— 742		— 6·4
40. Cumberland	9	1,216	5,849	7,065	1,134	5,513	6,647		— 418		— 5·9
41. Westmorland	3	284	1,292	1,576	287	1,292	1,579	3	—	0·2	—
Totals	39	6,120	32,198	38,318	5,981	30,033	36,014		— 2,304		— 6·0
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	1,159	7,078	8,237	1,126	7,237	8,363	126	—	1·5	—
43. South Wales	28	2,398	31,137	33,535	2,544	30,533	33,077		— 458		— 1·4
44. North Wales	19	1,505	22,660	24,165	1,389	20,820	22,209		— 1,956		— 8·1
Totals	53	5,062	60,875	65,937	5,059	58,590	63,649		— 2,288		— 3·5
TOTALS of Unions in England	649	155,655	662,167	817,822	151,930	600,957	752,887		— 64,935		— 7·9
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

† *Note.*—A few parishes containing a population of 50,000, or thereabouts, having been separated from the Stockton Union to form the Middlesbrough Union, are now entered in the North Riding of Yorkshire, instead of the county of Durham as heretofore. No information respecting the Stockton Paupers was received last year until after the Return for January 1875 had been published; the figures for the previous year, being about 1,200 less than shown by the actual Return, were entered in that Summary. The comparison of the numbers relieved in the two counties respectively is therefore subject to correction.

No. 51.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants).—Comparative Statement, **1st January 1875 and 1876**, in 649 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons: the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JANUARY 1875.			ON 1st JANUARY 1876.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
I. THE METROPOLIS.								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec
1.*Middlesex (part)	22	4,567	8,649	13,216	3,452	6,217	9,669		— 3,547		— 26·8
2.*Surrey (part)	5	963	3,285	4,248	717	2,130	2,847		— 1,201		— 29·7
3.*Kent (part)	3	525	1,162	1,687	471	947	1,418		— 269		— 15·9
Totals	30	5,855	13,096	18,951	4,640	9,294	13,934		— 5,017		— 26·5
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part)	11	377	1,896	2,273	272	1,556	1,828		— 445		— 19·6
3.*Kent (part)	26	870	2,464	3,334	782	2,064	2,846		— 488		— 14·6
4. Sussex	23	587	2,773	3,360	468	2,346	2,809		— 551		— 16·4
5. Southampton	26	792	3,543	4,335	655	2,872	3,527		— 808		— 18·6
6. Berks	12	313	1,416	1,729	282	1,094	1,376		— 353		— 20·4
Totals	98	2,939	12,092	15,031	2,454	9,932	12,386		— 2,645		— 17·6
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part)	6	319	1,714	2,033	230	1,088	1,318		— 715		— 35·2
7. Hertford	12	285	1,322	1,575	176	1,053	1,229		— 346		— 22·0
8. Buckingham	7	127	990	1,097	63	714	777		— 320		— 29·2
9. Oxford	9	207	926	1,133	191	787	978		— 155		— 13·7
10. Northampton	12	161	1,336	1,489	135	1,046	1,181		— 308		— 20·7
11. Huntingdon	3	57	280	337	33	214	247		— 90		— 26·7
12. Bedford	6	149	916	1,065	125	695	820		— 245		— 23·0
13. Cambridge	9	362	1,394	1,755	278	1,128	1,406		— 349		— 19·9
Totals	64	1,666	8,878	10,484	1,233	6,725	7,956		— 2,528		— 24·1
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex	17	455	3,346	3,799	334	2,445	2,779		— 1,020		— 26·8
15. Suffolk	17	594	2,964	3,558	421	1,673	2,094		— 474		— 18·6
16. Norfolk	22	545	2,577	3,122	503	2,213	2,716		— 406		— 13·0
Totals	56	1,594	7,887	9,480	1,258	6,331	7,589		— 1,900		— 20·0
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts	17	406	1,787	2,193	314	1,456	1,770		— 423		— 19·2
18. Dorset	12	158	1,307	1,465	136	1,149	1,285		— 180		— 12·3
19. Devon	29	594	2,769	3,363	357	2,381	2,738		— 425		— 13·7
20. Cornwall	13	186	1,627	1,813	187	1,566	1,753		— 60		— 3·3
21. Somerset	17	308	2,427	2,735	281	2,124	2,405		— 330		— 12·1
Totals	79	1,452	9,917	11,369	1,275	8,676	9,951		— 1,418		— 12·5
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester	17	655	2,167	2,822	607	1,951	2,558		— 264		— 9·3
23. Hereford	8	89	575	664	86	358	444		— 220		— 33·1
24. Salop	15	169	489	658	142	403	545		— 113		— 17·1

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards.

ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st January 1875 and 1876,** &c. —*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st Jan. 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JANUARY 1875.			ON 1ST JANUARY 1876.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
25. Stafford	17	402	3,263	3,665	507	3,223	3,730	65	—	1·8	—
26. Worcester	11	194	1,178	1,372	144	848	992	—	380	—	27·7
27. Warwick	14	436	1,868	2,304	406	1,517	1,923	—	381	—	16·5
Totals	82	1,945	9,540	11,485	1,892	8,300	10,192	—	1,293	—	11·3
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	231	942	1,173	233	801	1,034	—	139	—	11·8
29. Rutland	2	22	124	146	18	97	115	—	31	—	21·2
30. Lincoln	14	198	1,658	1,856	188	1,499	1,687	—	169	—	9·1
31. Nottingham	9	362	975	1,337	284	770	1,054	—	283	—	21·2
32. Derby	9	242	787	1,029	211	702	913	—	116	—	11·3
Totals	45	1,055	4,486	5,541	934	3,869	4,803	—	738	—	13·3
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	401	1,085	1,486	377	1,074	1,451	—	35	—	2·4
34. Lancaster	29	1,710	7,765	9,475	1,382	5,896	7,278	—	2,197	—	23·2
Totals	41	2,111	8,850	10,961	1,759	6,970	8,729	—	2,232	—	20·4
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	951	5,770	6,721	937	5,301	6,238	—	483	—	7·2
36. East Riding	10	125	806	931	106	774	880	—	51	—	5·5
37. North Riding	17	74	706	780	75	1,647	(*a*) 1,722	942	—	120·8	—
Totals	62	1,150	7,282	8,432	1,118	7,722	8,840	408	—	4·8	—
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	356	2,760	3,116	401	2,666	3,067	—	49	—	1·6
39. Northumberland	12	218	1,379	1,597	210	1,214	1,424	—	173	—	10·8
40. Cumberland	9	239	794	1,033	203	731	934	—	99	—	9·6
41. Westmorland	3	34	134	168	38	146	184	16	—	9·5	—
Totals	39	847	5,067	5,914	852	4,757	5,609	—	305	—	5·2
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	129	742	871	123	794	917	46	—	5·3	—
43. South Wales	28	383	3,728	4,111	336	3,515	3,851	—	260	—	6·3
44. North Wales	19	222	2,348	2,570	181	2,127	2,308	—	262	—	10·2
Totals	53	734	6,818	7,552	640	6,436	7,076	—	476	—	6·3
TOTALS of Unions in England	649	21,196	94,013	115,209	18,055	79,010	97,065	—	18,144	—	15·7
Residue of the Kingdom		No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
TOTALS of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

(*a*) YORK, NORTH RIDING.—A considerable increase in the number of Adult Able-bodied Paupers has been caused by the strike of iron workers at Middlesborough. *See* also note page 301 with reference to the Stockton Union.

No. 52.

Pauperism.—Remarks on the Return of the Number of Paupers on the 1st July 1876.

Pauperism, 1st July.

The present publication contains the Tabulated Returns of 650 Unions. The population of these places, by the Census of 1871, was 22,706,031 ; and the total number of paupers on the 1st July 1876 was—

In-door.	Out-door.	Gross Total.	Deduct Persons relieved both In-door and Out-door, on the 1st July.	Net Total.
138,201	569,641	707,842	467	707,375

This gives the proportion of paupers as 1 in 32, or 3·1 per cent. on the population, according to the Census of 1871.

First Table.

The first table shows the number of paupers as able-bodied, not able-bodied, and insane ; distinguishing those relieved in the workhouse from those relieved out of doors ; children relieved with "able-bodied" parents are classed as *able-bodied;* but children relieved without their parents, or relieved with parents who are "not able-bodied," are classed as *not able-bodied.*

Table I.

Paupers, 1st July 1876.	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.
	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	Able-bodied.	Not Able-bodied.	
Males (Adult) -	4,370	35,147	12,441	75,802	127,760
Females (Adult) -	9,530	27,764	59,649	197,706	294,649
Children under 16 -	11,929	30,875	151,746	31,780	226,330
Vagrants - -	3,028	—	339	—	3,367
Insane, viz. :					
Males - -	—	6,160	—	17,602*	23,762
Females - -	—	8,752	—	22,198*	30,950
Children - -	—	646	—	378*	1,024
Total -	28,857	109,344	224,175	345,466	707,842

* The majority of insane paupers here classed among the out-door are in asylums.

Comparing the numbers returned on the 1st July 1876 with those at the same date in 1875, the figures stand thus :— Second Table. Comparison of 1st July 1876 and 1875.

TABLE II.

DATE.		Number of Unions.	In-door Paupers.	Out-door Paupers.*	TOTAL.
1st July -	1875	649	134,238	611,827	746,065
	1876	650†	138,201	569,174	707,375

* Exclusive of those relieved both in-door and out-door on 1st July.

† The area of the 650 unions returned in 1876 is identical with that of the 649 entered against 1875; the difference in number arises from the separation of Barrow-in-Furness from the Ulverstone Union, and its formation into a separate parish for the administration of the laws relating to the relief of the poor.

The number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief on the 1st of July 1875 and 1876, with the decrease, is exhibited in the next Table. Third Table.

TABLE III.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st July -	1875	649	746,065	—		—	
	1876	650	707,375	—	38,690	—	5·2

The number of adult able-bodied paupers on the 1st July 1875 and 1876 is shown by the next Table. Fourth Table.

TABLE IV.

DATE.		Unions.	Number of *Adult Able-bodied* Paupers.	Difference.		Difference per Cent.	
				Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decr.
1st July -	1875	649	94,969	—		—	
	1876	650	85,990	—	8,979	—	9·5

Local Government Board, 1st December 1876.

FREDERICK PURDY, Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 53.—Return of Paupers.—Summary of In-door and Out-door, on the the entire Population of England

Divisions and Union-Counties.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	In-door.										
				Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.	Total in the Workhouse.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	162	2,284,666	1,027	1,532	2,169	6,623	8,002	5,132	1,438	2,124	203	316	28,566
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	17	742,155	178	333	500	1,814	1,904	2,106	370	572	66	76	7,919
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	11	225,537	192	214	74	368	486	959	65	101	8	21	2,488
Totals - -	30	190	3,252,358	1,397	2,079	2,743	8,805	10,392	8,197	1,873	2,797	277	413	38,973
II. SOUTH EASTERN.														
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	139	365,279	22	88	125	735	521	671	49	88	9	58	2,366
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	418	628,163	166	321	401	1,321	784	981	136	186	9	102	4,407
4. Sussex - - -	23	326	420,910	110	166	201	809	492	743	96	147	13	74	2,851
5. Southampton - -	26	353	526,136	152	344	326	915	588	1,008	171	217	17	32	3,770
6. Berks - - -	12	240	226,268	64	136	152	408	219	410	51	66	5	49	1,560
Totals - -	98	1,476	2,166,756	514	1,055	1,205	4,188	2,604	3,813	503	704	53	315	14,954
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.														
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	58	264,854	54	102	83	500	331	446	41	51	2	55	1,665
7. Hertford - - -	12	165	194,612	39	91	130	411	198	260	25	48	2	44	1,248
8. Buckingham - -	7	195	155,007	1	52	84	239	146	199	25	35	2	8	791
9. Oxford - - -	9	297	178,329	33	82	118	289	175	246	43	71	1	38	1,096
10. Northampton - -	12	332	248,228	14	54	89	314	182	306	59	86	9	35	1,148
11. Huntingdon - -	3	88	58,046	3	19	41	121	61	57	9	14	..	6	331
12. Bedford - -	6	138	151,539	25	42	61	206	87	173	15	28	1	35	673
13. Cambridge - -	9	174	192,033	65	88	164	344	144	315	23	38	1	24	1,206
Totals - -	64	1,447	1,442,648	234	530	770	2,424	1,324	2,002	240	371	18	245	8,158
IV. EASTERN.														
14. Essex - - -	17	372	440,878	66	178	253	979	551	797	95	119	12	28	3,078
15. Suffolk - - -	17	527	347,210	81	205	264	540	262	351	57	61	6	15	1,842
16. Norfolk - - -	22	744	430,638	124	248	296	620	296	571	102	133	5	10	2,405
Totals - -	56	1,643	1,218,726	271	631	813	2,139	1,109	1,719	254	313	23	53	7,325
V. SOUTH WESTERN.														
17. Wilts - - -	17	316	244,667	84	152	207	361	208	420	60	99	4	9	1,604
18. Dorset - - -	12	287	189,000	22	62	90	215	144	246	35	48	2	4	868
19. Devon - - -	20	474	605,881	44	241	350	728	630	671	126	179	14	8	2,991
20. Cornwall - - -	13	221	356,266	4	161	244	331	351	373	38	61	6	1	1,570
21. Somerset - - -	17	495	482,642	28	161	272	745	519	621	138	184	13	15	2,696
Totals - -	79	1,793	1,878,456	182	777	1,163	2,380	1,852	2,331	397	571	39	37	9,729
VI. WEST MIDLAND.														
22. Gloucester - -	17	364	488,760	174	338	328	779	493	530	170	317	15	48	3,192
23. Hereford - - -	8	245	120,723	7	53	89	182	74	229	20	42	7	50	753
24. Salop - - -	15	303	267,003	10	93	115	19	203	366	30	105	3	21	1,365

1st July 1876, in 650 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

OUT-DOOR.													DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													I. THE METROPOLIS.
039	4,126	10,052	2,447	11,205	1,194	1,706	2,611	19	33	34,332	1	62,897	1.*Middlesex (part).
284	1,530	3,993	980	4,005	394	562	688	4	..	12,440	2	20,357	2.*Surrey (part).
75	613	1,520	441	1,962	382	224	291	..	..	5,508	190	7,806	3.*Kent (part).
298	6,269	15,565	3,868	17,172	1,970	2,492	3,590	23	33	52,280	193	91,060	- - Totals.
													II. SOUTH EASTERN.
269	996	2,589	1,184	2,833	434	238	432	5	..	8,980	15	11,331	2.*Surrey (part).
377	1,543	4,134	1,889	5,163	723	513	700	5	..	14,947	1	19,353	3.*Kent (part).
543	1,517	3,853	2,169	4,765	836	374	488	12	2	14,559	1	17,409	4. Sussex.
487	1,888	4,613	2,697	6,488	1,354	449	597	12	..	18,585	4	22,351	5. Southampton.
295	683	1,682	1,050	2,091	284	253	308	2	11	6,659	..	8,219	6. Berks.
871	6,627	16,871	8,989	21,340	3,631	1,827	2,525	36	13	63,730	21	78,663	- - Totals.
													III. SOUTH MIDLAND.
197	733	1,833	643	1,920	245	165	283	1	..	6,020	..	7,685	1.*Middlesex (part).
079	765	1,773	1,142	2,668	387	184	223	3	1	7,325	..	8,573	7. Hertford.
142	551	1,214	1,032	2,317	265	140	221	..	..	5,882	17	6,656	8. Buckingham.
176	501	1,309	1,210	2,557	537	202	265	6	..	6,763	..	7,859	9. Oxford.
181	745	1,800	1,449	3,165	332	208	247	4	7	8,138	..	9,286	10. Northampton.
41	128	298	275	648	41	69	59	..	..	1,559	..	1,890	11. Huntingdon.
114	492	1,343	1,069	2,279	449	165	180	1	..	6,092	..	6,765	12. Bedford.
315	788	1,743	1,254	3,258	381	154	198	..	6	7,997	6	9,197	13. Cambridge.
245	4,703	11,313	8,074	18,812	2,637	1,287	1,676	15	14	49,776	23	57,911	- - Totals.
													IV. EASTERN.
449	1,663	3,982	2,286	5,021	714	379	537	9	..	15,040	9	18,109	14. Essex.
298	1,082	2,902	2,261	4,621	758	301	389	5	..	12,617	45	14,414	15. Suffolk.
432	1,636	3,579	2,859	7,051	957	335	554	5	..	17,408	..	19,813	16. Norfolk.
179	4,381	10,463	7,406	16,693	2,429	1,015	1,480	19	..	45,065	54	52,336	- - Totals.
													V. SOUTH WESTERN.
266	954	2,372	2,070	4,370	686	282	360	10	1	11,371	..	12,975	17. Wilts.
210	753	1,979	1,799	3,799	712	191	221	3	..	9,667	..	10,535	18. Dorset.
374	1,947	4,552	4,277	9,753	1,496	414	684	14	..	23,511	53	26,449	19. Devon.
175	1,257	3,083	1,520	4,629	724	227	334	2	..	11,951	..	13,521	20. Cornwall.
356	1,600	4,292	3,879	8,263	1,509	421	504	16	3	20,843	..	23,539	21. Somerset.
381	6,511	16,278	13,545	30,814	5,127	1,535	2,103	45	4	77,343	53	87,019	- - Totals.
													VI. WEST MIDLAND.
312	1,472	3,857	2,497	6,087	1,096	432	571	13	5	16,342	1	19,533	22. Gloucester.
80	306	881	708	1,466	262	147	196	3	..	4,049	..	4,802	23. Hereford.
52	318	868	675	1,647	235	260	326	5	..	4,386	..	5,751	24. Salop.

RETURN OF PAUPERS.—SUMMARY of IN-DOOR and OUT-DOOR, on the **1st July 18**
England be

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	Number of Parishes.	Population, 1871.	IN-DOOR.									
				ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*													
25. Stafford	17	279	877,435	151	299	378	1,067	574	904	193	262	21	161
26. Worcester	11	233	336,276	17	108	157	432	271	324	35	71	8	60
27. Warwick	14	272	630,472	98	234	269	1,148	670	614	158	207	20	86
Totals	82	1,696	2,720,669	457	1,125	1,336	4,027	2,285	2,967	606	1,004	74	426
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.													
28. Leicester	11	350	275,171	50	118	146	384	206	302	96	74	3	42
29. Rutland	2	67	23,385	5	14	19	41	12	12	4	1	..	4
30. Lincoln	14	753	428,051	20	116	178	516	226	383	80	110	5	16
31. Nottingham	9	305	355,404	88	134	98	428	253	215	88	126	13	35
32. Derby	9	279	324,900	65	96	82	292	148	272	52	70	2	97
Totals	45	1,754	1,406,911	228	478	523	1,661	845	1,184	320	381	23	194
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.													
33. Chester	12	472	539,351	140	223	242	475	322	545	101	144	7	72
34. Lancaster	30	480	2,849,048	358	923	1,077	4,121	4,137	3,448	988	1,319	67	411
Totals	42	952	3,388,399	498	1,146	1,319	4,596	4,459	3,993	1,089	1,463	74	483
IX. YORK.													
35. West Riding	35	704	1,854,172	331	596	559	1,889	925	1,283	388	460	26	416
36. East Riding	10	373	306,410	12	74	121	439	290	440	68	108	6	91
37. North Riding	17	506	284,010	7	56	114	245	157	257	39	48	3	73
Totals	62	1,583	2,444,592	350	726	794	2,573	1,372	1,980	495	616	35	580
X. NORTHERN.													
38. Durham	15	301	693,012	76	234	241	548	362	696	92	129	10	110
39. Northumberland	12	541	386,646	9	165	196	367	345	466	70	96	3	79
40. Cumberland	9	208	220,253	45	113	146	211	144	216	43	53	..	13
41. Westmorland	3	110	65,130	9	16	25	67	28	58	17	14	..	15
Totals	39	1,160	1,365,041	139	528	608	1,193	879	1,436	222	292	13	217
XI. WELSH.													
42. Monmouth	6	164	219,708	31	82	117	301	148	296	28	40	2	4
43. South Wales	28	657	766,764	52	241	335	573	348	686	71	91	6	26
44. North Wales	19	375	435,003	17	132	203	287	147	271	62	109	9	35
Totals	53	1,196	1,421,475	100	455	655	1,161	643	1,253	161	240	17	65
TOTALS of Unions in England	650	14,890	22,706,031	4,370	9,530	11,929	35,147	27,764	30,875	6,160	8,752	646	3,028
Residue of the Kingdom	..	5	6,235	No Return.			..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS of England	..	14,895*	22,712,266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Inclusive of the Scilly Islands.

650 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons; the entire Population of 2,712,266—*continued.*

OUT-DOOR.												DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.
Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved both In-door and Out-door on the 1st July, &c.	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
													VI. WEST MIDLAND—*cont.*
62	2,711	7,501	2,470	5,838	1,268	634	617	17	..	21,618	8	25,620	25. Stafford.
72	637	1,879	1,145	2,607	526	325	381	11	..	7,683	..	9,166	26. Worcester.
09	1,246	3,597	1,460	3,854	866	649	824	20	..	12,725	..	16,229	27. Warwick.
87	6,690	18,583	8,955	21,499	4,253	2,447	2,915	69	5	66,803	9	81,101	- - Totals.
													VII. NORTH MIDLAND.
25	619	1,578	1,105	2,272	225	298	344	24	6	6,596	..	8,017	28. Leicester.
16	68	160	120	284	17	30	17	..	..	712	..	824	29. Rutland.
44	1,158	2,802	2,265	5,653	814	330	389	1	4	13,660	..	15,310	30. Lincoln.
92	633	1,764	1,172	2,876	460	253	329	11	17	7,607	..	9,085	31. Nottingham.
41	564	1,512	834	2,019	236	229	237	3	2	5,777	..	6,953	32. Derby.
18	3,042	7,816	5,496	13,104	1,752	1,140	1,316	39	29	34,352	..	40,189	- - Totals.
													VIII. NORTH WESTERN.
24	983	2,654	1,018	2,927	578	414	442	3	23	9,166	..	11,437	33. Chester.
34	4,725	12,656	2,940	9,649	1,273	1,590	1,912	22	53	35,654	10	52,493	34. Lancaster.
58	5,708	15,310	3,958	12,576	1,851	2,004	2,354	25	76	44,820	10	63,930	- - Totals.
													IX. YORK.
12	4,598	12,022	3,707	10,300	1,265	1,146	1,280	49	10	35,189	7	42,055	35. West Riding.
84	678	1,776	870	2,309	298	208	205	1	..	6,429	..	8,078	36. East Riding.
64	818	2,005	900	2,300	392	236	250	7	7	7,079	..	8,078	37. North Riding.
60	6,094	15,803	5,477	14,909	1,955	1,590	1,735	57	17	48,697	7	58,211	- - Totals.
													X. NORTHERN.
16	2,204	5,453	1,095	3,411	626	379	359	3	18	13,964	74	16,388	38. Durham.
16	1,049	2,763	850	2,885	369	302	295	6	16	8,651	..	10,447	39. Northumberland.
83	649	1,786	522	1,755	284	203	168	2	15	5,467	..	6,451	40. Cumberland.
11	106	288	169	431	86	50	61	..	56	1,258	..	1,507	41. Westmorland.
26	4,008	10,290	2,636	8,482	1,365	934	883	11	105	29,340	74	34,793	- - Totals.
													XI. WELSH.
00	609	1,692	943	2,443	621	240	292	5	11	6,956	10	7,995	42. Monmouth.
65	3,268	7,929	3,664	11,102	2,482	707	885	21	28	30,551	12	32,968	43. South Wales.
53	1,739	3,833	2,791	8,760	1,707	384	444	13	4	19,928	1	21,199	44. North Wales.
18	5,616	13,454	7,398	22,305	4,810	1,331	1,621	39	43	57,435	23	62,162	- - Totals.
41	59,649	151,746	75,802	197,706	31,780	17,602	22,198	378	339	569,641	467	707,375	Totals of Unions in England.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Residue of the Kingdom.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Totals of England.

No. 54.—Paupers of all Classes.—Comparative Statement, **1st July 1875 and 1876,** in 650 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1876 and 1875.	Difference per Cent.
		ON 1st JULY 1875.			ON 1st JULY 1876.				
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		
I. THE METROPOLIS.								Incr. Decr.	Inc. Dec.
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	27,791	39,025	66,816	28,566	34,331	62,897	— 3,919	— 5·9
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	7,599	14,162	21,761	7,919	12,438	20,357	— 1,404	— 6·5
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	2,310	6,274	8,584	2,488	5,318	7,806	— 778	— 9·1
Totals - -	30	37,700	59,461	97,161	38,973	52,087	91,060	— 6,101	— 6·3
II. SOUTH EASTERN.									
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	2,381	9,782	12,163	2,366	8,965	11,331	— 832	— 6·8
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	4,360	16,317	20,677	4,407	14,946	19,353	— 1,324	— 6·4
4. Sussex - - -	23	2,901	16,043	18,944	2,851	14,558	17,409	— 1,535	— 8·1
5. Southampton -	26	3,787	20,740	24,527	3,770	18,581	22,351	— 2,176	— 8·9
6. Berks - - -	12	1,681	7,436	9,117	1,560	6,659	8,219	— 898	— 9·8
Totals - -	98	15,110	70,318	85,428	14,954	63,709	78,663	— 6,765	— 7·9
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.									
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	1,652	6,295	7,947	1,665	6,020	7,685	— 262	— 3·3
7. Hertford - -	12	1,252	7,933	9,185	1,248	7,325	8,573	— 612	— 6·7
8. Buckingham -	7	769	6,369	7,138	791	5,865	6,656	— 482	— 6·8
9. Oxford - - -	9	1,093	7,365	8,458	1,096	6,763	7,859	— 599	— 7·1
10. Northampton -	12	1,150	9,205	10,355	1,148	8,138	9,286	— 1,069	— 10·3
11. Huntingdon -	3	315	1,789	2,104	331	1,559	1,890	— 214	— 10·2
12. Bedford - -	6	662	7,027	7,689	673	6,092	6,765	— 924	— 12·0
13. Cambridge - -	9	1,219	8,409	9,628	1,206	7,991	9,197	— 431	— 4·5
Totals - -	64	8,112	54,392	62,504	8,158	49,753	57,911	— 4,593	— 7·3
IV. EASTERN.									
14. Essex - - -	17	2,990	17,255	20,245	3,078	15,031	18,109	— 2,136	— 10·6
15. Suffolk - - -	17	1,958	13,840	15,798	1,842	12,572	14,414	— 1,384	— 8·8
16. Norfolk - -	22	2,489	18,892	21,381	2,405	17,408	19,813	— 1,568	— 7·3
Totals - -	56	7,437	49,987	57,424	7,325	45,011	52,336	— 5,088	— 8·9
V. SOUTH WESTERN.									
17. Wilts - - -	17	1,556	12,695	14,251	1,604	11,371	12,975	— 1,276	— 8·9
18. Dorset - - -	12	903	10,695	11,598	868	9,667	10,535	— 1,063	— 9·2
19. Devon - - - -	20	2,987	24,852	27,839	2,991	23,458	26,449	— 1,390	— 5·0
20. Cornwall - -	13	1,588	12,264	13,852	1,570	11,951	13,521	— 331	— 2·4
21. Somerset - -	17	2,712	22,239	24,951	2,696	20,843	23,539	— 1,412	— 5·7
Totals - -	79	9,746	82,745	92,491	9,729	77,290	87,019	— 5,472	— 5·9
VI. WEST MIDLAND.									
22. Gloucester - -	17	3,148	17,412	20,560	3,192	16,341	19,533	— 1,027	— 5·0
23. Hereford - -	8	712	4,199	4,911	753	4,049	4,802	— 109	— 2·2
24. Salop - -	15	1,413	5,173	6,586	1,365	4,386	5,751	— 835	— 12·7

PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st July 1875 and 1876**, &c. —*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF PAUPERS OF ALL CLASSES RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1875.			ON 1ST JULY 1876.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*											
25. Stafford	17	3,905	21,766	25,461	4,010	21,610	25,620	159	—	0·6	—
26. Worcester	11	1,443	8,122	9,565	1,483	7,683	9,166	—	399	—	4·2
27. Warwick	14	3,455	13,188	16,643	3,504	12,725	16,229	—	414	—	2·5
Totals	82	13,866	69,860	83,726	14,307	66,794	81,101	—	2,625	—	3·1
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	1,308	7,288	8,596	1,421	6,596	8,017	—	579	—	6·7
29. Rutland	2	118	828	946	112	712	824	—	122	—	12·9
30. Lincoln	14	1,655	14,596	16,251	1,650	13,660	15,310	—	941	—	5·8
31. Nottingham	9	1,425	8,226	9,651	1,478	7,607	9,085	—	566	—	5·9
32. Derby	9	1,151	5,870	7,021	1,176	5,777	6,953	—	68	—	1·0
Totals	45	5,657	36,808	42,465	5,837	34,352	40,189	—	2,276	—	5·4
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	2,214	9,643	11,857	2,271	9,166	11,437	—	420	—	3·5
34. Lancaster	30	15,668	37,913	53,581	16,849	35,644	52,493	—	1,088	—	2·0
Totals	42	17,882	47,556	65,438	19,120	44,810	63,930	—	1,508	—	2·3
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	6,371	36,379	42,750	6,873	35,182	42,055	—	695	—	1·6
36. East Riding	10	1,575	6,630	8,205	1,649	6,429	8,078	—	127	—	1·5
37. North Riding	17	1,035	7,563	8,598	999	7,079	8,078	—	520	—	6·0
Totals	62	8,981	50,572	59,553	9,521	48,690	58,211	—	1,342	—	2·3
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	2,301	13,836	16,137	2,498	13,890	16,388	251	—	1·6	—
39. Northumberland	12	1,618	9,246	10,864	1,796	8,651	10,447	—	417	—	3·8
40. Cumberland	9	1,016	5,521	6,537	984	5,467	6,451	—	86	—	1·3
41. Westmorland	3	257	1,258	1,515	249	1,258	1,507	—	8	—	0·5
Totals	39	5,192	29,861	35,053	5,527	29,266	34,793	—	260	—	0·7
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	1,053	7,223	8,276	1,049	6,946	7,995	—	281	—	3·4
43. South Wales	28	2,261	31,259	33,520	2,429	30,539	32,968	—	552	—	1·6
44. North Wales	19	1,241	21,785	23,026	1,272	19,927	21,199	—	1,827	—	7·9
Totals	53	4,555	60,267	64,822	4,750	57,412	62,162	—	2,660	—	4·1
TOTALS of Unions in England	650	134,238	611,827	746,065	138,201	569,174	707,375	—	38,690	—	5·2
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

No. 55.—Adult Able-bodied Paupers (Male and Female, but exclusive of Vagrants).—Comparative Statement, **1st July 1875 and 1876,** in 650 Unions, having a Population of 22,706,031 Persons; the entire Population of England being 22,712,266 (Census 1871).

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT*† *ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1st JULY 1875.			ON 1st JULY 1876.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.				
								Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
I. THE METROPOLIS.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	22	3,142	6,160	9,302	2,559	5,065	7,624	—	1,678	—	18·0
2.*Surrey (part) -	5	594	2,076	2,670	511	1,814	2,325	—	345	—	12·9
3.*Kent (part) - -	3	357	883	1,240	406	688	1,094	—	146	—	11·8
Totals - -	30	4,093	9,119	13,212	3,476	7,567	11,043	—	2,169	—	16·4
II. SOUTH EASTERN.											
2.*Surrey (part) -	11	199	1,467	1,666	110	1,265	1,375	—	291	—	17·5
3.*Kent (part) - -	26	477	2,058	2,535	487	1,820	2,307	—	228	—	9·0
4. Sussex - - -	23	299	2,495	2,794	276	2,060	2,336	—	458	—	16·4
5. Southampton -	26	492	3,002	3,494	496	2,375	2,871	—	623	—	17·8
6. Berks - - -	12	232	1,230	1,462	200	978	1,178	—	284	—	19·4
Totals - -	98	1,699	10,252	11,951	1,569	8,498	10,067	—	1,884	—	15·8
III. SOUTH MIDLAND.											
1.*Middlesex (part) -	6	156	1,105	1,261	156	930	1,086	—	175	—	13·9
7. Hertford - -	12	134	1,042	1,176	130	944	1,074	—	102	—	8·7
8. Buckingham -	7	43	787	830	53	693	746	—	84	—	10·1
9. Oxford - - -	9	116	818	934	115	677	792	—	142	—	15·2
10. Northampton -	12	84	1,206	1,290	68	926	994	—	296	—	22·9
11. Huntingdon -	3	26	204	230	22	169	191	—	39	—	17·0
12. Bedford - -	6	72	697	769	67	606	673	—	96	—	12·5
13. Cambridge - -	9	144	1,153	1,297	153	1,003	1,156	—	141	—	10·9
Totals - -	64	775	7,012	7,787	764	5,948	6,712	—	1,075	—	13·8
IV. EASTERN.											
14. Essex - - -	17	221	2,838	3,059	244	2,112	2,356	—	703	—	23·0
15. Suffolk - - -	17	285	1,732	2,017	286	1,380	1,666	—	351	—	17·4
16. Norfolk - -	22	422	2,416	2,838	372	2,068	2,440	—	398	—	14·0
Totals - -	56	928	6,986	7,914	902	5,560	6,462	—	1,452	—	18·3
V. SOUTH WESTERN.											
17. Wilts - - -	17	228	1,602	1,830	236	1,220	1,456	—	374	—	20·4
18. Dorset - - -	12	80	1,137	1,217	84	963	1,047	—	170	—	14·0
19. Devon - - -	20	345	2,646	2,991	285	2,321	2,606	—	385	—	12·9
20. Cornwall - -	13	162	1,599	1,761	165	1,432	1,597	—	164	—	9·3
21. Somerset - -	17	229	2,228	2,457	189	1,956	2,145	—	312	—	12·7
Totals - -	79	1,044	9,212	10,256	959	7,892	8,851	—	1,405	—	13·7
VI. WEST MIDLAND.											
22. Gloucester - -	17	499	1,910	2,409	512	1,784	2,296	—	113	—	4·7
23. Hereford - - -	8	62	380	442	60	386	446	4	—	0·9	—
24. Salop - - -	15	125	466	591	103	370	473	—	118	—	20·0

† The term "Adult" has, in the Tables of Pauperism, been always applied to Paupers aged 16 years and upwards

ADULT ABLE-BODIED PAUPERS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, **1st July 1875 and 1876**, &c. —*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Unions.	NUMBER OF *ADULT ABLE-BODIED* PAUPERS RELIEVED						Difference between 1st July 1876 and 1875.		Difference per Cent.	
		ON 1ST JULY 1875.			ON 1ST JULY 1876.						
		In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Incr.	Decr.	Inc.	Dec.
VI. WEST MIDLAND—*continued.*											
25. Stafford	17	387	3,308	3,695	450	3,273	3,723	28	—	0·8	—
26. Worcester	11	111	872	983	125	809	934	—	49	—	5·0
27. Warwick	14	327	1,532	1,859	332	1,455	1,787	—	72	—	3·8
Totals	82	1,511	8,468	9,979	1,582	8,077	9,659	—	320	—	3·2
VII. NORTH MIDLAND.											
28. Leicester	11	144	866	1,010	168	744	912	—	98	—	9·7
29. Rutland	2	16	109	125	19	84	103	—	22	—	17·6
30. Lincoln	14	122	1,566	1,688	136	1,402	1,538	—	150	—	8·9
31. Nottingham	9	204	838	1,042	222	725	947	—	95	—	9·1
32. Derby	9	152	675	827	161	705	866	39	—	4·7	—
Totals	45	638	4,054	4,692	706	3,660	4,366	—	326	—	6·9
VIII. NORTH WESTERN.											
33. Chester	12	277	1,076	1,353	363	1,107	1,470	117	—	8·6	—
34. Lancaster	30	1,070	5,843	6,913	1,281	5,559	6,840	—	73	—	1·1
Totals	42	1,347	6,919	8,266	1,644	6,666	8,310	44	—	0·5	—
IX. YORK.											
35. West Riding	35	732	5,590	6,322	927	5,410	6,337	15	—	0·2	—
36. East Riding	10	90	770	860	86	762	848	—	12	—	1·4
37. North Riding	17	75	1,125	1,200	63	982	1,045	—	155	—	12·9
Totals	62	897	7,485	8,382	1,076	7,154	8,230	—	152	—	1·8
X. NORTHERN.											
38. Durham	15	250	2,466	2,716	310	2,620	2,930	214	—	7·9	—
39. Northumberland	12	162	1,289	1,451	174	1,165	1,339	—	112	—	7·7
40. Cumberland	9	154	737	891	158	732	890	—	1	—	0·1
41. Westmorland	3	26	128	154	25	117	142	—	12	—	7·8
Totals	39	592	4,620	5,212	667	4,634	5,301	89	—	1·7	—
XI. WELSH.											
42. Monmouth	6	112	820	932	113	709	822	—	110	—	11·8
43. South Wales	28	291	3,755	4,046	293	3,733	4,026	—	20	—	0·5
44. North Wales	19	137	2,203	2,340	149	1,992	2,141	—	199	—	8·5
Totals	53	540	6,778	7,318	555	6,434	6,989	—	329	—	4·5
TOTALS of Unions in England	650	14,064	80,905	94,969	13,900	72,090	85,990	—	8,979	—	9·5
Residue of the Kingdom	No Return.	..	..	..	..	.	..		..		
TOTALS of England	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	

No. 56.—Census of Paupers on the **1st January** and on the **1st July.**—

Number of Unions, &c.	Population comprised therein.	Census of Paupers on *First* Day of—	IN-DOOR.										
			Able-Bodied.			Not Able-Bodied.			Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.		
642	18,974,000	January 1858 -	7,671	16,382	21,047	27,372	21,898	32,132	3,049	4,134	372	1,593	135,650
642	19,047,000	July 1858 -	3,576	11,051	14,631	22,726	19,453	29,753	3,122	4,244	325	1,189	110,070
642	19,220,000	January 1859 -	6,389	13,709	16,679	27,307	20,931	29,839	3,467	4,666	318	1,273	124,578
645	19,334,000	July 1859 † -	3,136	9,844	12,149	22,287	19,011	27,365	3,348	4,573	314	1,270	103,297
645	19,460,000	January 1860 -	5,737	12,860	15,241	26,988	20,005	27,427	3,335	4,492	321	903	117,309
645	19,573,000	July 1860 -	3,260	9,848	12,142	23,047	18,927	25,544	3,344	4,646	319	1,146	102,223
646	19,900,000	January 1861 -	7,589	15,813	19,441	29,227	21,735	28,480	3,512	4,837	327	1,179	132,140
647	19,813,984	July 1861 § -	4,274	12,537	15,679	24,554	20,121	27,840	3,547	5,010	652	1,798	116,012
649	19,813,984	January 1862 -	8,737	17,841	22,247	31,091	22,745	29,899	3,546	4,912	345	1,828	143,191
651	19,833,064	July 1862 -	4,706	13,388	16,664	26,321	21,241	29,014	3,778	5,245	649	2,426	123,432
653	19,874,530	January 1863 -	9,098	17,403	21,224	32,344	23,447	30,599	3,799	5,210	381	2,692	146,197
655	19,885,921	July 1863 -	4,967	13,044	16,434	27,186	21,390	29,721	3,898	5,441	543	2,744	125,368
655	19,885,921	January 1864 -	7,733	15,930	19,066	31,951	23,077	30,430	3,855	5,346	386	1,976	139,750
655	19,885,921	July 1864 -	4,285	11,595	14,419	27,041	21,332	29,003	4,038	5,648	377	2,348	120,086
655	19,885,921	January 1865 -	8,040	15,360	18,097	33,117	23,304	30,476	3,879	5,486	360	2,055	140,174
655	19,886,104	July 1865 -	4,390	11,596	13,829	27,427	21,806	29,501	4,099	5,803	385	2,864	121,700
655	19,886,104	January 1866 -	7,270	15,020	17,051	33,331	24,017	31,159	4,092	5,663	383	3,166	141,152
655	19,886,104	July 1866 -	4,275	11,417	14,149	28,064	22,481	29,735	4,242	5,941	356	3,047	123,707
655	19,886,104	January 1867 -	7,851	15,548	18,537	34,940	24,859	32,377	4,258	5,869	390	3,566	148,195
655	19,886,104	July 1867 -	5,019	13,234	16,334	29,626	23,213	31,668	4,394	6,280	429	3,854	134,051
655	19,886,104	January 1868 -	10,594	18,052	21,583	36,948	26,376	34,494	4,384	5,864	428	4,357	163,080
655	19,886,104	July 1868 -	5,688	13,973	16,800	32,121	24,053	34,728	4,471	5,945	411	6,033	144,233
655	19,886,104	January 1869 -	11,268	18,558	21,881	38,927	25,419	35,868	4,653	6,053	444	5,346	168,417
653	20,021,378	July 1869 -	5,973	13,927	16,377	32,660	24,018	34,650	4,480	5,995	461	5,104	143,645
649	20,053,676	January 1870 -	12,424	17,965	20,780	40,937	26,230	35,616	4,715	6,184	473	4,147	169,471
648	20,053,676	July 1870 -	6,833	13,271	15,849	34,269	23,879	33,648	4,634	6,225	473	5,513	144,594
648	20,055,305	January 1871 -	12,714	16,606	20,139	41,579	26,912	35,235	5,061	6,585	458	2,784	168,073
647	22,706,031	July 1871 -	6,277	12,662	14,223	34,159	24,694	33,024	5,429	7,101	543	3,440	147,552
647	22,706,031	January 1872 -	9,719	15,316	16,721	39,689	26,078	33,089	5,601	7,491	529	2,562	156,795
647	22,706,031	July 1872 -	5,068	11,541	13,379	32,837	24,694	31,189	5,691	7,563	557	1,987	134,506
647	22,706,031	January 1873 -	7,999	14,054	16,149	39,811	26,845	32,362	5,872	7,935	579	2,565	154,171
647	22,706,031	July 1873 -	4,641	11,210	13,211	33,126	25,582	30,910	5,822	7,910	569	2,154	135,135
647	22,706,031	January 1874 -	7,323	13,270	15,112	39,457	27,582	31,891	6,024	8,319	580	2,721	152,279
647	22,706,031	July 1874 -	4,841	10,937	12,882	33,948	26,121	31,001	6,139	8,508	561	3,006	137,944
647	22,706,031	January 1875 -	8,289	12,907	15,099	41,488	28,365	32,080	6,243	8,613	627	1,944	155,655
649	22,706,031	July 1875 -	4,483	9,581	11,657	33,277	26,127	31,089	6,056	8,474	644	2,850	134,238
649	22,706,031	January 1876 -	6,645	11,410	13,807	41,036	28,713	31,830	6,193	8,674	623	2,999	151,930
650	22,706,031	July 1876 -	4,370	9,530	11,929	35,147	27,764	30,875	6,160	8,752	646	3,028	138,201

Note.—The corresponding table to this, but with a more detailed classification, will be found at page 196 of t
Eleventh Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, where the particulars are given in reference to twenty-one perio
commencing with January 1849.

* The increase in the number of Insane Paupers, recorded in the Out-door portion of this Summary on the
January 1859, arises from the circumstance of those persons chargeable to the Poor Rates and maintained in Luna
Asylums being then fully returned for the first time.

† It is necessary to observe, with reference to the small decrease in the total number of Paupers in July 1859, as co
pared with July 1858, that many unions included in their statements of the number of paupers relieved on the 1st Ju

ERIAL STATEMENT from **1858** to **1876** in a given Number of Unions in England.

OUT-DOOR.														
ABLE-BODIED.			NOT ABLE-BODIED.			LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.			Vagrants Relieved out of the Workhouse.	Total out of the Workhouse.	Deduct Persons Relieved, &c.†	Net Total of Persons Relieved.	Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief on the *First* Day of—
Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	Males.	Females.	Children under 16.					
40,262	107,067	257,956	101,604	231,329	53,067	5,872	7,289	259	823	805,528	626	940,552	January 1858.
24,298	87,924	213,326	97,471	224,906	49,426	6,080	7,428	257	880	711,996	584	821,482	July 1858.
26,811	90,509	220,691	99,865	227,521	50,267	9,438*	11,754*	309	880	738,045	545	862,078	January 1859.
23,480	85,406	205,580	97,924	225,239	48,137	9,750	12,043	317	997	708,873	551	811,619	July 1859.
27,120	88,409	211,497	100,460	228,180	48,757	10,041	12,651	331	639	728,085	519	844,875	January 1860.
25,107	85,357	202,783	97,351	225,597	48,469	10,228	12,896	330	591	710,290	674	811,839	July 1860.
32,654	94,470	224,734	101,900	230,673	49,957	10,516	13,333	362	762	760,224	496	891,868	January 1861.
28,679	91,487	212,754	99,161	229,797	48,375	10,567	13,521	363	907	736,058	496	851,574	July 1861.
38,247	102,821	243,073	103,898	236,580	51,876	10,996	14,087	329	1,002	803,657	682	946,166	January 1862.
36,812	104,961	242,804	103,827	236,877	51,610	10,840	13,867	371	1,180	803,706	880	926,258	July 1862.
73,211	153,787	323,623	111,570	248,379	57,470	11,484	14,789	355	1,542	997,021	594	1,142,624	January 1863.
56,566	122,131	267,433	109,319	246,545	55,150	11,420	14,520	390	1,384	875,199	593	999,974	July 1863.
44,606	118,485	265,890	110,684	249,052	54,211	12,063	15,401	367	1,162	872,644	641	1,011,753	January 1864.
31,229	100,911	230,075	106,374	242,883	51,983	11,876	14,954	319	1,021	792,328	537	911,877	July 1864.
38,226	108,510	248,153	109,877	246,610	53,416	12,465	15,781	371	1,284	835,490	892	974,772	January 1865.
27,921	95,720	219,709	105,397	241,005	50,551	12,320	15,529	370	947	770,046	455	891,291	July 1865.
29,746	97,284	225,515	106,213	242,232	51,960	12,883	16,279	395	1,303	784,170	509	924,813	January 1866.
26,601	93,312	217,081	103,428	239,034	48,880	12,694	15,825	372	1,028	758,610	869	881,448	July 1866.
33,878	101,031	239,465	107,253	247,005	54,690	13,331	16,824	418	1,461	815,815	810	963,200	January 1867.
29,083	97,329	230,332	105,762	244,825	52,901	13,355	16,676	379	1,394	792,252	759	925,544	July 1867.
42,893	114,091	269,956	111,145	252,014	53,041	14,133	17,645	473	1,772	877,872	849	1,040,103	January 1868.
32,019	103,528	244,429	108,953	251,394	51,750	14,399	17,906	555	1,913	828,095	941	971,387	July 1868.
40,427	112,909	268,146	112,985	257,145	51,415	14,818	18,431	418	1,674	878,991	839	1,046,569	January 1869.
31,277	103,798	246,454	110,389	255,879	50,557	14,995	18,577	446	1,588	834,475	420	977,700	July 1869.
44,810	118,890	281,746	116,515	264,014	53,058	15,368	19,151	453	1,283	915,727	377	1,084,821	January 1870.
31,196	103,655	246,563	112,483	260,600	52,392	15,927	19,312	418	1,117	843,663	385	987,872	July 1870.
44,112	116,407	282,087	117,681	265,638	54,784	15,952	19,772	506	951	917,890	302	1,085,661	January 1871.
28,801	100,328	242,779	112,013	259,962	51,592	15,747	19,553	423	853	832,051	309	973,294	July 1871.
29,793	98,925	238,683	111,098	257,535	51,385	15,895	19,936	534	816	824,600	353	981,042	January 1872.
20,990	84,553	206,792	102,159	244,876	46,382	15,922	20,143	562	385	742,764	265	877,005	July 1872.
32,044	83,600	204,683	100,662	242,605	45,523	16,068	20,338	461	462	736,446	245	890,372	January 1873.
17,597	76,198	189,506	93,828	231,932	41,235	16,095	20,457	407	331	687,586	198	822,523	July 1873.
18,245	75,486	187,798	92,241	228,557	40,290	16,426	20,656	422	368	680,483	392	832,370	January 1874.
15,633	70,190	174,981	88,301	221,640	37,227	16,752	21,012	375	293	646,404	342	784,006	July 1874.
30,166	73,847	182,055	88,949	221,010	37,318	17,122	21,370	429	291	662,557	390	817,822	January 1875.
14,460	66,445	164,987	82,118	210,078	34,524	17,239	21,684	381	352	612,268	441	746,065	July 1875.
14,940	64,070	161,942	80,686	206,099	33,610	17,424	22,017	336	295	601,419	462	752,887	January 1876.
12,441	59,649	151,746	75,802	197,706	31,780	17,602	22,198	378	339	569,641	467	707,375	July 1876.

* 59 certain classes of paupers which ought to have been included in previous Returns; namely, pauper lunatics in asylums and licensed houses, paupers receiving medical relief only, and non-resident paupers.

† The figures placed in this column represent the number of persons relieved, both in-door and out-door, on the 1st January (or July), and therefore entered in the in-door and out-door totals on that day; also those non-settled paupers whose relief had been transferred to the accounts of the unions to which it was chargeable.

‡ The population at this date and subsequently up to January 1871 inclusive is given according to the actual enumeration of 1861; the previous amounts were estimated. For July 1871 and subsequently, the enumeration of the last Census is given.

No. 57.—Metropolitan Pauperism.—Comparative Statement of the Numb
of the last Week of each Quar

DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.	Number of Paupers on the last					
	Lady-day Quarter.		Difference per Cent.	Midsummer Quarter.		Differe per Ce
	1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.	
			Incr. Decr.			Incr.
West District.						
Kensington	2,442	1,927		2,031	1,616	
Fulham	1,438	1,257		1,252	1,052	
Paddington	2,002	1,855	17·2	1,909	1,762	
Chelsea	1,369	1,227		1,074	1,146	
St. George's	4,527	3,484		3,741	3,261	
Westminster	1,321	1,100		1,134	1,034	
Totals	13,099	10,850		11,141	9,871	
North District.						
St. Marylebone	4,953	4,617		4,360	4,218	
Hampstead	293	306		285	253	
St. Pancras	8,663	8,075	8·8	7,803	7,509	
Islington	4,173	3,894		3,719	3,572	
Hackney	3,772	3,041		3,033	2,716	
Totals	21,854	19,933		19,200	18,268	
Central District.						
St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	2,076	1,839		1,604	1,769	
Strand	1,201	1,126		1,059	1,023	
Holborn	6,952	6,534	7·7	6,143	6,007	
City of London	6,266	5,727		5,677	5,139	
Totals	16,495	15,226		14,483	13,938	
East District.						
Shoreditch	2,014	1,941		1,815	1,873	
Bethnal Green	2,742	2,353		2,443	2,128	
Whitechapel	1,466	1,394		1,261	1,214	
St. George-in-the-East	2,439	1,309	15·9	1,755	1,215	
Stepney	1,166	1,039		1,045	971	
Mile End Old Town	1,524	1,240		1,224	1,166	
Poplar	3,358	3,087		3,081	2,899	
Totals	14,709	12,363		12,624	11,466	
South District.						
St. Saviour Southwark	6,147	5,392		5,415	5,067	
St. Olave Southwark	3,656	3,623		3,489	3,431	
Lambeth	5,893	4,761		4,803	4,341	
Wandsworth and Clapham	3,283	2,786	10·7	2,991	2,561	
Camberwell	3,232	2,825		2,631	2,383	
Greenwich	4,438	4,120		3,958	3,611	
Woolwich	3,273	3,110		2,932	2,727	
Lewisham	970	980		914	805	
Totals	30,892	27,597		27,133	24,926	
Total of the Metropolis	97,049	85,969	11·4	84,581	78,469	

of PAUPERS (except Lunatic Paupers in Asylums, and Vagrants), on the last Day in the Years **1875** and **1876**.

of the last Week in each Quarter.						DISTRICTS AND UNIONS.
MICHAELMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	CHRISTMAS QUARTER.		Difference per Cent.	
1875.	1876.		1875.	1876.		
		Incr. Decr.			Incr. Decr.	WEST DISTRICT.
1,988	1,510		1,974	1,501		Kensington.
1,124	1,032		1,389	1,189		Fulham.
1,913	1,723	- - 9·3	1,925	1,788	- - 8·0	Paddington.
1,053	1,143		1,273	1,315		Chelsea.
3,553	3,345		3,801	3,727		St. George's.
1,102	984		1,129	1,051		Westminster.
10,733	9,737		11,491	10,571		
						NORTH DISTRICT.
4,431	4,340		4,763	4,636		St. Marylebone.
277	260		296	277		Hampstead.
7,582	7,229	- - 4·2	8,371	8,027	- - 3·6	St. Pancras.
3,759	3,651		3,991	3,949		Islington.
3,002	2,779		3,179	2,966		Hackney.
19,051	18,259		20,600	19,855		
						CENTRAL DISTRICT.
1,577	1,783		1,841	1,958		St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury.
1,054	1,096	- - 3·3	1,123	1,131	- - 4·4	Strand.
6,168	5,943		6,558	6,281		Holborn.
5,615	5,115		5,749	5,223		City of London.
14,414	13,937		15,271	14,593		
						EAST DISTRICT.
1,811	1,847		1,890	2,006		Shoreditch.
2,309	2,006		2,482	2,153		Bethnal Green.
1,218	1,202		1,452	1,311		Whitechapel.
1,313	1,262	- - 6·3	1,450	1,293	- - 6·6	St. George-in-the-East.
973	927		1,077	1,066		Stepney.
1,139	1,206		1,329	1,382		Mile End Old Town.
2,964	2,542		3,225	2,843		Poplar.
11,727	10,992		12,905	12,054		
						SOUTH DISTRICT.
5,064	5,032		5,439	5,340		St. Saviour Southwark.
3,349	3,499		3,588	3,745		St. Olave Southwark.
4,639	4,343		4,907	4,699		Lambeth.
2,714	2,498	- - 4·0	2,774	2,648	- - 4·6	Wandsworth and Clapham.
2,532	2,335		2,774	2,548		Camberwell.
3,723	3,409		4,121	3,599		Greenwich.
2,791	2,745		3,123	3,064		Woolwich.
902	821		1,014	820		Lewisham.
25,714	24,682		27,740	26,463		
81,639	77,607	- - 4·9	88,007	83,536	- - 5·1	

No. 58.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.—AREA, POPULATION, PAUPERISM, COST of RELIEF, RATEABLE VALUE, and the RATE in the £ for the RELIEF of the POOR in the METROPOLIS, during the Parochial Year 1875–76.

Reference Number.	UNIONS.	Area in Acres.	Population in 1871.	Parochial Year 1875–76. Average Pauperism.* In-door.	Out-door.	Total Relief to Poor.	Rateable Value. 1875–76.	Rate in the £ for Relief.
						£	£	s. d.
	WEST DISTRICT.							
1a	Kensington	2,190	120,299	1,046	1,173	66,096	1,117,030	1 2¼
1b	Fulham	4,003	66,041	433	1,020	24,139	323,304	1 6
1c	Paddington	1,251	96,813	710	1,501	56,133	990,470	1 1¾
2	Chelsea	796	71,089	887	716	27,200	351,681	1 6½
3	St. George's	1,943	155,936	1,847	2,712	121,584	1,911,205	1 3¼
4	Westminster	216	51,181	864	555	39,583	633,858	1 3
	NORTH DISTRICT.							
5	St. Marylebone	1,506	159,254	2,454	2,662	83,182	1,195,092	1 4¾
6	Hampstead	2,248	32,281	205	143	16,255	299,600	1 1
7	St. Pancras	2,672	221,465	3,030	5,956	112,284	1,214,121	1 10¼
8	Islington	3,107	213,778	1,300	2,937	72,235	1,065,888	1 4¼
9	Hackney	3,035	124,951	1,008	2,450	51,039	654,482	1 6¾
	CENTRAL DISTRICT.							
10	St. Giles and St. George Bloomsbury	245	53,556	1,090	742	24,385	306,886	1 7
11	Strand	399	41,246	859	422	40,421	562,586	1 5½
12	Holborn	784	162,819	2,835	4,488	73,838	745,374	1 11¾
13	City of London	655	75,867	2,373	3,910	180,408	2,681,235	1 4½
	EAST DISTRICT.							
14	Shoreditch	648	127,164	1,336	1,109	38,702	441,020	1 9
15	Bethnal Green	755	120,104	1,559	1,395	33,082	289,940	2 3½
16	Whitechapel	378	75,552	1,322	427	26,562	316,894	1 8
17	St. George-in-the-East	243	48,052	1,170	769	21,514	185,533	2 3¾
18	Stepney	462	57,690	898	450	31,324	271,784	2 3¾
19	Mile End Old Town	679	93,152	907	854	19,160	285,062	1 4¼
20	Poplar	2,335	116,376	1,109	2,263	50,562	484,966	2 1
	SOUTH DISTRICT.							
21	St. Saviour's Southwark	1,119	175,049	2,541	3,687	71,580	776,778	1 10
22	St. Olave's Southwark	1,503	122,398	1,451	2,550	46,456	624,492	1 5¾
23	Lambeth	3,941	208,342	1,820	3,802	78,189	994,327	1 6¾
24	Wandsworth and Clapham	11,488	125,060	1,005	2,146	53,712	783,741	1 4½
25	Camberwell	4,450	111,306	1,171	1,801	43,628	520,360	1 8
26	Greenwich	3,426	100,600	1,379	2,919	46,699	435,646	2 1¾
27	Lewisham	11,436	51,557	256	956	25,820	428,642	1 2½
28	Woolwich	6,500	73,380	839	2,343	40,901	232,182	3 6¼
	TOTAL of the METROPOLITAN UNIONS	75,813	3,252,358	39,704	58,858	1,616,673	21,124,179	1 6¼

* This is the average of all classes of paupers in receipt of relief on 1st July and 1st January.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Statistical Department.

No. 59.

RETURN of HABITUAL VAGRANTS IDENTIFIED by VISITING OFFICERS of METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS, from 1st January to 30th June 1876.

TABLE I.

Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTALS.	Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTALS.
Jan. 1 (1 day)	34	1	35	April 1 - -	377	22	399
„ 8 - -	329	9	338	„ 8 - -	327	10	337
„ 15 - -	345	7	352	„ 15 - -	383	21	404
„ 22 - -	321	13	334	„ 22 - -	329	16	345
„ 29 - -	374	7	381	„ 29 - -	328	17	345
				May 6 - -	385	17	402
Feb. 5 - -	367	6	373	„ 13 - -	401	19	420
„ 12 - -	322	4	326	„ 20 - -	359	19	378
„ 19 - -	349	3	352	„ 27 - -	411	29	440
„ 26 - -	389	9	398	June 3 - -	301	17	318
				„ 10 - -	324	18	342
Mar. 4 - -	346	13	359	„ 17 - -	282	28	310
„ 11 - -	339	12	351	„ 24 - -	288	19	307
„ 18 - -	349	9	358	„ 30 (6 days)	209	14	223
„ 25 - -	401	10	411	TOTALS -	8,969	369	9,338

	Adults.	Children.
Detained 3 days - - - -	3,846	369
Not detained - -	54	—
Convicted - - - -	69	—
	8,969	369

No. 60.

RETURN of HABITUAL VAGRANTS IDENTIFIED by VISITING OFFICERS of METROPOLITAN CASUAL WARDS, from 1st July to 31st December 1876.

TABLE II.

Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTALS.	Week ending	Adults.	Children.	TOTALS.
July 1 (1 day)	33	2	35	Oct. 7 - -	298	23	321
„ 8 - -	165	11	176	„ 14 - -	401	13	414
„ 15 - -	184	16	200	„ 21 - -	426	27	453
„ 22 - -	196	16	212	„ 28 - -	486	32	518
„ 29 - -	157	13	170				
				Nov. 4 - - -	485	29	514
Aug. 5 - -	183	12	195	„ 11 - -	466	22	488
„ 12 - -	195	12	207	„ 18 - -	457	27	484
„ 19 - -	146	10	156	„ 25 - -	470	18	488
„ 26 - -	193	9	202				
				Dec. 2 - -	423	17	440
Sept. 2 - -	209	12	221	„ 9 - -	463	13	476
„ 9 - -	201	14	215	„ 16 - -	472	31	503
„ 16 - -	209	8	217	„ 23 - -	408	17	425
„ 23 - -	227	14	241	„ 30 -	285	6	291
„ 30 - -	259	13	272	TOTALS -	8,097	437	8,534

	Adults.	Children.
Detained 3 days - - - -	8,042	437
„ 2 „ - - -	2	—
Not detained - - - -	9	—
Convicted - - - -	41	—
Discharged by Magistrates - -	3	—
	8,097	437

No. 61.

NUMBER of CASUAL PAUPERS RELIEVED in the VAGRANT WARDS of the METROPOLIS on the last Day of each Week during the Years 1871 and 1876.

WEEK.	1871.				1876.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
January :								
1st week -	774	195	60	1,029	456	82	24	562
2nd „ -	797	199	57	1,053	395	103	21	519
3rd „ -	787	179	31	997	377	92	15	484
4th „ -	898	190	47	1,135	439	112	30	581
5th „ -	834	196	45	1,075	364	107	17	488
February :								
1st week -	855	163	38	1,056	407	89	23	519
2nd „ -	878	201	41	1,120	383	95	18	496
3rd „ -	881	210	47	1,138	409	109	18	536
4th „ -	887	190	55	1,132	416	102	22	540
March :								
1st week -	818	177	41	1,036	384	107	26	517
2nd „ -	891	206	43	1,140	428	100	19	547
3rd „ -	921	216	57	1,194	418	105	28	551
4th „ -	920	268	92	1,280	425	85	23	533
April :								
1st week -	905	224	49	1,178	355	99	25	479
2nd „ -	881	243	62	1,186	412	119	25	556
3rd „ -	890	257	68	1,215	515	146	33	694
4th „ -	855	275	77	1,207	432	165	34	631
5th „ -	814	293	88	1,195	416	150	34	600
May :								
1st week -	816	343	86	1,245	377	152	34	563
2nd „ -	861	346	99	1,306	408	195	42	645
3rd „ -	934	306	93	1,333	465	170	40	675
4th „ -	901	358	97	1,356	492	165	31	688
June :								
1st week -	1,029	365	94	1,488	378	162	36	576
2nd „ -	994	324	87	1,405	564	183	66	813
3rd „ -	937	301	85	1,323	509	152	58	719
4th „ -	939	325	114	1,378	386	143	42	571

Number of Casual Paupers relieved in the Vagrant Wards of the Metropolis, &c.
—continued.

Week.	1871.				1876.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
July :								
1st week -	649	287	97	1,033	284	131	21	436
2nd „ -	604	267	88	959	319	140	34	493
3rd „ -	637	299	87	1,023	277	109	35	421
4th „ -	647	300	82	1,029	329	152	28	509
5th „ -	696	303	81	1,080	464	165	48	677
August :								
1st week -	695	335	90	1,120	436	189	48	673
2nd „ -	665	298	85	1,048	347	196	34	577
3rd „ -	670	320	85	1,075	496	209	56	761
4th „ -	620	319	124	1,063	380	169	34	583
September :								
1st week -	598	321	80	999	312	132	40	484
2nd „ -	658	289	69	1,016	316	129	18	463
3rd „ -	597	264	54	915	354	121	29	504
4th „ -	623	269	42	934	492	215	68	775
October :								
1st week -	796	300	52	1,148	548	216	63	827
2nd „ -	843	322	77	1,242	466	188	76	730
3rd „ -	812	364	86	1,262	522	210	59	791
4th „ -	837	333	76	1,246	493	210	49	752
5th „ -	848	313	103	1,264	477	178	38	693
November :								
1st week -	821	255	66	1,142	467	149	48	664
2nd „ -	825	226	68	1,119	495	162	24	681
3rd „ -	795	224	45	1,064	464	143	22	629
4th „ -	738	206	53	997	500	154	30	684
December :								
1st week -	727	198	54	979	473	145	38	656
2nd „ -	697	163	57	917	506	142	21	669
3rd „ -	636	129	35	800	526	156	41	723
4th „ -	623	118	27	768	558	121	27	706
Totals -	41,254	13,572	3,616	58,442	22,311	7,520	1,813	31,644

Average number relieved on the last day of each week during the year - - - - - - - { 1871 - 1123·8 / 1876 - 608·0

Appendix E.

Education of Pauper Children.

	Page
No. 62. Daily Average Attendance at School during the Half-year ended Lady-day 1876 - - - - - - - - -	254
No. 63. Schools certified for the reception of Children under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 43. - - - - -	277

No. 62.

STATEMENT showing the daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876, the Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of the Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses for the year ended at Lady-day 1876, and also the Population of each Union in 1871.

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION-COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£ s. d.	
	I. THE METROPOLIS.										
1.*	MIDDLESEX (part of).										
1*a*	Kensington	120,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
1*b*	Fulham	66,041	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In West London District School.
1*c*	Paddington	96,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
2	Chelsea	71,089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
3	St. George's	155,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In West London District School.
4	Westminster	51,181	20	43	63	34	21	55	118	154 18 8	In a separate School at Battersea.
5	St. Marylebone	159,254	110	109	219	82	83	165	384	531 5 0	In a separate School at Southall.
6	Hampstead	32,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School at Redhill.
7	St. Pancras	221,465	115	173	288	77	137	214	502	375 18 11	Children at Leavesden.
8	Islington	213,778	55	60	115	62	33	95	210	251 2 0	In a separate School at Holloway.
9	Hackney	124,951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Forest Gate District School.
10	St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.	53,556	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In School at Edmonton.
11	Strand	41,246	95	69	164	57	52	109	273	450 16 6	In School at Edmonton.
12	Holborn	162,819	129	98	227	132	101	233	460	340 19 8	In School at Mitcham.
13	City of London	75,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Central London District School.
14	Shoreditch	127,164	128	146	274	122	89	211	485	368 18 10	In a separate School at Brentwood.
15	Bethnal Green	120,104	77	103	180	83	52	135	315	352 15 0	In Schools at Mitcham and Leytonstone.
16	Whitechapel	75,552	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Forest Gate District School.
17	St. George-in-the-East	48,052	87	70	157	84	50	134	291	429 15 1	In a separate School at Plashet.

NOTE.—Places marked in the Table thus * are single parishes under the Poor Law Amendment Act; ‖ are single parishes under Local Acts; † are incorporations under Local Acts.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	I. THE METROPOLIS—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	1.* MIDDLESEX (pt. of)—*cont.*										
18	Stepney	57,690	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
19	Mile End Old Town	93,152	65	58	123	99	36	135	258	245 4 8	In a separate School.
20	Poplar	116,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Forest Gate District School.
	2.* SURREY (part of).										
21	St. Saviour, Southwark	175,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Central London District School.
22	St. Olave, Southwark	122,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
23	Lambeth	208,342	122	61	183	101	45	146	329	446 18 11	In a separate School at Norwood.
24	Wandsworth and Clapham	125,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
25	Camberwell	111,306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
	3.* KENT (part of).										
26	Greenwich	100,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
27	Lewisham	51,557	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
28	Woolwich	73,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South Metropolitan District School.
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
	2.* SURREY (extra-metropolitan).										
29	Epsom	30,291	10	13	23	20	9	29	52	47 12 0	
30	Chertsey	23,038	13	17	30	18	7	25	55	43 18 0	
31	Guildford	35,667	10	11	21	15	5	20	41	43 17 0	In a separate Building.
32	Farnham	39,867	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
33	Hambledon	15,276	12	2	14	3	4	7	21	25 0 0	
34	Dorking	14,369	10	6	16	4	..	4	20	46 6 0	
35	Reigate	27,303	16	6	22	3	8	11	33	28 0 0	
36	Godstone	13,541	3	7	10	4	6	10	20	20 4 0	
37	Croydon	83,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In North Surrey District School.
38	Kingston	55,929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
39	Richmond	26,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	3.* KENT (extra-metropolitan).										
40	Bromley	32,184	12	5	17	23	6	29	46	23 0 0	
41	Dartford	42,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children boarded out.
42	Gravesend and Milton	21,265	8	10	18	14	9	23	41	48 13 0	In a separate Building.
43	North Aylesford	21,561	11	11	22	18	6	24	46	53 4 0	
44	Hoo	3,143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School
45	Medway	59,150	23	20	43	52	32	84	127	99 3 0	
46	Malling	23,383	10	10	20	10	7	17	37	36 13 0	
47	Seven Oaks	24,262	11	4	15	12	4	16	31	32 5 0	
48	Tonbridge	44,668	14	15	29	27	18	45	74	85 10 0	
49	Maidstone	42,017	27	33	60	48	23	71	131	105 6 6	In a separate Building.
50	Hollingbourn	14,047	6	16	22	11	5	16	38	58 4 0	
51	Cranbrook	14,005	5	8	13	7	6	13	26	38 5 4	
52	Tenterden	10,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
53	West Ashford	16,730	3	6	9	9	7	16	25	13 6 8	
54	East Ashford	13,016	5	5	10	12	5	17	27	40 16 0	
55	Bridge	11,139	5	3	8	8	3	11	19	38 11 0	
56	Canterbury†	16,510	..	..	..	8	4	12	12	31 7 0	
57	Blean	18,269	8	9	17	6	7	13	30	46 15 0	
58	Faversham	22,346	14	17	31	24	13	37	68	52 1 0	
59	Milton	19,217	9	14	23	15	9	24	47	49 16 0	
60	Sheppey	18,565	8	24	32	14	9	23	55	44 0 3	
61	Thanet	42,129	9	17	26	35	12	47	73	57 8 0	
62	Eastry	27,229	21	25	46	20	18	38	84	54 15 9	
63	Dover	34,286	26	34	60	32	16	48	108	79 0 0	
64	Elham	29,747	7	6	13	21	9	30	43	39 8 0	
65	Romney Marsh	6,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	4. SUSSEX.										
66	Rye	11,998	5	6	11	10	6	16	27	49 8 0	
67	Hastings	35,642	17	21	38	27	9	36	74	60 2 0	In a separate Building.
68	Battle	13,763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No payment.
69	Eastbourne	15,726	12	9	21	11	5	16	37	19 17 7	
70	Hailsham	13,021	8	5	13	8	6	14	27	26 15 0	
71	Ticehurst	16,717	15	4	19	9	3	12	31	34 14 8	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.			Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*												
	4. SUSSEX—*continued.*												
72	Uckfield	19,314	10	7	17	8	4	12	29	43	8	0	
73	East Grinstead	16,304	12	8	20	13	6	19	39	20	0	0	In a separate Building.
74	Cuckfield	20,180	17	11	28	14	11	25	53	52	4	7	
75*a*	Chailey	9,616	2	2	4	2	..	2	6	22	14	0	In a separate School.
75*b*	Lewes	11,111	3	4	7	6	1	7	14	19	8	0	
75*c*	West Firle	2,449	2	1	3	2	2	4	7	17	8	0	
75*d*	Newhaven	6,766	8	2	10	3	..	3	13	18	16	0	
76	Brighton ‖	90,011	47	67	114	44	67	111	225	258	14	10	In a separate School at Warren Farm.
77	Steyning	31,473	8	12	20	7	7	14	34	31	5	0	
78	Horsham	19,331	6	6	12	21	4	25	37	38	8	0	
79	Petworth	10,138	8	7	15	5	4	9	24	32	13	4	
80	Thakeham	8,422	5	4	9	6	4	10	19	44	8	0	
81	East Preston	21,591	4	3	7	6	6	12	19	27	7	0	
82	West Hampnett	18,860	8	9	17	17	3	20	37	60	8	4	
83	Chichester †	8,205	2	6	8	9	3	12	20	19	4	0	
84	Midhurst	13,051	10	11	21	9	3	12	33	48	8	0	
85	Westbourne	7,221	7	..	7	9	10	19	26	28	8	0	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON.												
86	Havant	8,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
87	Portsea Island	113,595	132	78	210	104	58	162	372	403	8	0	
88	Alverstoke §	22,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No School.
89	Fareham	16,801	9	12	21	6	4	10	31	30	4	0	
90	Isle of Wight	66,219	26	26	52	18	15	33	85	178	1	8	
91	Lymington	12,396	2	3	5	2	3	5	10	16	0	0	
92	Christchurch	16,338	4	5	9	3	3	6	15	18	7	8	
93	Ringwood	5,397	5	6	11	4	3	7	18	19	14	3	
94	Fordingbridge	6,441	16	11	27	31	40	71	98	8	14	0	
95	New Forest	13,496	5	6	11	6	3	9	20	45	7	4	
96	Southampton †	48,055	37	24	61	44	23	67	128	149	18	1	
97	South Stoneham	32,201	16	13	29	17	6	23	52	57	15	6	
98	Romsey	10,892	5	7	12	5	6	11	23	30	9	6	
99	Stockbridge	7,317	6	4	10	9	1	10	20	10	0	0	
100*a*	New Winchester	26,697	4	12	16	11	6	17	33	65	12	0	
100*b*	Hursley	2,572	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Village Schools.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*										
101	Droxford	11,750	7	6	13	4	6	10	23	42 11 3	
102	Catherington	2,769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
103	Petersfield	9,672	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
104	Alresford	7,270	6	4	10	5	4	9	19	24 16 0	
105	Alton	14,999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Farnham and Hartley Wintney District School.
106	Hartley Wintney	20,601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
107	Basingstoke	18,105	16	8	24	14	3	17	41	60 14 8	
108	Whitchurch	5,606	10	8	18	8	2	10	28	32 16 0	
109	Andover	17,590	13	11	24	13	9	22	46	51 4 0	
110	Kingsclere	8,576	5	2	7	6	7	13	20	20 4 0	
	6. BERKS.										
111	Newbury	20,641	9	11	20	25	15	40	60	37 6 8	
112	Hungerford	19,349	16	6	22	15	13	28	50	53 12 0	
113	Faringdon	15,091	5	4	9	11	6	17	26	55 4 8	
114	Abingdon	21,561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46 13 4	Boys and Girls sent to National Schools. This sum paid for Industrial Teachers.
115	Wantage	17,360	6	17	23	4	5	9	32	18 12 10	
116	Wallingford	14,648	8	12	20	16	12	28	48	36 11 2	
117	Bradfield	15,853	13	5	18	10	5	15	33	69 4 4	
118	Reading	33,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Reading and Wokingham District School.
119	Wokingham	16,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
120	Cookham	14,873	8	9	17	17	6	23	40	78 0 0	
121	Easthampstead	10,632	9	4	13	8	5	13	26	24 8 0	
122	Windsor	26,725	10	8	18	13	1	14	32	50 0 0	
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
	1.* MIDDLESEX (extra-metropolitan).										
123	Staines	20,199	19	13	32	35	11	46	78	52 0 0	
124	Uxbridge	25,538	4	6	10	2	3	5	15	35 17 4	
125	Brentford	71,933	21	20	41	16	18	34	75	58 8 6	
126	Hendon	37,160	19	26	45	25	19	44	89	68 0 0	In a separate School at Edgware.
127	Barnet	25,169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to Edgware in the Hendon Union.
128	Edmonton	84,855	28	32	60	42	24	66	126	145 6 8	In a separate School at Enfield.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	7. HERTFORD.									
129	Ware	17,460	5	10	15	12	13	25	40	42 17 0	
130	Bishop's Stortford	21,620	10	13	23	21	4	25	48	51 1 0	
131*a*	Buntingford	6,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
131*b*	Royston	19,713	18	10	28	25	3	28	56	45 14 5	
132	Hitchin	27,656	15	14	29	12	9	21	50	22 5 4	
133	Hertford	16,009	9	13	22	11	5	16	38	27 0 0	
134*a*	Hatfield	6,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
134*b*	Welwyn	2,272	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
135	St. Albans	21,079	4	5	9	7	4	11	20	26 0 0	
136	Watford	27,172	13	19	32	14	10	24	56	55 10 0	
137	Hemel Hempstead	14,706	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
138	Berkhampstead	14,099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Board School.
	8. BUCKINGHAM.									
139	Amersham	18,511	2	9	11	17	17	34	45	56 2 0	
140	Eton	24,928	..	..	..	21	6	27	27	20 0 0	
141	Wycombe	38,366	13	17	30	17	5	22	52	96 5 4	In a separate School at Bledlow.
142	Aylesbury	24,617	14	15	29	13	7	20	49	43 3 2	
143	Winslow	9,082	8	7	15	10	5	15	30	23 16 0	
144	Newport Pagnell	25,867	6	6	12	13	11	24	36	49 14 0	
145	Buckingham	13,636	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	9. OXFORD.									
146	Henley	18,916	13	15	28	16	13	29	57	94 0 3	
147	Thame	15,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children attend National School.
148	Headington	21,688	17	8	25	7	15	22	47	40 13 4	
149	Oxford†	21,016	24	18	42	8	13	21	63	95 0 0	In a separate School at Cowley.
150	Bicester	15,583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
151	Woodstock	14,070	..	..	..	12	7	19	19	20 0 0	Boys attend National School.
152	Witney	22,905	7	12	19	10	11	21	40	59 10 0	
153	Chipping Norton	17,988	9	4	13	8	4	12	25	21 4 0	
154	Banbury	31,208	16	10	26	23	11	34	60	88 1 11	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	10. NORTHAMPTON.									
155	Brackley	13,512	4	1	5	8	1	9	14	19 8 0	
156	Towcester	12,987	6	3	9	9	2	11	20	18 14 0	
157	Potterspury	11,711	7	5	12	3	1	4	16	18 6 6	
158	Hardingstone	10,659	..	3	3	3	4	7	10	17 10 0	
159	Northampton	50,743	34	22	56	31	19	50	106	67 11 0	
160	Daventry	19,452	13	6	19	12	6	18	37	23 8 0	
161	Brixworth	13,866	13	8	21	2	2	4	25	21 0 0	
162	Wellingborough	28,998	3	9	12	14	6	20	32	43 11 0	
163	Kettering	20,113	10	2	12	7	4	11	23	19 16 0	
164	Thrapston	14,349	7	2	9	10	4	14	23	18 5 0	
165	Oundle	14,619	5	5	10	7	8	15	25	18 1 0	
166	Peterborough	37,219	19	14	33	18	9	27	60	25 0 4	
	11. HUNTINGDON.									
167	Huntingdon	20,711	7	5	12	23	8	31	43	44 0 0	In a detached Building.
168	St. Ives	18,824	5	5	10	7	3	10	20	26 12 0	In a detached Building.
169	St. Neot's	18,511	6	6	12	13	4	17	29	28 0 0	
	12. BEDFORD.									
170	Bedford	41,662	12	24	36	16	13	29	65	118 17 0	
171	Biggleswade	27,887	10	2	12	3	1	4	16	23 13 2	
172	Ampthill	17,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
173	Woburn	11,529	7	..	7	10	1	11	18	13 10 8	
174	Leighton Buzzard	18,667	11	5	16	10	6	16	32	28 0 0	
175	Luton	34,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	13. CAMBRIDGE.									
176	Caxton and Arrington	11,661	20	3	23	22	6	28	51	24 0 0	In a detached Building.
177	Chesterton	27,948	14	13	27	25	8	33	60	64 19 0	
178	Cambridge	30,078	16	20	36	27	11	38	74	77 8 6	
179	Linton	13,768	11	7	18	12	7	19	37	57 7 0	
180	Newmarket	29,498	22	6	28	21	9	30	58	64 19 0	
181	Ely	22,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3 6	Children now sent out to School.
182	North Witchford	15,585	9	8	17	11	10	21	38	42 12 0	
183	Whittlesey *	7,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
184	Wisbeach	34,209	21	14	35	32	14	46	81	128 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	IV. EASTERN COUNTIES.									£ s. d.	
	14. ESSEX.										
185	West Ham	99,142	51	45	96	59	47	106	202	84 0 0	
186	Epping	20,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
187	Ongar	11,523	6	5	11	10	4	14	25	..	No certificate.
188	Romford	30,989	19	14	33	21	15	36	69	47 7 4	
189	Orsett	13,172	6	1	7	4	1	5	12	17 12 0	
190	Billericay	17,862	9	7	16	11	2	13	29	38 16 0	
191	Chelmsford	33,772	17	12	29	17	15	32	61	55 1 0	
192	Rochford	20,580	7	6	13	9	5	14	27	19 5 6	
193	Maldon	23,782	8	10	18	29	7	36	54	72 12 0	In a separate Building.
194	Tendring	28,713	5	10	15	9	1	10	25	18 1 1	
195	Colchester	26,343	9	13	22	13	6	19	41	74 19 1	
196	Lexden and Winstree	24,110	10	9	19	19	13	32	51	46 8 0	
197	Witham	15,864	8	13	21	22	5	27	48	74 0 0	
198	Halstead	18,453	9	8	17	19	8	27	44	45 16 8	
199	Braintree	17,143	7	18	25	23	8	31	56	54 2 7	
200	Dunmow	19,699	15	16	31	27	14	41	72	91 9 0	
201	Saffron Walden	19,541	12	20	32	16	12	28	60	65 6 0	
	15. SUFFOLK.										
202	Risbridge	18,417	4	16	20	26	12	38	58	34 17 0	
203	Sudbury	31,793	12	13	25	15	6	21	46	51 2 0	
204	Cosford	17,094	3	7	10	6	8	14	24	42 0 0	
205	Thingoe	17,614	4	7	11	10	6	16	27	40 16 0	
206	Bury St. Edmund's †	14,928	5	13	18	9	7	16	34	51 0 0	
207	Mildenhall	9,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
208	Stow	20,997	8	8	16	19	6	25	41	22 17 0	
209	Hartismere	16,742	8	9	17	9	10	19	36	101 16 8	In a separate Workhouse.
210	Hoxne	14,404	7	6	13	4	1	5	18	24 4 0	
211	Bosmere and Claydon	15,770	9	2	11	8	5	13	24	47 6 0	
212	Samford	12,382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
213	Ipswich	42,839	12	21	33	24	4	28	61	113 2 0	
214	Woodbridge	22,464	4	2	6	8	2	10	16	18 11 0	
215	Plomesgate	20,718	9	12	21	10	10	20	41	43 3 0	
216	Blything	26,424	14	8	22	10	6	16	38	52 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
									£ s. d.	
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES—*continued.*										
	15. SUFFOLK—*continued.*									
217	Wangford	14,037	6	2	8	12	4	16	24	34 2 9	
218	Mutford and Lothingland†	31,364	12	9	21	11	9	20	41	26 10 0	
	16. NORFOLK.									
219	Yarmouth *	35,166	7	9	16	15	7	22	38	71 1 0	
220	Flegg, East and West †	9,382	8	2	10	5	2	7	17	19 8 0	
221	Smallburgh	14,407	10	7	17	5	4	9	26	27 10 0	
222	Erpingham	19,841	14	13	27	17	5	22	49	53 11 0	
223	Aylsham	18,115	17	10	27	17	5	22	49	47 0 0	
224	St. Faith's	10,901	7	14	21	6	3	9	30	25 4 7	
225	Norwich	80,386	19	56	75	34	22	56	131	175 13 4	Partly in separate Schools and partly in Workhouse School.
226	Forehoe †	12,308	9	6	15	13	6	19	34	35 16 0	In separate Buildings.
227	Henstead	10,726	12	2	14	6	3	9	23	19 9 0	
228	Blofield	11,325	10	4	14	9	2	11	25	21 8 0	
229	Loddon and Clavering	13,670	12	9	21	16	5	21	42	44 4 0	
230	Depwade	24,272	14	9	23	16	10	26	49	45 12 0	
231	Guiltcross	11,257	13	8	21	9	6	15	36	36 4 6	
232	Wayland	11,094	9	4	13	4	2	6	19	20 12 0	
233	Mitford and Launditch	27,567	16	11	27	22	13	35	62	54 6 0	
234	Walsingham	20,051	14	7	21	17	3	20	41	36 9 6	
235	Docking	17,302	2	3	5	6	3	9	14	21 0 3	
236	Freebridge Lynn	13,439	4	2	6	4	9	13	19	20 0 0	
237	King's Lynn	17,132	11	11	22	23	13	36	58	59 10 0	
238	Downham	20,585	11	8	19	9	6	15	34	59 2 0	
239	Swaffham	13,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No payment.
240	Thetford	18,104	4	9	13	17	3	20	33	39 0 2	
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
	17. WILTS.									
241	Highworth and Swindon	25,679	13	5	18	14	5	19	37	30 17 7	
242	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	12,128	7	5	12	5	2	7	19	24 10 0	
243	Malmesbury	14,711	10	3	13	6	4	10	23	12 0 0	
244	Chippenham	21,834	14	23	37	14	10	24	61	74 18 11	
245	Calne	8,923	13	4	17	7	6	13	30	28 6 8	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years o Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*										£ s. d.	
	17. WILTS—*contin*										
246	Marlborough	9,986	5	2	7	7	2	9	16	19 16 0	
247	Devizes	21,250	12	6	18	21	7	28	46	68 0 9	
248	Melksham	18,417	13	14	27	23	7	30	57	44 7 4	
249	Bradford	10,646	10	14	24	5	2	7	31	37 5 1	In a separate Building.
250	Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	11,526	3	11	14	9	3	12	26	21 0 0	
251	Warminster	15,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to National School.
252	Pewsey	11,917	5	7	12	2	9	11	23	25 0 0	
253	Amesbury	7,953	5	7	12	10	8	18	30	55 10 0	
254	Alderbury	25,534	19	9	28	13	5	18	46	42 17 5	
255	Wilton	10,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
256	Tisbury	9,898	12	2	14	11	1	12	26	18 18 5	
257	Mere	8,105	7	4	11	4	2	6	17	18 12 0	
	18. DORSET.										
258	Shaftesbury	13,137	20	5	25	15	4	19	44	48 0 0	
259	Sturminster	10,861	4	4	8	6	1	7	15	21 15 1	
260	Blandford	14,634	8	4	12	2	7	9	21	16 0 0	
261	Wimborne and Cranborne	17,323	7	5	12	9	7	16	28	22 0 0	
262	Poole	14,734	8	6	14	3	3	6	20	29 2 0	
263	Wareham and Purbeck	17,226	13	5	18	12	7	19	37	24 0 0	
264	Weymouth	31,216	9	11	20	18	4	22	42	41 0 0	
265*a*	Dorchester	18,447	7	5	12	9	5	14	26	17 10 6	
265*b*	Cerne	7,597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
266	Sherborne	13,982	5	5	10	10	6	16	26	20 0 0	
267	Beaminster	13,111	6	7	13	13	8	21	34	23 0 0	
268	Bridport	16,732	7	6	13	5	4	9	22	21 16 0	
	19. DEVON.										
269	Axminster	20,059	9	5	14	11	9	20	34	42 5 2	
270	Honiton	22,291	8	3	11	10	1	11	22	17 12 3	
271	St. Thomas	49,308	12	14	26	14	9	23	49	83 7 2	
272	Exeter†	34,650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 3 3	Children now sent out to School.
273	Newton Abbot	68,203	14	13	27	26	5	31	58	62 18 10	
274	Totnes	35,557	22	13	35	29	6	35	70	70 4 0	
275	Kingsbridge	19,706	10	2	12	17	2	19	31	42 4 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	19. DEVON—*continued.*										
276	Plympton St. Mary	22,190	21	3	24	17	5	22	46	28 0 0	
277	Plymouth †	68,758	31	23	54	33	23	56	110	110 0 4	
278	East Stonehouse *	14,585	7	4	11	4	3	7	18	20 0 0	
279	Stoke Damerel ‖	49,448	13	19	32	23	6	29	61	95 9 4	
280	Tavistock	31,240	11	13	24	17	2	19	43	31 15 1	
281	Okehampton	19,249	17	4	21	11	5	16	37	29 16 0	
282	Crediton	19,406	17	1	18	12	..	12	30	21 4 2	
283	Tiverton	29,726	11	3	14	14	1	15	29	44 0 0	
284	South Molton	18,975	13	4	17	7	3	10	27	45 8 0	
285	Barnstaple	37,406	15	8	23	26	8	34	57	58 2 0	The Boys' School is in a separate Building.
286	Torrington	16,334	12	4	16	16	3	19	35	24 0 0	
287	Bideford	19,362	3	8	11	7	3	10	21	21 12 0	
288	Holsworthy	9,427	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	20. CORNWALL.										
289	Stratton	7,844	11	1	12	9	..	9	21	16 10 0	
290	Camelford	8,417	14	3	17	4	4	8	25	12 0 0	
291	Launceston	17,142	8	5	13	9	1	10	23	27 16 0	The School is in a separate Building.
292	St. Germans	17,099	5	4	9	3	4	7	16	16 0 0	
293	Liskeard	34,192	23	4	27	14	7	21	48	52 0 0	
294	Bodmin	19,776	22	6	28	17	6	23	51	48 16 0	
295	St. Columb	16,799	11	4	15	16	4	20	35	30 4 0	
296	St. Austell	31,194	19	19	38	24	10	34	72	46 11 0	
297	Truro	41,722	14	8	22	17	14	31	53	71 3 6	
298	Falmouth	25,098	9	8	17	23	3	26	43	45 12 0	
299	Helston	28,420	13	5	18	16	4	20	38	24 0 0	
300	Redruth	53,503	15	10	25	25	13	38	63	45 8 0	
301	Penzance	54,160	15	2	17	9	2	11	28	22 0 0	
	21. SOMERSET.										
303	Williton	19,807	11	16	27	11	5	16	43	44 10 10	
304	Dulverton	5,794	7	4	11	3	2	5	16	16 0 0	
305	Wellington	20,777	13	11	24	15	6	21	45	72 2 8	
306	Taunton	35,522	5	1	6	7	1	8	14	25 12 0	
307	Bridgwater	34,871	18	5	23	8	1	9	32	25 5 4	
308	Langport	17,650	7	7	14	5	4	9	23	25 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	21. SOMERSET—*continued.*									
309	Chard	26,437	11	7	18	11	7	18	36	35 12 0	
310	Yeovil	28,852	20	6	26	9	4	13	39	34 1 2	
311	Wincanton	21,059	17	14	31	33	16	49	80	85 10 0	
312	Frome	24,267	12	18	30	13	11	24	54	64 1 2	The Schools are in a separate Building.
313	Shepton Mallet	16,003	11	3	14	21	7	28	42	46 4 0	
314	Wells	22,308	12	13	25	16	9	25	50	49 13 4	
315	Axbridge	39,215	19	15	34	12	12	24	58	58 2 8	
316	Clutton	23,725	6	3	9	7	4	11	20	16 16 6	
317	Bath	69,591	48	19	67	29	14	43	110	183 6 2	
318	Keynsham	22,892	12	7	19	13	3	16	35	51 5 8	
319	Bedminster	53,872	18	15	33	53	10	63	96	69 7 0	
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
	22. GLOUCESTER.									
320	Bristol†	62,662	37	30	67	24	24	48	115	224 13 8	In a separate School.
321	Clifton	128,084	47	33	80	40	21	61	141	173 0 4	In a separate Building.
322	Chipping Sodbury	18,656	7	1	8	9	4	13	21	19 6 0	
323	Thornbury	17,320	8	..	8	6	2	8	16	13 2 6	
324	Dursley	13,077	..	..	..	9	4	13	13	17 4 4	Boys and Girls.
325	Westbury-on-Severn	22,655	15	9	24	13	7	20	44	44 0 0	
326	Newent	12,014	10	9	19	6	5	11	30	21 12 0	
327	Gloucester	41,641	..	..	..	15	2	17	17	33 18 0	Boys go out to School.
328	Wheatenhurst	7,809	1	4	5	1	4	5	10	9 18 11	
329	Stroud	39,357	18	10	28	18	18	36	64	74 18 0	
330	Tetbury	6,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
331	Cirencester	21,364	7	9	16	7	9	16	32	37 8 8	
332	Northleach	10,584	8	4	12	6	7	13	25	42 7 8	
333	Stow-on-the-Wold	9,621	3	3	6	5	1	6	12	20 13 11	
334	Winchcomb	10,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent out to School.
335	Cheltenham	53,166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend British School.
336	Tewkesbury	14,288	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	23. HEREFORD.									
337	Ledbury	13,102	11	11	22	5	4	9	31	33 13 0	
338	Ross	16,604	16	12	28	7	7	14	42	46 0 0	
339a	Hereford	33,018	45	31	76	19	23	42	118	182 1 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.				
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Total Boys and Girls.	
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*								£ s. d.	
	23. HEREFORD—*continued.*									
3395	Dore	9,556	9	4	13	8	3	11	24	24 8 0	
340	Weobley	9,031	9	5	14	7	3	10	24	25 4 0	
341	Bromyard	11,934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children go to N tional School.
342	Leominster	15,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
343	Kington	12,067	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
	24. SALOP.									
344	Ludlow	18,078	6	4	10	7	2	9	19	45 5 0	
345	Clun	10,801	7	5	12	3	2	5	17	12 0 0	
346	Church Stretton	6,343	6	3	9	8	1	9	18	18 5 0	
347	Cleobury Mortimer	8,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South-east Shr shire Distri School.
348	Bridgnorth	15,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
349	Shiffnal	12,787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
350	Madeley	30,364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
351 } 352 }	Atcham	45,565	27	14	41	28	11	39	80	95 9 0	
353	Oswestry	26,848	12	6	18	13	6	19	37	46 5 8	
354	Ellesmere	14,465	5	5	10	8	2	10	20	16 0 0	
355	Wem	10,879	7	5	12	2	3	5	17	30 0 0	
356	Whitchurch	11,424	13	10	23	10	4	14	37	39 6 8	
357	Drayton	14,656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children board out.
358	Wellington	25,184	12	9	21	15	9	24	45	72 16 0	In a separate Sc at Waters Up
359	Newport	15,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent South-east Sh shire Dis School.
	25. STAFFORD.									
360	Stafford	26,768	14	10	24	16	8	24	48	54 19 2	
361	Stone	24,686	7	3	10	7	1	8	18	18 8 0	
362	Newcastle-under-Lyme	30,225	12	4	16	9	4	13	29	20 19 7	
363	Wolstanton and Burslem	68,932	7	18	25	17	14	31	56	102 2 0	
364	Stoke-upon-Trent*	89,262	43	51	94	34	16	50	144	176 16 0	
365	Leek	28,093	8	2	10	7	..	7	17	15 19 3	
366	Cheadle	21,199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	Children sent o School. This paid for an I trial Trainer.
367	Uttoxeter	14,325	10	8	18	4	3	7	25	19 9 0	
368	Burton-on-Trent	52,628	16	5	21	16	4	20	41	48 0 0	
369	Tamworth	16,809	6	6	12	16	6	22	34	22 8 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	25. STAFFORD—*continued.*										
370	Lichfield	32,165	10	6	16	4	6	10	26	19 2 6	
371	Penkridge	23,705	2	6	8	4	1	5	13	21 9 6	
372*a*	Seisdon	16,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In South East Shropshire District School.
372*b*	Wolverhampton	119,623	37	53	90	31	21	52	142	189 7 2	
373	Walsall	71,834	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In Walsall and West Bromwich District School.
374	West Bromwich	106,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
375	Dudley	134,125	27	30	57	40	8	48	105	54 0 0	
	26. WORCESTER.										
376	Stourbridge	73,386	19	12	31	24	4	28	59	71 15 0	
377	Kidderminster	34,948	14	8	22	22	5	27	49	24 0 0	
378	Tenbury	7,828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
379	Martley	16,308	11	9	20	6	5	11	31	26 15 0	
380	Worcester	32,416	15	13	28	18	1	19	47	56 5 0	
381	Upton-on-Severn	23,376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teachers.
382	Evesham	15,623	6	3	9	4	2	6	15	27 0 0	
383	Pershore	14,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
384	Droitwich	22,443	6	10	16	6	2	8	24	16 0 0	
385	Bromsgrove	29,003	7	7	14	6	1	7	21	22 16 11	
386	King's Norton	66,803	21	18	39	26	3	29	68	75 15 0	
	27. WARWICK.										
387	Birmingham ‖	231,015	70	180	250	50	90	140	390	394 6 8	Children in a separate Building.
388	Aston	146,818	24	27	51	40	17	57	108	128 15 0	
389	Meriden	10,994	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse School.
390	Atherstone	11,875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
391	Nuneaton	12,432	5	3	8	3	3	6	14	18 2 0	
392	Foleshill	17,250	2	4	6	8	1	9	15	20 0 0	
393	Coventry †	40,113	6	10	16	6	12	18	34	73 1 9	
394	Rugby	25,048	10	4	14	5	4	9	23	20 4 0	
395	Solihull	15,341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village School.
396	Warwick	48,840	8	11	19	16	25	41	60	70 19 2	
397	Stratford-on-Avon	22,373	12	4	16	21	4	25	41	44 0 0	
398	Alcester	18,172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
399	Shipston-on-Stour	19,677	5	4	9	12	6	18	27	21 16 0	
400	Southam	10,524	6	2	8	9	2	11	19	16 19 11	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									£ s. d.	
	28. LEICESTER.										
401	Lutterworth	14,257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Natio School.
402	Market Harborough	16,081	12	4	16	14	4	18	34	20 0 0	
403	Billesdon	7,569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent o School.
404	Blaby	14,814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent School at Leice
405	Hinckley	16,148	6	3	9	2	2	4	13	24 11 0	
406	Market Bosworth	13,746	3	1	4	4	3	7	11	18 12 0	
407	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	31,532	16	7	23	10	7	17	40	23 1 6	
408	Loughborough	24,316	12	7	19	7	3	10	29	30 10 0	
409	Barrow-on-Soar	21,562	7	3	10	5	2	7	17	18 11 0	
410	Leicester	95,220	63	47	110	65	29	94	204	181 15 3	
411	Melton Mowbray	19,926	3	12	15	9	6	15	30	50 9 6	
	29. RUTLAND.										
412	Oakham	11,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No payment.
413	Uppingham	12,243	5	4	9	9	..	9	18	18 14 0	
	30. LINCOLN.										
414	Stamford	17,821	..	..	..	5	3	8	8	18 4 0	Boys go out to S
415	Bourn	19,981	10	4	14	14	5	19	33	23 16 0	
416	Spalding	23,184	11	7	18	20	7	27	45	59 16 0	
417	Holbeach	19,351	13	5	18	15	5	20	38	44 4 0	
418	Boston	38,836	17	20	37	32	6	38	75	55 16 0	
419	Sleaford	25,834	..	..	..	15	4	19	19	16 0 0	Boys attend tional Schoo
420	Grantham	30,606	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No payment.
421	Lincoln	52,266	16	13	29	16	12	28	57	63 15 10	
422	Horncastle	23,764	..	..	..	7	2	9	9	17 7 0	Boys and Girl
423	Spilsby	29,246	4	6	10	12	5	17	27	41 11 0	
424	Louth	34,808	5	4	9	8	7	15	24	20 16 0	
425	Caistor	48,885	10	10	20	11	6	17	37	55 10 6	
426	Glanford Brigg	36,239	3	10	13	5	14	19	32	23 12 0	
427	Gainsborough	27,230	11	8	19	9	5	14	33	42 0 0	
	31. NOTTINGHAM.										
428	East Retford	23,035	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children go Saviour's Sc
429	Worksop	25,347	6	8	14	6	4	10	24	37 15 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	I. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—*cont.*										
	31. NOTTINGHAM—*continued.*									£ . d.	
30	Mansfield	35,833	4	6	10	4	1	5	15	15 10 5	
31	Basford	84,561	21	11	32	29	6	35	67	64 4 7	
32	Radford	33,789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
33	Nottingham	86,621	28	14	42	37	13	50	92	187 18 2	
34	Southwell	21,937	14	4	18	8	1	9	27	16 0 0	
35	Newark	29,616	8	3	11	3	5	8	19	20 8 0	In a separate Building.
36	Bingham	14,665	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children go out to School.
	32. DERBY.										
37	Shardlow	33,925	11	6	17	4	4	8	25	21 0 0	
38	Derby	62,333	24	24	48	30	20	50	98	108 12 0	
39	Belper	52,864	..	..	..	25	3	28	28	31 9 0	
40	Ashbourne	20,556	1	3	4	14	2	16	20	16 0 0	
41	Chesterfield	77,406	12	12	24	31	14	45	69	59 2 0	
42	Bakewell	29,612	5	9	14	4	7	11	25	38 7 1	
43	Chapel-en-le-Frith	15,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
44*a*	Glossop	20,673	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
44*b*	Hayfield	11,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
	33. CHESTER.										
45	Stockport	97,709	15	12	27	24	3	27	54	53 14 0	
46	Macclesfield	59,339	10	13	23	32	9	41	64	81 12 0	
47	Altrincham	49,913	15	8	23	23	3	26	49	56 6 0	
48	Runcorn	30,534	11	13	24	11	9	20	44	62 5 11	
49	Northwich	37,310	7	6	13	9	4	13	26	22 1 6	
50	Congleton	36,281	14	11	25	7	4	11	36	48 19 9	
51	Nantwich	53,767	10	5	15	5	9	14	29	16 18 3	
52*a*	Tarvin		12	2	14	5	3	8	22	30 19 2	
52*b*	Chester†	71,615	..	..	..	34	11	45	45	24 0 0	
52*c*	Hawarden		..	3	3	3	3	6	9	17 8 0	
53	Wirrall	23,419	10	4	14	12	5	17	31	27 5 9	
54	Birkenhead	79,464	32	68	100	40	20	60	160	269 1 4	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	34. LANCASTER.										
455	Liverpool ‖ - - - -	238,411	193	180	373	164	162	326	699	967 13 4	In the Industr Schools at Kirkd
456*a*	West Derby - - -	257,088	53	20	73	69	..	69	142	215 11 11	
456*b*	Toxteth Park * - - -	85,842	20	22	42	33	12	45	87	148 13 4	
457	Prescot - - - -	92,551	31	15	46	33	7	40	86	92 9 0	
458	Ormskirk - - - -	59,310	14	16	30	9	8	17	47	20 0 0	
459	Wigan - - - -	111,874	31	13	44	25	9	34	78	81 12 9	
460	Warrington - - -	54,394	28	26	54	44	6	50	104	98 18 0	
461	Leigh - - - - -	41,924	13	7	20	13	4	17	37	42 11 0	
462	Bolton - - - -	158,408	33	11	44	30	4	34	78	89 18 9	
463	Bury - - - - -	109,155	18	1	19	19	2	21	40	20 0 0	
464	Barton-upon-Irwell - -	51,571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In the Swinton dustrial Schoo
465	Chorlton - - - -	211,384	46	48	94	67	24	91	185	223 7 0	
466	Salford - - - -	128,890	57	44	101	50	27	77	178	144 9 4	
467*a*	Manchester * - - -	173,988	197	268	465	191	192	383	848	635 8 6	In the Swinton dustrial Schoo
467*b*	Prestwich - - - -	77,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School
468	Ashton-under-Lyne - -	130,626	14	11	25	13	2	15	40	25 0 9	
469	Oldham - - - - -	126,982	21	9	30	25	6	31	61	49 12 4	
470	Rochdale - - - -	109,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to Schoo
471	Haslingden - - -	79,956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Nati School.
472	Burnley - - - -	87,809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
473	Clitheroe - - - -	21,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Vill School.
474	Blackburn - - - -	143,810	16	13	29	23	2	25	54	46 12 0	
475	Chorley - - - -	43,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Vill School at Bri
476	Preston - - - -	115,846	23	38	61	36	13	49	110	166 9 9	
477	Fylde - - - - -	30,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to Scho the present.
478	Garstang - - - -	12,186	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
479	Lancaster - - - -	32,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Nati School.
480	Lunesdale - - - -	6,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Nati School.
481	Ulverstone - - -	55,083	..	..	..	26	4	30	30	40 0 0	
	IX. YORK.										
	35. WEST RIDING.										
482	Sedbergh - - - -	4,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Nati School.
483	Settle - - - -	15,134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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	IX. YORK—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
	35. WEST RIDING—*continued.*										
484	Skipton	32,398	7	2	9	6	3	9	18	5 4 7	
485	Pateley Bridge	8,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
486	Ripon	15,967	2	3	5	4	7	11	16	20 0 0	In a separate Building.
487	Great Ouseburn	11,697	2	1	3	3	3	6	9	17 16 0	
488	Knaresborough	19,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
489	Wetherby	14,874	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
490	Wharfedale	39,142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
491	Keighley	52,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
492	Todmorden	32,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
493	Saddleworth *	19,923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
494	Huddersfield	140,151	24	18	42	16	3	19	61	24 0 0	
495	Halifax	153,266	17	4	21	16	3	19	40	20 0 0	
496*a*	North Bierley	111,883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to Clayton National School.
496*b*	Bradford	145,830	23	14	37	36	6	42	79	59 18 0	
497	Hunslet	46,274	12	10	22	9	13	22	44	56 11 7	
498	Holbeck	21,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
499	Bramley	44,441	6	7	13	5	3	8	21	19 9 0	
500	Leeds	162,421	50	55	105	42	33	75	180	392 11 3	In a separate Building.
501	Dewsbury	124,286	28	11	39	26	9	35	74	78 0 0	In a separate Building.
502	Wakefield	68,786	18	5	23	17	7	24	47	21 0 10	
503	Pontefract	34,498	7	3	10	6	6	12	22	17 4 6	
504	Hemsworth	8,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Teacher.
505	Barnsley	57,212	21	14	35	38	4	42	77	51 0 0	
506*a*	Penistone	15,678	4	6	10	2	3	5	15	19 0 0	
506*b*	Wortley	29,307	8	3	11	10	3	13	24	21 12 0	
507	Ecclesall Bierlow	87,432	21	11	32	22	17	39	71	80 12 0	
508	Sheffield	162,271	51	38	89	36	27	63	152	98 3 9	In a separate Building.
509	Rotherham	57,396	14	4	18	9	3	12	30	20 18 9	
510	Doncaster	45,205	12	10	22	14	8	22	44	52 8 0	
511	Thorne	17,011	11	13	24	9	9	18	42	32 0 0	
512	Goole	17,270	12	5	17	9	5	14	31	31 11 0	
513	Selby	16,380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
514	Tadcaster	21,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	IX. YORK—*continued.*									£ s. d.	
	36. EAST RIDING.										
515	York	64,738	28	26	54	18	17	35	89	58 16 0	
516	Pocklington	15,964	6	4	10	7	4	11	21	23 6 0	
517	Howden	14,227	10	6	16	9	3	12	28	17 14 0	
518	Beverley	21,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
519	Sculcoates	68,142	24	27	51	30	13	43	94	54 17 0	
520	Kingston-on-Hull ‖	68,316	36	32	68	22	40	62	130	135 14 8	
521	Patrington	9,115	4	4	8	1	2	3	11	8 0 0	
522	Skirlaugh	9,778	10	2	12	3	2	5	17	19 8 0	
523	Driffield	19,265	10	2	12	1	3	4	16	16 0 0	
524	Bridlington	15,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
	37. NORTH RIDING.										
525	Scarborough	36,560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
526	Malton	22,882	..	..	..	11	3	14	14	18 2 0	The Boys attend the British School.
527	Easingwold	10,026	6	..	6	3	..	3	9	17 7 0	
528	Thirsk	12,167	4	3	7	4	5	9	16	18 8 0	
529*a*	Helmsley	6,055	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
529*b*	Kirkby Moorside	5,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
530	Pickering	12,737	12	2	14	4	5	9	23	17 13 4	
531	Whitby	25,804	6	4	10	8	2	10	20	25 10 0	
532	Guisborough	27,078	14	21	35	9	9	18	53	44 0 0	
532*a*	Middlesbrough	60,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
533	Stokesley	11,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
534	Northallerton	11,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
535	Bedale	8,430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
536	Leyburn	8,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
537	Aysgarth	5,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
538	Reeth	5,370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
539	Richmond	13,555	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
	38. DURHAM.										
540	Darlington	40,812	12	10	22	6	8	14	36	30 10 0	
541*a*	Stockton	35,794	34	29	63	40	31	71	134	71 0 0	In a separate Building.
541*b*	Sedgefield	14,718	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
542	Hartlepool	39,970	16	17	33	11	11	22	55	40 0 0	
543	Auckland	69,159	17	11	28	21	10	31	59	24 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.							Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	OBSERVATIONS.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	38. DURHAM—*continued.*										
544	Teesdale	20,398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
545	Weardale	19,155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
546*a*	Lanchester	40,521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village School.
546*b*	Durham	51,457	17	10	27	11	11	22	49	54 18 3	
547	Easington	33,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
548	Houghton-le-Spring	26,171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ditto.
549	Chester-le-Street	33,300	5	4	9	9	5	14	23	23 12 1	
550	Sunderland	112,643	25	41	66	37	26	63	129	147 6 8	
551	South Shields	74,949	10	..	10	27	7	34	44	20 0 0	In a separate Building.
552	Gateshead	80,271	18	12	30	17	23	40	70	80 10 0	
	39. NORTHUMBERLAND.										
553	Newcastle-on-Tyne	131,198	83	50	133	72	40	112	245	271 16 0	In a separate Building.
554	Tynemouth	94,588	44	28	72	28	28	56	128	85 16 0	In a separate Building.
555	Castle Ward	16,911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
556	Hexham	32,543	10	11	21	10	7	17	38	43 4 0	In a separate Building.
557	Haltwhistle	6,987	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
558	Bellingham	7,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
559	Morpeth	31,027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
560	Alnwick	19,799	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
561	Belford	5,847	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
562	Berwick-on-Tweed	21,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
563	Glendale	12,188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
564	Rothbury	7,081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
	40. CUMBERLAND.										
565	Alston-with-Garrigill*	5,680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Schools in the Town.
566	Penrith	23,737	8	6	14	1	3	4	18	10 0 0	
567	Brampton	10,608	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Board School.
568	Longtown	8,268	4	5	9	6	5	11	20	30 14 0	
569	Carlisle	46,627	..	..	..	23	12	35	35	20 0 0	Boys attend Public Schools in the Town.
570	Wigton	22,691	3	..	3	6	7	13	16	41 12 0	
571	Cockermouth	46,545	13	7	20	7	3	10	30	40 9 0	
572	Whitehaven	47,572	31	17	48	28	24	52	100	73 2 0	
573	Bootle	8,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent to Village School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

Reference Nos.	DIVISIONS, UNION—COUNTIES, and UNIONS.	Population, 1871.	The daily Average Number of Children attending the Schools of the Union Workhouses, &c. in England and Wales, during the Half-year ended at Lady-day 1876.						Amount of Money paid to Boards of Guardians from the Parliamentary Grant in respect of the Salaries of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses, for the Year ended Lady-day 1876.	Observations.
			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.	
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		
									£ s. d.	
	X. NORTHERN COUNTIES—*cont.*									
	41. WESTMORELAND.									
574	East Ward	16,937	6	6	12	12	3	15	27	38 0 0	
575	West Ward	8,248	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Children sent out to School.
576	Kendal	39,945	21	18	39	..	..	..	39	62 0 0	
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES.									
	42. MONMOUTH.									
577	Chepstow	18,341	7	9	16	8	6	14	30	31 2 0	
578	Monmouth	31,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No payment.
579	Abergavenny	22,862	8	3	11	6	4	10	21	20 12 0	
580	Bedwellty	51,763	18	4	22	11	1	12	34	28 0 0	
581	Pontypool	33,892	12	9	21	13	7	20	41	35 15 0	
582	Newport	61,252	44	53	97	33	36	69	166	180 18 9	In a separate School at Caerleon.
	43. SOUTH WALES.									
	(A.) GLAMORGAN.									
583	Cardiff	76,701	56	48	104	67	32	99	203	291 6 8	In a separate School at Ely.
584	Pontypridd	51,921	13	8	21	12	4	16	37	23 0 0	
585	Merthyr Tydfil	104,239	37	9	46	28	14	42	88	36 0 0	
586	Bridgend and Cowbridge	31,671	10	9	19	10	5	15	34	10 17 3	
587	Neath	50,191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
587*a*	Pontardawe	17,488	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
588	Swansea	64,297	18	8	26	12	3	15	41	50 0 0	
589	Gower	9,290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National Schools at Penmaen.
	(B.) CARMARTHEN.									
590	Llanelly	34,732	10	3	13	6	2	8	21	28 1 0	
591	Llandovery	14,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend BritishSchoo
592	Llandilo-fawr	16,976	6	5	11	2	2	4	15	16 0 0	
593	Carmarthen	35,627	11	5	16	4	..	4	20	20 0 0	
	(C.) PEMBROKE.									
594	Narberth	20,332	4	4	8	7	3	10	18	19 16 0	
595	Pembroke	28,956	8	9	17	11	1	12	29	22 4 0	
596	Haverfordwest	34,480	7	10	17	14	11	25	42	24 0 0	

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.		
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.			
	XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*										
	43. SOUTH WALES—*cont.*									£ s. d.	
	(D.) CARDIGAN.										
597	Cardigan	17,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Go out to School.
598	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	18,818	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
599	Lampeter	9,973	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
600	Aberayron	13,377	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend National School.
601	Aberystwith	27,439	8	6	14	3	4	7	21	19 16 0	
602	Tregaron	10,677	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
	(E.) BRECKNOCK.										
603	Builth	8,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
604	Brecknock	17,724	18	5	23	20	3	23	46	50 0 4	
605	Crickhowell	20,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Attend Village School.
606	Hay	10,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
	(F.) RADNOR.										
607	Presteigne	3,869	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
608	Knighton	10,323	5	9	14	3	4	7	21	9 0 0	
609	Rhayader	6,824	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No Workhouse.
	44. NORTH WALES.										
	(A.) MONTGOMERY.										
610	Machynlleth	13,317	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.
611	Newtown and Llanidloes	24,554	16	9	25	8	4	12	37	25 6 8	
612	Forden	18,858	7	6	13	6	2	8	21	24 16 0	
613	Llanfyllin	21,671	5	3	8	5	2	7	15	43 7 4	
	(B.) FLINT.										
614	Holywell	43,517	12	8	20	32	7	39	59	57 3 0	
	(C.) DENBIGH.										
615	Wrexham	48,837	10	10	20	17	6	23	4	61 2 0	
616	Ruthin	15,399	6	5	11	9	5	14	25	37 16 0	
617	St. Asaph	27,878	13	7	20	14	4	18	38	47 15 7	
618	Llanrwst	13,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No School.

Number of Children attending the Schools of Union Workhouses, &c.—*continued.*

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			Boys.			Girls.			Total Boys and Girls.			
			Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Above 10 Years of Age.	Total.		£	s.	d.	
XI. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*cont.*													
	44. NORTH WALES—*cont.*												
	(D.) MERIONETH.												
619	Corwen	16,451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
620	Bala	6,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No Workhouse.
621	Dolgelly	14,311	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend Board School.
622	Festiniog	24,141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No School.
	(E.) CARNARVON.												
623	Pwllheli	20,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			Attend National School.
624	Carnarvon	39,137	3	4	7	5	2	7	14	16	0	0	
625	Bangor	36,561	13	10	23	11	6	17	40	27	12	0	
626	Conway	14,700	7	2	9	9	1	10	19	24	3	8	
	(F.) ANGLESEY.												
627*a*	Anglesey	16,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No School.
627*b*	Holyhead	18,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			No payment.
	TOTAL	..	7,367	6,344	13,711	8,185	4,596	12,781	26,492	28,680	19	2	
	DISTRICT SCHOOLS.												
	Central London	..	416	253	669	327	270	597	1,266	1,112	2	8	
	South Metropolitan	..	412	484	896	336	374	710	1,606	1,132	14	8	
	North Surrey	..	182	307	489	54	221	275	764	803	16	0	
	Farnham and Hartley Wintney.	..	21	51	72	16	36	52	124	157	5	8	
	South-east Shropshire	..	27	46	73	31	37	68	141	182	7	1	
	Reading and Wokingham	..	45	42	87	45	46	91	178	234	15	6	
	West London	..	187	183	370	113	47	160	530	450	11	0	
	Forest Gate	..	166	226	*392	126	204	330	722	1,593	4	2	*Including 83 b belonging to Training S "Goliath."
	Walsall and West Bromwich.	..	73	44	117	62	72	134	251	288	1	0	New School j opened.
	TOTAL	..	1,529	1,636	3,165	1,110	1,307	2,417	5,582	5,954	17	9	
	TOTAL in Union Workhouse Schools and District Schools	..	8,896	7,980	16,876	9,295	5,903	15,198	32,074	34,635	16	11	

No. 63.

Schools certified for the Reception of Children under the Act 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 43.

(*In continuation of Fifth Report of L. G. B., page* 349.)

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.
The Jews Deaf and Dumb Home for Maintaining, Educating, and Apprenticing Indigent Deaf Mutes of the Jewish persuasion.	Walmer Road, Notting Hill.	Middlesex -	8 June 1876.
For Boarding, Educating, and Training Orphan or Pauper Girls.	Beckley - -	Oxford - -	12 June 1876.
The Colchester Industrial School and Home for Training Destitute Girls for domestic service.	East Hill, Colchester -	Essex - -	8 Nov. 1876.

Certificates cancelled.

Description of School.	Where situated.	County.	Date of Certificate.	When cancelled.
Saint Bridget's Orphanage for Female Catholic Children.	Livesey Street, Manchester.	Lancaster -	3 June 1867 -	5 Sept. 1876.
Saint Mary's Orphanage for Roman Catholic Pauper Female Children.	Radford, near Enstone.	Oxford -	18 Jan. 1872 -	19 Sept. 1876.

Appendix F.

Expenditure authorised by the Board for purchase of Land and for building Workhouses, &c. Sale of Union and Parish Property.

		Page.
No. 64.	Workhouses, &c., Expenditure in purchasing, building, altering, or enlarging, &c., Year 1876 - - - -	280
No. 65.	District Asylums and Schools ditto, Year 1876 -	284
No. 66.	Union and Parish Property Sold and the Produce appropriated, Year 1876 - - - - -	285

No. 64.

WORKHOUSES, SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, RELIEF OFFICES, &c.—EXPENDITURE authorised to be incurred by Guardians in the purchase or erection of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto, and in the purchase of Land for Sites or other purposes.

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alderbury	15,000 0 0	..	Erection of workhouse.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	900 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Aston	..	400 0 0	Alterations and additions at imbecile wards.
Ditto	575 0 0	..	
Atcham	4,100 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at workhouse.
Auckland	6,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary, casual wards, and board room and offices.
Bangor and Beaumaris	..	25 0 0	Erection of ambulance shed.
Barrow-in-Furness	2,992 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto	150 0 0	..	Enfranchisement of the land above mentioned.
Basford	..	140 0 0	Aged married couples ward.
Bath	700 0 0	..	Purchase of premises for relief purposes.
Ditto	1,700 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at Union offices.
Bedale	..	399 10 0	Erection of casual wards and additions at the workhouse.
Bedminster	1,300 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Bingham	..	61 16 11	Completion of alterations and additions at workhouse.
Birmingham	2,500 0 0	..	Erection of bakehouse and alterations and additions at workhouse.
Bishop Stortford	329 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto	1,350 0 0	..	
Ditto	1,500 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at workhouse.
Blean	..	93 10 0	Steam engine to raise water at workhouse.
Bolton	2,350 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Bradford (W. Yorks.)	5,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at Union offices.
Brentford	..	167 0 0	Erection of shed in stone yard at workhouse.
Bridge	1,200 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Bromley	360 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Bromyard	..	270 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Burnley	5,542 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse, board room, and offices.
Cardiff	1,100 0 0	..	Erection of store rooms and boys' dormitory, and other alterations at workhouse for children.
Ditto	..	120 0 0	Temporary alterations at workhouse.
Castle Ward	1,100 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards and additional wards for aged women at workhouse.
Cheadle	..	63 0 0	Construction of labour cells for male casuals.
Cheltenham	..	75 0 0	Construction of earth-closets and urinals at workhouse.
Carried forward	55,748 0 0	1,814 16 11	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	55,748 0 0	1,814 16 11	
Chipping Sodbury - -	..	75 5 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Chorlton - - -	..	200 0 0	Erection of shed at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	250 0 0	Erection of store room at workhouse.
Christchurch - -	460 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
City of London - -	3,433 0 0	..	Alterations at infirmary at Bow.
Cookham - - -	1,100 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Dover - - -	450 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	..	220 11 0	Fire plugs at workhouse.
Farnham - - -	..	215 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Faversham - - -	1,500 0 0	..	Erection of lying-in ward and other works at workhouse.
Greenwich - - -	..	19 17 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Guiltcross - - -	..	81 0 0	Repairs at workhouse.
Hackney - - -	..	65 15 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	..	73 10 0	Additions at infirmary.
Hailsham - - -	..	275 0 0	Erection of board room.
Hambledon - - -	900 0 0	..	Alterations at workhouse.
Helmsley Blackmoor -	..	75 0 0	Additions at casual wards.
Hereford - - -	1,300 0 0	..	Erection of wards for male sick paupers.
Holborn - - -	..	350 0 0	Additions to schools at Mitcham.
Houghton-le-Spring -	2,600 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at workhouse.
Huddersfield - -	..	150 0 0	Erection of boundary wall at Deanhouse workhouse.
Ditto - - -	403 0 0	..	Completion of hospital at Crosland Moor workhouse.
Kensington - - -	..	70 0 0	Construction of office for steward.
Ditto - - -	..	50 0 0	Alterations at residence of medical officer of the infirmary.
Kidderminster - -	750 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
King's Norton - -	..	300 0 0	Erection of residence for engineer at workhouse.
Knighton - - -	..	220 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Lambeth - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Purchase and enfranchisement of land at Lower Norwood.
Ditto - - -	6,500 0 0	..	Purchase of land at Lower Norwood.
Lampeter - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse.
Lanchester - - -	814 0 0	..	Erection of receiving and casual wards and porter's lodge.
Leeds - - -	2,000 0 0	..	Erection of boiler house and other works at workhouse.
Lewisham - - -	1,200 0 0	..	Erection of relief station.
Ditto - - -	250 0 0	..	Purchase of leasehold interest in premises.
Carried forward -	81,608 0 0	4,505 14 11	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	81,608 0 0	4,505 14 11	
Liverpool - - -	2,044 0 0	..	Erection of cooking apparatus and laundry machinery at workhouse at Brownlow Hill.
Maidstone - - -	1,400 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at school buildings.
Manchester - - -	750 0 0	..	Construction of bath room and swimming bath for boys at Swinton schools.
Mansfield - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of detached infectious wards and alterations at workhouse.
Martley - - -	55 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	1,500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Merthyr Tydvil - -	..	170 0 0	Erection of day room for boys at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	700 0 0	..	Adaptation of sick wards in the parish of Aberdare to the purposes of school buildings.
Middlesbrough - -	6,750 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	35,000 0 0	..	Erection of workhouse.
Mile End Old Town -	5,500 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse and at school buildings.
Milton - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of chapel at workhouse and other alterations and additions.
Monmouth - - -	..	340 0 0	Water supply at workhouse.
Nantwich - - -	..	110 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	900 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards.
Neath - - -	..	300 0 0	Erection of bakehouse.
Ditto - - -	3,000 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings.
Newbury - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary and alterations and additions at workhouse.
Newport Pagnell - -	..	497 4 0	Additions to warming apparatus.
North Aylesford -	1,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
North Bierley - -	8,000 0 0	..	Erection of infirmary and infectious wards and additions and alterations at workhouse.
Pembroke - - -	..	200 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Pewsey - - -	700 0 0	..	Erection of workhouse infirmary.
Pocklington - - -	1,400 0 0	..	Erection of workhouse infirmary.
Prescot - - -	7,250 0 0	..	Additions and alterations at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	2,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ripon - - -	700 0 0	..	Completion of casual and infectious wards.
Rochdale - - -	15,000 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse.
Royston - - -	..	133 0 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Saint George-in-the-East -	1,200 0 0	..	Erection of receiving wards and additions at porter's lodge at schools at Plashet.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.	6,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land and premises.
Saint Marylebone - -	15,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Ditto - - -	8,500 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Carried forward -	210,457 0 0	6,255 18 11	

Workhouses, Separate Workhouse Schools, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—*cont.*

Unions or Parishes.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward -	210,457 0 0	6,255 18 11	
Saint Olaves - -	..	350 0 0	Additional laundry accommodation at Bermondsey workhouse.
Saint Pancras - -	3,000 0 0	..	Completion of wards for infants and lying-in-women, and additions and alterations at workhouse.
Saint Saviour's - -	20,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse at Newington.
Salford - - -	..	165 10 0	Erection of chimney for hot water boilers.
Ditto - - -	16,000 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Sheppey - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings at workhouse.
Skipton - - -	3,000 0 0	..	Erection of casual wards at workhouse.
South Shields - -	3,700 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Ditto - - -	50,000 0 0	..	Erection of workhouse.
South Stoneham - -	650 0 0	..	Erection of boiler-house, engine-house, and pump-house at workhouse. New engine and boilers.
Stockport - - -	2,300 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Stoke-upon-Trent - -	..	147 0 0	Additions in connection with works of sewerage at the workhouse.
Stourbridge - - -	..	178 15 0	Erection of boiler-house and a new boiler.
Stratton - - -	150 0 0	..	Completion of sick wards.
Sudbury - - -	54 0 0	..	Completion of infectious wards.
Swansea - - -	3,000 0 0	..	Erection of buildings for the reception of pauper children.
Thame - - -	..	242 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Tiverton - - -	..	150 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Totnes - - -	..	15 10 0	Alterations and additions at workhouse.
Tregaron - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse.
Uxbridge - - -	..	120 0 0	Alterations at infirmary.
Ditto - - -	..	200 0 0	Alterations at workhouse.
Wallingford - - -	1,020 0 0	..	Purchase of land.
Walsall - - -	700 0 0	..	Erection of chapel at workhouse.
Wellington (Salop) -	4,000 0 0	..	Completion of workhouse.
Wellington (Somerset) -	270 0 0	..	Completion of alterations and additions at workhouse.
West Ham - - -	20,000 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings at workhouse.
West Ward - - -	..	200 0 0	Erection of receiving wards at Mill Road workhouse.
Whitechapel - -	3,000 0 0	..	Alterations and additions at workhouse at Bakers Row.
Wigan - - -	1,000 0 0	..	Erection of wall to enclose land adjacent to workhouse.
Wrexham - - -	2,500 0 0	..	Erection of school buildings at workhouse.
Total - -	348,301 0 0	8,024 13 11	
	£356,325 13 11		
Amount brought from last Report, page 355 -	£10,038,533 6 6½		
Total amount authorised to be expended - -	£10,394,859 0 5½		

No. 65.

District Asylums and District Schools.

Districts.	Expenditure authorised. By Order.	Expenditure authorised. By Letter.	For what particular purpose incurred.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Metropolitan Asylum District	75,000 0 0	..	Erection and fitting up of Asylum at Darenth.
Ditto ditto -	20,000 0 0	..	Erection of administrative offices at Fulham and at Hatcham, and the provision of machinery and fittings.
Ditto ditto -	263 18 2	..	Exchange of land at Darenth.
Ditto ditto -	16,000 0 0	..	Fitting up and furnishing the training ship "Exmouth."
Ditto ditto -	2,000 0 0	..	Acquirement of furniture, fittings, and stores at "Sherfield House," and the tender and boats, with the furniture, fittings, and stores thereof, lately attached to the training ship "Goliath."
Central London Sick Asylum District.	700 0 0	..	Erection of chapel at Asylum at Highgate.
Central London School District	..	500 0	Erection of farm buildings at Hanwell.
North Surrey School District	..	54 6 6	Repairing roads at Schools.
Ditto ditto -	..	475 0 0	Deepening well at Schools.
West London School District	..	430 0 0	Enlarging the probationary wards at Schools.
Ditto ditto -	1,100 0 0	..	Completion of School buildings, and furnishing and fitting.
Forest Gate School District -	500 0 0	..	Purchase of land adjoining School premises.
Totals - - -	115,563 18 2	1,459 6 6	
	£117,023 4 8		
Amount brought from last Report, page 356 - -	£1,260,663 8 9		
Total amount authorised to be expended - -	£1,377,686 13 5		

No. 66.

Union and Parish Property ordered to be Sold, and the Produce appropriated, Year 1876.

(*In continuation of Report V., page* 357.)

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money. Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Amount of Purchase Money. Sales completed during the Year 1876.	Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aysgarth - - -	High Abbotside -	£40 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	37 1 0	Investment.
Banbury - - -	West Shutford -	£14 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	10 0 0	Investment.
Barnsley - - -	Nether Hoyland -	£800 Vide Report I. (L.G.B.)	..	756 0 0	Towards cost of vestry hall and township offices.
				44 0 0	Investment.
Barrow-upon-Soar -	Thurmaston South	..	10 0 0	..	
Beaminster - -	North Poorton -	..	15 0 0	..	
Belper - - -	South Wingfield -	£170 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	158 7 6	Towards cost of school buildings.
Biggleswade -	Henlow - -	£366 Vide Report IV. (L.G.B.)	..	150 5 0	Cost of enlarging, fencing, and levelling churchyard.
				379 6 8	Investment.
Birkenhead - -	....	£65. 12*s.* 6*d.* Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	17 10 0	83 2 6	Towards cost of erecting casual wards.
Boston - - -	Frieston - -	..	168 0 0	103 13 0	Investment and application towards workhouse loan.
Bourn - - -	Creeton - -	..	30 0 0	..	
Brecknock - -	Llanfihangel Talyllyn.	£60 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	52 12 6	Investment.
Cerne - - -	Cattistock - -	..	..	179 15 3	Investment.*
Ditto - - -	Frome St. Quinton	..	133 0 0	121 12 4	Investment.
Ditto - - -	Wootton Glanville	..	68 15 0†	40 7 4	Towards expenses incurred in establishing title to property.
				28 7 8	Investment.
Chester-le-Street -	Plawsworth - -	..	7 10 0	7 10 0	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank.
Chipping Sodbury -	Little Sodbury -	£50 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	47 10 6	Investment.
Chorley - - -	....	£500 Vide Report IV. (L.G.B.)	..	500 0 0	Towards workhouse loans.
Daventry - -	Everdon - -	..	40 0 0	..	
Devizes - - -	Market Lavington	..	90 0 0	..	
Doncaster - -	Barmbrough -	£140 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	132 15 6	Investment.
Dudley - - -	....	..	600 0 0	530 18 1	Investment.
Easington - -	Sheraton with Hulam.	..	20 0 0	17 0 0	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank.
Faringdon - -	Fernham - -	..	40 0 0	..	
Ditto - - -	Great Coxwell -	..	125 0 0	108 18 2	Investment.
Ditto - - -	Woolstone - -	£80 Vide Report IV. (L.G.B.)	..	72 14 8	Towards cost of school buildings.
Carried forward - - -		- - - -	1,264 15 0	3,621 17 8	

* The property was sold in the year 1853 by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor, and the sale produce invested in the joint names of the then Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor. The Order directs the stock to be transferred into the name of the Guardians.

† Sale completed in the year 1875.

Union and Parish Property ordered to be Sold, &c.—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money. Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Amount of Purchase Money. Sales completed during the Year 1876.	Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward			1,364 15 0	2,621 17 8	
Gateshead	....	..	86 15 0*	86 15 0	Investment and application towards workhouse loan.
Grantham	Welby	..	80 0 0	80 0 0	Investment.
Hartismere	Mendlesham	..	70 6 0	..	
Hereford	Clehonger	..	45 0 0	..	
Huddersfield	Honley	..	215 0 0	192 2 2	Investment, and application towards workhouse loans.
King's Norton	....	..	1,150 0 0†	1,070 4 6	Towards workhouse loans.
Kingston	Hampton	..	205 0 0‡	139 13 8	Investment.
Kirkby Moorside	Appleton-le-Moors	..	42 0 0	37 13 6	Investment.
Ditto	Muscoates	..	60 0 0	55 6 4	Investment.
Launceston	Northcott	£10 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	10 0 0	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank.
Lewes	St. Peter and St. Mary Westout.	..	400 0 0	372 11 0	Investment and application towards workhouse loans.
Lincoln	Reepham	..	62 0 0	50 13 5	Investment.
Ditto	Spridlington	£150 Vide Report IV. (L.G.B.)	..	147 12 0	Towards cost of improving highway and footpaths, and rebuilding portion of churchyard wall.
Loughborough	Sheepshed	£250 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	218 13 6	Investment.
Louth	Strubby with Woolthorpe.	£216 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	196 18 7	Investment.
Lunesdale	Caton	..	927 0 0	927 0 0	Investment, and application towards workhouse loans.
Maldon	All Saints (Maldon).	..	820 0 0	..	
	St. Mary (Maldon)				
	St. Peter (Maldon)				
Ditto	St. Peter (Maldon)	..	510 0 0	..	
Market Harborough	Clipston	..	420 0 0	350 0 0	Towards cost of rebuilding and enlarging school buildings.
				42 0 8	Investment, and application towards workhouse loans.
Narberth	East Williamston	..	2 0 0	..	Payment of bill of costs.
Newton Abbot	Abbotts Kerswell	..	26 0 0	23 10 6	Investment, and application towards workhouse loan.
Ormskirk	Skelmersdale	..	466 0 0	..	
Oundle	Elton	..	220 0 0§	203 16 10	Towards cost of school buildings.
Penzance	Zennor	£30 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	27 18 0	Investment.
Pocklington	Bolton	..	30 14 0	26 9 3	Investment.
Preston	Preston	..	1,147 15 0	..	
Carried forward			8,350 5 0	7,380 16 7	

* Sale completed in the year 1874.

† Sale completed in the year 1873.
§ Sale completed in the year 1875.

‡ Sale completed in the year 1871.

Union and Parish Property ordered to be Sold, &c.—*continued.*

Unions.	Parishes.	Amount of Purchase Money. Sales previously reported, with reference to the Number of the Report.	Amount of Purchase Money. Sales completed during the Year 1876.	Sums directed to be appropriated.	Nature of Appropriation.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Brought forward – –	– – – –	8,350 5 0	7,880 16 7	
Prestwich – –	Prestwich – –	..	600 0 0*	538 4 4	Towards workhouse loans.
Rochford – – –	Rochford – –	..	20 0 0*	9 13 2	Investment.
Rugby – – –	Thurlaston – –	..	237 0 0	..	
Saint Neot's – –	Offord Darcy –	£150 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	137 0 6	Investment.
Sculcoates – –	Hessle – – –	..	310 0 0	..	
Skipton – – –	Kettlewell – with-Starbotton.	..	57 0 0	43 15 3	Investment.
Spilsby – – –	Mumby – –	..	117 0 0	112 19 4	Investment.
Stepney – – –	Limehouse – –	..	7,500 0 0	..	
Stow – – –	Drinkstone – –	..	122 0 0*	111 6 4	Investment.
Stroud – – –	Minchinhampton –	£42 Vide Report IV. (L.G.B.)	..	40 15 0	Investment.
Sudbury – – –	....	£700 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	649 0 0	Cost of infectious wards.
				14 16 0	Investment.
Ditto – – –	Somerton – –	£30 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	30 0 0	Investment.
Tenbury – – –	Little Kyre – –	..	50 0 0	50 0 0	Investment.
Tisbury – – –	Teffont Magna –	..	60 0 0	..	
Thrapston – –	Old Weston – –	..	30 0 0	24 5 2	Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank.
Truro – – –	Philleigh – –	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	Investment.
Upton-on-Severn –	Welland – –	..	20 0 0	20 0 0	Towards cost of school buildings.
Wakefield – –	Alverthorpe-with-Thornes.	£308. 10s. Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	296 17 6	Investment.
Ditto – – –	Horbury – –	£240 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	227 6 0	Investment.
Wellington (Salop) –	....	..	1,500 0 0	..	
West Firle – –	Selmeston – –	£50 Vide Report V. (L.G.B.)	..	44 9 0	Towards cost of altering and enlarging school buildings.
West Hampnett –	South Bersted –	..	60 0 0	..	
Whitechapel – –	....	..	270 0 0	..	
Wincanton – –	Sutton Montis –	..	30 0 0	29 4 6	Investment.
York – – –	Stillingfleet cum Moreby.	..	235 0 0	..	
		£	19,593 5 0	10,285 8 8	
Amounts brought from last Report, page 359 – –		£	1,707,909 10 4	1,630,907 17 4	
Totals – – – – –		£	1,727,502 15 4	1,641,193 6 0	

* Sale completed in the year 1875.

Appendix G.

Vaccination.

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No. 67.

VACCINATION.—SUMMARY of Returns from 650 Unions of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated by the Public Vaccinators in England during the Year ended **29th September 1876.**

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons.			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
			Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
1. THE METROPOLIS.							
1.*Middlesex (part of)	22	62	32,717	1,071	33,788	526	84,292
2.*Surrey (part of)	5	28	13,392	486	13,878	123	32,545
3.*Kent (part of)	3	10	4,366	66	4,432	11	8,821
Totals	30	100	50,475	1,623	52,098	660	125,658
2. SOUTH EASTERN.							
2.*Surrey (part of)	11	75	6,908	435	7,343	14	12,869
3.*Kent (part of)	26	114	13,665	284	13,949	663	21,817
4. Sussex	23	102	8,311	466	8,777	76	13,539
5. Southampton	26	93	10,712	450	11,162	58	17,129
6. Berkshire	12	49	4,968	134	5,102	58	7,505
Totals	98	433	44,564	1,769	46,333	869	72,859
3. SOUTH MIDLAND.							
1.*Middlesex (part of)	6	49	4,947	283	5,230	17	10,373
7. Hertford	12	53	4,063	116	4,179	4	6,403
8. Buckingham	7	51	3,467	94	3,561	13	5,165
9. Oxford	9	39	3,333	140	3,473	41	5,812
10. Northampton	12	55	5,228	189	5,417	2	9,237
11. Huntingdon	3	18	1,181	31	1,212	28	1,754
12. Bedford	6	30	3,404	95	3,499	1	5,204
13. Cambridge	9	51	4,128	163	4,291	26	6,233
Totals	64	346	29,751	1,111	30,862	132	50,181
4. EASTERN.							
14. Essex	17	114	10,417	384	10,801	32	16,459
15. Suffolk	17	84	7,461	343	7,804	18	11,091
16. Norfolk	22	104	7,996	470	8,466	4	13,260
Totals	56	302	25,874	1,197	27,071	54	40,810
5. SOUTH WESTERN.							
17. Wilts	17	63	5,874	202	6,076	70	7,675
18. Dorset	12	59	3,427	202	3,629	38	5,500
19. Devon	20	167	11,974	703	12,677	60	17,939
20. Cornwall	13	73	6,865	395	7,260	19	10,232
21. Somerset	17	111	9,866	550	10,416	222	15,255
Totals	79	473	38,006	2,052	40,058	409	56,601

VACCINATION.—Summary of Returns of the Number of Persons Vaccinated and of the Number Re-vaccinated, &c.—*continued.*

DIVISIONS and UNION-COUNTIES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Vaccinators.	Number of successful primary Vaccinations of Persons.			Number of successful Re-vaccinations.	Total Number of Births registered during Year.
			Under One Year of Age.	One Year and upwards.	Total.		
6. WEST MIDLAND.							
22. Gloucester	17	61	8,984	271	9,255	200	16,675
23. Hereford	8	27	2,163	171	2,334	28	3,350
24. Salop	15	65	6,085	229	6,314	20	8,591
25. Stafford	17	80	22,775	670	23,445	68	40,474
26. Worcester	11	57	7,515	251	7,766	11	12,556
27. Warwick	14	59	14,829	648	15,477	166	26,091
Totals	82	349	62,351	2,240	64,591	493	107,737
7. NORTH MIDLAND.							
28. Leicester	11	51	6,566	396	6,962	6	11,599
29. Rutland	2	7	441	20	461	..	682
30. Lincoln	14	115	8,584	525	9,109	66	14,798
31. Nottingham	9	59	9,212	269	9,481	9	15,235
32. Derby	9	51	7,829	407	8,236	95	14,016
Totals	45	283	32,632	1,617	34,249	176	56,330
8. NORTH WESTERN.							
33. Chester	12	55	12,198	570	12,768	864	20,984
34. Lancaster	30	174	62,146	2,480	64,626	5,867	126,129
Totals	42	229	74,344	3,050	77,394	6,731	147,113
9. YORK.							
35. West Riding	35	199	41,157	1,217	42,374	156	81,047
36. East Riding	10	52	6,009	304	6,313	1	12,209
37. North Riding	17	64	6,628	326	6,954	21	12,199
Totals	62	315	53,794	1,847	55,641	178	105,455
10. NORTHERN.							
38. Durham	15	67	20,130	452	20,582	15	36,429
39. Northumberland	12	68	9,266	168	9,434	10	16,740
40. Cumberland	9	38	4,914	122	5,036	..	8,348
41. Westmorland	3	18	1,241	28	1,269	7	2,061
Totals	39	191	35,551	770	36,321	32	63,578
11. WELSH.							
42. Monmouth	6	30	6,304	165	6,469	11	8,987
43. South Wales	28	109	23,234	1,403	24,637	228	31,724
44. North Wales	19	75	9,151	1,712	10,863	146	14,485
Totals	53	214	38,689	3,280	41,969	385	55,196
Totals of Unions, England	650	3,235	486,031	20,556	506,587	10,119	881,518

No. 68.

VACCINATION.—NUMBER of PERSONS VACCINATED in ENGLAND by the Public Vaccinators from 1852 to 1872.

YEARS ended 29th September	Number of registered Births.	Number of Persons *successfully* vaccinated.	Rate per Cent. of the Number *successfully* vaccinated to the Number of Births.
1852 - - -	601,839	397,128	66·0
1853 - - -	601,223	366,593	61·0
1854 - - -	623,699	677,886	108·7
1855 - - -	623,181	448,519	72·0
1856 - - -	640,840	422,281	65·9
1857 - - -	649,963	411,268	63·3
1858 - - -	654,914	455,004	69·5
1859 - - -	669,834	445,020	66·4
1860 - - -	689,060	485,927	70·5
1861 - - -	685,646	425,739	62·1
1862 - - -	702,181	437,693	62·3
1863 - - -	720,660	646,464	89·7
1864 - - -	739,236	529,479	71·6
1865 - - -	742,680	578,583	77·9
1866 - - -	743,859	454,885	61·0
1867 - - -	766,635	490,598	64·0
1868 - - -	771,905	513,042	66·5
1869 - - -	779,039	524,143	67·3
1870 - - -	785,775	472,881	60·0
1871 - - -	792,663	693,104	87·4
1872 - - -	810,291	669,320	82·6

NOTE.—Up to the year 1872, inclusive, there was no separation in the public returns of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated, therefore, as given in the above Table, includes the successful re-vaccinations performed by the public vaccinators.

No. 69.

VACCINATION.—NUMBER of SUCCESSFUL PRIMARY VACCINATIONS performed in ENGLAND by the Public Vaccinators in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.

YEARS ended 29th September.	Number of registered Births.	Number of *successful* primary Public Vaccinations.		Rate per Cent. of *successful* primary Public Vaccinations to Births.	
		At All Ages.	Under One Year of Age.	At All Ages.	Under One Year of Age.
1873	832,255	501,189	469,538	60·2	56·4
1874	845,286	493,285	470,256	58·4	55·6
1875	853,049	498,952	475,539	58·5	55·7
1876	881,518	506,587	486,031	57·5	55·1

No. 70.

DIGEST of the VACCINATION OFFICERS' RETURNS (so far as received to January 31st, 1876) with regard to children whose births were registered in 1874.

The following return, which is the third annual return under the Vaccination Act, 1871, shows the continued successful working of that Act. Of 854,787 births returned to the Board by the several Vaccination Officers in England and Wales as registered during the year 1874* the number which at the time the return was made had been registered as successfully vaccinated was 727,065 (being 85·05 per cent. of the whole), and the number registered as having died before they could be vaccinated was 85,325 (or 9·9 per cent. of the whole). Of the remaining 42,397 children, 920 (or 0·107 per cent. of the whole) had been registered as insusceptible of successful vaccination;† 96 (or 0·01 per cent.) as having contracted small-pox before they could be vaccinated; 5,677 (or 0·66 per cent.) as having their vaccination postponed by medical certificate, leaving 35,704 (or 4·17 per cent.) as "removed," "not to be traced," or otherwise unaccounted for.‡ If from the 854,787 births returned by these officers deduction of the deaths without vaccination be first made, it appears that of the surviving 769,462 children, there were registered at the time of the return 94·49 per cent. as successfully vaccinated; 0·132 per cent. as either insusceptible of vaccination, or as having had small-pox; and 0·73 per cent. as under medical certificate of postponement; leaving 4·6 per cent. as at that time still to account for.

Of the 34,704 registered births entered in the last column of the return as remaining unaccounted for, the very large majority were children who could not be found by the Vaccination Officers, usually because of the removal of the parents from the place of birth, but sometimes because of the birth itself having been registered (as is not uncommon in the case of illegitimate children) under a false name or false address. In many districts the amount of removals without vaccination which was returned was larger and in some considerably larger than it should have been, on account of undue delay on the part of the Vaccination Officer in instituting the inquiries which the Board's "Instructions to Vaccination Officers" direct. The remaining cases in the column (with the exception of a certain number in which vaccination had really been performed successfully, but which could not be registered as vaccinated on account of the legal certificate of vaccination not having been received by the vaccination officer) were cases which at the time of the return remain unvaccinated in the union or district of birth.

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* No return was received from the Danby district of the Guisborough Union (73 births).

† Of these probably not one was really insusceptible. The cases included under this heading are children, who being certified as having been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated, are no longer subject to the compulsory provisions of the law.

‡ Correspondence in 1876 shows that many of these cases have since been accounted for.

Local imperfections in administrative machinery, as *e.g.* the employment of an insufficient number of vaccination officers or the employment of persons whose time was taken up too much by other work, want of activity or intelligence in the discharge of their duties on the part of the officers themselves, and want of due supervision of the officers by the guardians, were the main causes of this default, where it occurred. The number of cases in which non-vaccination was due to direct refusal on the part of parents to comply with the law when required to do so, constitutes an utterly insignificant proportion of the cases entered in this column.

As in the preceding years, the results have been much less complete in the metropolis than in the rest of the kingdom generally; the proportion of registered births in the former which are not finally accounted for in the return being 8·8 per cent., while in the latter it is but 4·17 per cent., and the proportion unaccounted for after deduction of the postponed cases being 7·78 and 3·57 per cent. respectively.

Returns, 1874.

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Percentage of Children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	854,787	727,065	920	96	85,325	5,677	35,704	4·8
Do. excluding Metropolitan Unions.	732,842	627,675	669	88	73,833	4,364	26,213	4·17
Metropolitan Unions.	121,945	99,390	251	8	11,492	1,313	9,491	8·8
Counties.								
Bedford	5,193	4,493	2	—	584	28	86	2·1
Berks	7,477	6,649	5	—	572	76	175	3·3
Bucks	5,058	4,463	6	—	481	29	79	2·1
Cambridge	6,241	5,442	4	—	622	41	132	2·7
Chester	20,087	17,397	15	2	2,034	93	546	3·1
Cornwall	10,760	9,177	3	—	1,211	116	253	3·4
Cumberland	8,274	7,264	4	—	802	44	160	2·4
Derby	13,362	11,614	16	—	1,414	42	276	2·3
Devon	17,898	15,736	19	—	1,493	189	461	3·6
Dorset	5,358	4,715	2	—	409	48	184	4·3
Durham	38,340	31,790	53	7	4,569	330	1,591	5·0
Essex	15,722	14,052	15	—	1,203	68	384	2·8
Gloucester	16,304	14,061	12	2	1,484	75	670	4·5
Hereford	3,374	2,895	5	—	306	16	152	4·9
Herts	7,079	6,354	8	—	587	29	101	1·8
Hunts	1,757	1,596	1	—	139	11	10	1·1
Kent (extra metropolitan).	21,200	18,981	20	—	1,608	138	453	2·6
Lancaster	121,182	104,187	75	9	12,662	523	3,726	3·5
Leicester	10,750	8,965	9	—	1,386	58	332	3·6
Lincoln	14,292	11,842	15	6	1,538	178	713	6·2
Middlesex (extra metropolitan).	8,661	7,283	24	—	713	65	576	7·4
Monmouth	9,163	7,945	5	1	816	50	346	4·3
Norfolk	13,105	11,329	16	—	1,330	85	345	3·2
Northampton	8,960	7,623	9	—	992	40	296	3·7
Northumberland	16,032	13,741	7	1	1,809	121	353	2·9
Nottingham	14,323	11,995	10	—	1,657	107	554	4·6
Oxford	5,745	4,793	5	1	578	38	330	6·4
Rutland	667	598	1	—	55	4	9	1·9
Shropshire	8,372	7,349	10	—	750	33	230	3·1
Somerset	14,922	13,058	24	—	1,246	134	460	3·9
Southampton	16,580	14,036	14	—	1,296	164	470	3·8
Stafford	33,438	28,434	22	4	3,449	96	1,433	4·5
Suffolk	11,146	9,859	10	—	889	62	326	3·4
Surrey (extra metropolitan).	12,235	10,535	19	1	981	123	576	5·7
Sussex	13,291	11,674	17	—	1,040	117	443	4·2
Warwick	24,492	20,877	38	34	2,579	50	914	3·9
Westmoreland	2,118	1,928	—	—	163	7	20	1·2
Wilts	7,589	6,793	4	—	619	36	137	2·2
Worcester	19,318	16,514	18	5	2,018	91	672	3·9
York, E. R.	11,489	9,714	17	—	1,267	54	437	4·2
York, N. R.	8,733	7,313	6	2	988	91	333	4·8
York, W. R.	77,163	62,591	67	12	9,095	270	5,128	6·9
Wales.								
Anglesey	888	725	5	—	88	4	66	7·8
Brecknock	1,856	1,612	1	1	188	5	49	2·9
Cardigan	2,151	1,857	—	—	194	29	71	4·6
Carmarthen	4,287	3,825	1	—	383	28	50	1·8
Carnarvon	3,490	3,038	6	—	375	35	36	2·0
Denbigh	2,829	2,468	—	—	262	24	75	3·5
Flint	2,950	2,637	1	—	248	14	50	2·1
Glamorgan	19,605	16,835	18	—	1,961	117	674	4·0
Merioneth	2,101	1,820	—	—	226	27	28	2·6
Montgomery	2,380	2,044	3	—	188	54	91	6·0
Pembroke	2,432	2,100	2	—	238	56	36	3·7
Radnor	623	459	—	—	48	1	115	18·6

UNIONS.

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead. Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.	Percentage of children not finally accounted for, including Cases postponed.
METROPOLITAN UNIONS.								
Bethnal Green	5,183	4,090	3	—	590	28	472	9·6
Camberwell	4,588	3,651	15	—	445	62	415	10·4
Chelsea	2,440	2,009	5	—	271	6	149	6·3
Fulham	2,836	2,369	10	—	277	21	159	6·3
George's, St.	4,303	3,592	21	1	400	—	289	6·7
George St., East	1,830	1,372	—	—	197	15	246	14·2
Giles and George, SS.	1,708	1,316	5	—	177	8	202	12·2
Greenwich	4,049	3,522	9	—	322	88	108	4·8
Hackney	4,772	3,568	10	1	394	57	742	16·7
Hampstead	824	684	2	—	58	10	70	9·7
Holborn	6,207	4,942	4	—	611	1	649	10·4
Islington	8,711	7,371	13	—	717	48	562	7·0
Kensington	4,364	3,589	18	—	444	51	262	7·1
Lambeth	8,498	6,734	28	2	832	40	862	10·6
Lewisham	1,781	1,599	7	—	139	4	32	2·0
London, City	1,614	1,340	4	—	161	39	70	6·7
Mary-le-bone	5,046	3,874	8	—	581	106	477	11·5
Mile End Old Town	3,901	3,139	3	—	325	73	361	11·1
Olave, St.	5,330	4,614	9	1	435	86	185	5·0
Paddington	2,943	2,416	14	—	225	52	236	9·7
Pancras, St.	8,042	6,728	17	—	693	7	597	7·5
Poplar	5,409	4,488	6	1	591	43	280	5·9
Saviour, St.	7,210	5,622	8	—	796	153	631	10·8
Shoreditch	5,210	4,051	9	—	473	178	499	12·9
Stepney	2,074	1,622	1	—	218	9	224	11·2
Strand	981	773	1	—	107	17	83	10·1
Wandsworth and Clapham	5,251	4,514	15	1	490	38	193	4·3
Westminster	1,362	1,198	—	1	106	9	48	4·1
Whitechapel	2,686	2,161	1	—	207	48	269	11·8
Woolwich	2,792	2,442	5	—	210	16	119	4·8
BEDFORDSHIRE.								
Ampthill	605	536	—	—	63	1	5	
Bedford	1,337	1,199	—	—	126	5	7	
Biggleswade	1,025	899	1	—	115	3	7	
Leighton Buzzard	667	582	1	—	61	—	23	
Luton	1,192	957	—	—	180	15	40	
Woburn	367	320	—	—	39	4	4	
BERKS.								
Abingdon	704	618	—	—	76	4	6	
Bradfield	483	449	—	—	28	—	6	
Cookham	506	424	—	—	30	22	30	
Easthampstead	323	303	1	—	16	—	3	
Faringdon	494	449	2	—	32	4	7	
Hungerford	567	513	1	—	43	9	1	
Newbury	604	529	—	—	54	12	9	
Reading	1,333	1,171	—	—	125	13	24	
Wallingford	479	446	—	—	31	—	2	
Wantage	568	514	1	—	44	—	9	
Windsor	870	759	—	—	54	3	54	
Wokingham	546	474	—	—	39	9	24	

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
BUCKS.							
Amersham	616	547	—	—	63	2	4
Aylesbury	749	645	—	—	81	11	12
Buckingham	393	330	2	—	41	1	19
Eton	745	667	—	—	47	4	27
Newport Pagnell	900	810	—	—	81	3	6
Winslow	281	244	—	—	32	2	3
Wycombe	1,374	1,220	4	—	136	6	8
CAMBRIDGE.							
Cambridge	933	806	3	—	95	14	15
Caxton and Arrington	450	413	—	—	35	—	2
Chesterton	936	812	1	—	100	1	22
Ely	747	643	—	—	74	6	24
Linton	447	395	—	—	29	9	14
Newmarket	890	765	—	—	91	1	33
North Witchford	562	493	—	—	56	7	6
Whittlesey	218	194	—	—	19	1	4
Wisbeach	1,058	921	—	—	123	2	12
CHESHIRE.							
Altrincham	1,714	1,535	1	—	137	8	33
Birkenhead	3,550	2,990	3	—	346	19	192
Tarvin	342	302	—	—	25	—	15
Chester	1,483	1,277	2	—	179	7	18
Congleton	1,394	1,231	—	—	148	6	9
Macclesfield	2,041	1,743	4	—	247	24	23
Nantwich	2,092	1,750	2	1	181	15	143
Northwich	1,591	1,444	—	—	136	1	10
Runcorn	1,194	1,067	1	—	114	2	10
Stockport	3,913	3,346	2	1	477	10	77
Wirrall	773	712	—	—	44	1	16
CORNWALL.							
Austell, St.	1,168	1,018	—	—	119	2	29
Bodmin	595	509	—	—	56	—	30
Camelford	264	242	—	—	19	1	2
Columb, St., Major	569	513	—	—	41	4	11
Falmouth	700	591	1	—	86	9	13
Germans, St.	487	439	—	—	41	1	6
Helston	821	683	1	—	83	20	34
Launceston	544	483	—	—	52	6	3
Liskeard	940	815	—	—	98	11	16
Penzance	1,703	1,395	—	—	251	34	23
Redruth	1,693	1,423	1	—	224	8	37
Stratton	201	168	—	—	16	1	16
Truro	1,075	898	—	—	125	19	33
CUMBERLAND.							
Alston with Garrigill	171	153	—	—	16	—	2
Bootle	404	354	—	—	39	3	8
Brampton	304	267	—	—	34	1	2
Carlisle	1,534	1,368	—	—	145	3	18
Cockermouth	2,021	1,793	3	—	197	8	20
Longtown	255	225	—	—	26	2	2
Penrith	675	601	1	—	63	5	5
Whitehaven	2,212	1,893			209	21	89
Wigton	693	610		—	73	1	14

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
DERBY.							
Ashbourne	622	562	1	—	48	—	11
Bakewell	895	789	—	—	80	—	26
Belper	2,253	2,045	2	—	187	1	18
Chapel-en-le-Frith	539	466	—	—	47	4	22
Chesterfield	4,106	3,516	4	—	500	9	77
Derby	2,577	2,208	7	—	310	13	39
Glossop	696	564	—	—	91	6	35
Hayfield	393	347	1	—	35	3	7
Shardlow	1,281	1,117	1	—	116	6	41
DEVON.							
Axminster	560	493	1	—	52	1	13
Barnstaple	1,096	975	1	—	87	22	11
Bideford	586	537	—	—	37	3	9
Crediton	535	472	—	—	40	11	12
East Stonehouse	515	459	—	—	51	1	4
Exeter	1,057	865	—	—	143	17	32
Holsworthy	268	237	—	—	24	4	3
Honiton	743	663	3	—	45	—	32
Kingsbridge	610	563	—	—	42	1	4
Newton Abbot	1,929	1,680	—	—	165	34	50
Okehampton	560	470	1	—	36	7	46
Plymouth	2,133	1,791	2	—	224	32	84
Plympton St. Mary	622	543	—	—	52	12	15
South Molton	527	476	1	—	37	2	11
Stoke Damerel	1,442	1,301	—	—	101	18	22
Tavistock	865	767	3	—	58	—	37
Thomas, St.	1,434	1,276	2	—	106	14	36
Tiverton	857	758	—	—	81	4	14
Torrington	466	410	—	—	36	6	14
Totnes	1,093	1,000	5	—	76	—	12
DORSET.							
Beaminster	396	343	—	—	39	1	13
Blandford	371	291	—	—	23	6	51
Bridport	496	434	—	—	40	5	17
Cerne	201	184	—	—	12	3	2
Dorchester	497	446	—	—	48	1	2
Poole	520	453	—	—	40	3	24
Shaftesbury	359	317	—	—	27	9	6
Sherborne	387	333	1	—	33	—	20
Sturminster	295	275	—	—	12	1	7
Wareham and Purbeck	502	441	—	—	41	4	16
Weymouth	829	742	1	—	56	13	17
Wimborne and Cranborne	505	456	—	—	38	2	9
DURHAM.							
Auckland	3,811	3,149	3	2	519	4	134
Chester-le-Street	1,902	1,622	1	1	235	1	42
Darlington	1,826	1,521	2	1	218	11	73
Durham	2,896	2,401	15	—	326	31	123
Easington	1,943	1,576	—	—	248	50	69
Gateshead	4,226	3,365	1	—	537	21	302
Hartlepool	1,965	1,707	1	—	232	5	20
Houghton-le-Spring	1,479	1,261	2	—	167	6	43
Lanchester	2,333	2,006	1	2	264	8	52

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
DURHAM—*cont.*							
Sedgefield	841	690	—	—	100	4	47
South Shields	3,960	3,200	6	1	498	34	221
Stockton	4,758	3,782	7	—	544	137	288
Sunderland	4,985	4,278	14	—	526	11	156
Teesdale	693	608	—	—	69	4	12
Weardale	722	624	—	—	86	3	9
ESSEX.							
Billericay	466	400	1	—	47	2	16
Braintree	533	485	—	—	42	3	3
Chelmsford	996	917	—	—	61	8	10
Colchester	838	737	1	—	80	4	16
Dunmow	562	521	—	—	34	1	6
Epping	617	542	2	—	42	2	29
Halstead	565	492	1	—	46	6	20
Lexden and Winstree	843	784	—	—	50	2	7
Maldon	769	678	—	—	60	3	28
Ongar	335	300	—	—	19	1	15
Orsett	481	432	1	—	37	1	10
Rochford	755	667	3	—	65	6	14
Romford	1,107	977	2	—	83	1	44
Saffron Walden	632	552	—	—	57	2	21
Tendring	950	763	—	—	87	9	91
West Ham	4,788	4,363	4	—	359	17	45
Witham	485	442	—	—	34	—	9
GLOUCESTER.							
Bristol	1,980	1,654	—	—	237	9	80
Cheltenham	1,311	956	1	—	128	3	223
Chipping Sodbury	555	466	4	—	54	1	30
Cirencester	643	572	—	—	46	5	20
Clifton	5,174	4,509	—	1	493	15	156
Dursley	377	325	—	—	28	18	6
Gloucester	1,411	1,223	1	—	128	4	55
Newent	369	317	—	—	41	1	10
Northleach	311	285	—	—	17	—	9
Stow-on-the-Wold	263	237	2	—	5	1	18
Stroud	1,258	1,155	2	—	83	4	14
Tetbury	174	154	—	—	17	2	1
Tewkesbury	404	358	2	—	35	3	6
Thornbury	525	483	—	—	38	1	3
Westbury-on-Severn	993	873	—	—	80	7	33
Wheatenhurst	212	189	—	—	23	—	—
Winchcomb	344	305	—	1	31	1	6
HEREFORD.							
Bromyard	355	310	1	—	34	3	7
Dore	244	221	—	—	18	1	4
Hereford	934	802	—	—	92	3	37
Kington	329	282	—	—	30	3	14
Ledbury	355	307	—	—	25	2	21
Leominster	449	361	3	—	49	1	35
Ross	472	418	—	—	33	3	18
Weobley	236	194	1	—	25	—	16

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
HERTS.							
Albans, St.	652	588	1	—	56	3	4
Barnet	809	741	—	—	50	1	17
Berkhampstead	442	378	—	—	44	3	17
Bishop's Stortford	695	641	3	—	44	2	5
Buntingford	175	166	—	—	8	—	1
Hatfield	212	187	—	—	22	1	2
Hemel Hempstead	501	426	—	—	58	5	12
Hertford	480	433	—	—	37	7	3
Hitchin	957	877	—	—	75	—	5
Royston	700	614	1	—	76	—	9
Ware	508	462	—	—	35	—	11
Watford	876	779	3	—	72	7	15
Welwyn	72	62	—	—	10	—	—
HUNTINGDON.							
Huntingdon	623	560	—	—	54	6	3
Ives, St.	546	500	—	—	41	3	2
Neots, St.	588	536	1	—	44	2	5
KENT (extra metropolitan).							
Ashford, East	375	347	—	—	20	2	6
Ashford, West	611	546	—	—	48	4	13
Blean	631	572	—	—	53	2	4
Bridge	379	341	1	—	31	3	3
Bromley	1,275	1,068	—	—	95	2	110
Canterbury	532	470	—	—	51	—	11
Cranbrook	430	378	—	—	32	8	12
Dartford	1,547	1,418	2	—	99	9	19
Dover	1,093	932	2	—	101	14	44
Eastry	756	670	1	—	61	14	10
Elham	945	847	—	—	76	11	11
Faversham	811	746	1	—	60	1	3
Gravesend and Milton	646	586	1	—	48	1	10
Hollingbourn	454	402	2	—	42	4	4
Hoo	131	118	—	—	12	—	1
Maidstone	1,367	1,199	1	—	116	18	33
Malling	878	793	1	—	67	2	15
Medway	1,929	1,718	3	—	148	19	41
Milton	816	769	1	—	40	1	5
North Aylesford	900	800	—	—	81	1	18
Romney Marsh	211	197	—	—	12	—	2
Seven Oaks	822	741	—	—	58	1	22
Sheppey	576	513	—	—	48	5	10
Tenterden	339	302	—	—	27	1	9
Thanet, I. of	1,249	1,149	—	—	81	5	14
Tonbridge	1,497	1,359	4	—	101	10	23
LANCASHIRE.							
Ashton-under-Lyne	5,559	4,861	2	—	592	13	91
Barrow-in-Furness	Included in Ulverstone.						
Barton-upon-Irwell	2,086	1,756	—	—	212	26	92
Blackburn	6,248	5,591	2	—	621	4	30
Bolton	6,724	5,994	4	—	639	—	87
Burnley	3,737	3,210	3	—	444	22	58
Bury	4,306	3,811	4	—	393	18	80

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*							
Chorley	1,755	1,530	1	—	180	16	28
Chorlton	8,757	7,299	6	1	978	17	456
Clitheroe	711	622	—	—	67	8	14
Fylde, The	1,114	965	—	—	115	4	30
Garstang	392	353	—	—	35	—	4
Haslingden	3,157	2,819	2	—	303	8	25
Lancaster	1,127	999	1	—	94	12	21
Leigh	1,962	1,754	2	—	181	—	25
Liverpool	8,169	6,711	4	—	995	10	449
Lunesdale	200	183	—	—	14	2	1
Manchester	6,809	5,703	4	—	825	16	261
Oldham	5,403	4,622	6	—	595	39	141
Ormskirk	2,233	1,983	2	—	187	8	53
Prescot	4,343	3,585	6	—	529	45	178
Preston	4,605	4,001	—	—	427	6	171
Prestwich	3,455	3,008	1	—	326	15	105
Rochdale	4,110	3,555	1	3	427	26	98
Salford	6,123	5,117	3	—	645	93	265
Todmorden	1,169	1,022	1	2	114	4	26
Toxteth Park	3,743	3,107	1	—	406	14	215
Ulverstone	3,348	2,850	1	—	296	52	149
Warrington	2,481	2,185	2	1	251	12	30
West Derby	11,505	9,827	15	1	1,163	26	473
Wigan	5,851	5,164	1	1	608	7	70
LEICESTER.							
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1,235	958	—	—	146	3	128
Barrow-on-Soar	874	735	—	—	109	5	25
Billesdon	206	171	—	—	21	1	13
Blaby	604	507	—	—	73	18	6
Hinckley	644	565	—	—	77	—	2
Leicester	4,365	3,590	9	—	643	19	104
Loughborough	946	806	—	—	117	1	22
Lutterworth	329	298	—	—	28	—	3
Market Bosworth	502	438	—	—	60	1	3
Market Harborough	485	416	—	—	53	4	12
Melton Mowbray	560	481	—	—	59	6	14
LINCOLNSHIRE.							
Boston	1,252	1,056	1	—	128	6	61
Bourn	666	567	—	—	52	19	28
Caistor	1,880	1,401	3	5	257	35	179
Gainsborough	869	688	2	—	92	19	68
Glanford Brigg	1,263	1,108	2	—	126	3	24
Grantham	1,021	928	—	—	83	—	10
Holbeach	664	575	—	—	77	2	10
Horncastle	686	601	1	—	59	4	21
Lincoln	1,960	1,415	1	—	289	48	207
Louth	1,045	896	—	—	96	14	39
Sleaford	831	728	3	—	94	1	5
Spalding	767	694	—	1	56	3	13
Spilsby	835	696	1	—	89	13	36
Stamford	553	489	1	—	40	11	12

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
MIDDLESEX (extra metropolitan).							
Brentford	2,560	2,206	1	—	206	—	147
Edmonton	3,196	2,754	6	—	235	34	167
Hendon	1,442	1,055	13	—	145	21	208
Staines	679	569	2	—	65	9	34
Uxbridge	784	699	2	—	62	1	20
MONMOUTHSHIRE.							
Abergavenny	860	739	—	—	84	9	28
Bedwelty	2,523	2,256	4	1	229	—	33
Chepstow	557	498	—	—	41	3	15
Monmouth	1,122	1,003	—	—	97	2	20
Newport	2,573	2,296	1	—	229	13	34
Pontypool	1,528	1,153	—	—	136	23	216
NORFOLK.							
Aylsham	557	470	—	—	70	4	13
Blofield	337	297	—	—	33	2	5
Depwade	726	613	4	—	74	8	27
Docking	540	476	—	—	54	2	8
Downham	638	566	1	—	58	—	13
Erpingham	578	498	—	—	60	11	9
Faith, St.	341	301	—	—	35	1	4
Flegg, E. and W.	315	265	—	—	28	1	21
Forehoe	257	205	—	—	31	2	19
Freebridge Lynn	450	399	—	—	38	5	8
Guiltcross	333	271	—	—	30	1	31
Henstead	342	297	—	—	37	3	5
King's Lynn	507	454	—	—	47	2	4
Loddon and Clavering	426	386	1	—	32	1	6
Mitford and Launditch	763	677	—	—	66	3	17
Norwich	2,617	2,231	9	—	323	2	52
Swaffham	390	347	—	—	26	3	14
Thetford	525	458	—	—	38	3	26
Smallburgh	409	366	1	—	33	1	8
Walsingham	627	559	—	—	52	—	16
Wayland	328	284	—	—	37	3	4
Yarmouth, Gt.	1,099	909	—	—	128	27	35
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.							
Brackley	411	329	1	—	56	4	21
Brixworth	387	350	1	—	29	1	6
Daventry	582	517	—	—	51	1	13
Hardingstone	342	310	—	—	29	1	2
Kettering	837	743	—	—	79	2	13
Northampton	2,066	1,670	3	—	271	4	118
Oundle	446	404	2	—	36	—	4
Peterborough	1,286	1,131	—	—	134	2	19
Potterspury	370	299	—	—	42	4	25
Thrapston	515	448	—	—	58	—	9
Towcester	465	402	2	—	49	5	7
Wellingborough	1,253	1,020	—	—	158	16	59

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
Alnwick	637	548	—	—	62	10	17
Belford	145	134	—	—	10	—	1
Bellingham	197	178	—	—	18	1	—
Berwick-on-Tweed	619	565	—	—	43	2	9
Castle Ward	704	617	—	1	78	—	8
Glendale	294	279	—	—	12	—	3
Haltwhistle	267	248	—	—	18	—	1
Hexham	1,092	947	—	—	93	3	49
Morpeth	1,799	1,570	2	—	216	3	8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	5,675	4,700	2	—	778	53	142
Rothbury	196	176	—	—	13	5	2
Tynemouth	4,407	3,779	3	—	468	44	113
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.							
Basford	4,276	3,642	1	—	477	14	142
Bingham	421	382	—	—	31	1	7
East Retford	699	622	—	—	66	—	11
Mansfield	1,695	1,389	—	—	224	5	76
Newark	972	840	—	—	109	1	22
Nottingham	3,183	2,486	7	—	425	69	196
Radford	1,435	1,174	—	—	178	5	78
Southwell	583	521	—	—	48	3	11
Worksop	1,059	939	1	—	99	9	11
OXFORDSHIRE.							
Banbury	960	665	—	—	98	2	195
Bicester	516	440	—	—	49	8	19
Chipping Norton	605	500	1	—	96	2	6
Headington	786	657	—	—	80	13	36
Henley	538	472	—	—	42	3	21
Oxford	654	548	3	1	74	4	24
Thame	435	391	—	—	36	—	8
Witney	794	708	—	—	70	2	14
Woodstock	457	412	1	—	33	4	7
RUTLAND.							
Oakham	342	302	1	—	33	3	3
Uppingham	325	296	—	—	22	1	6
SALOP.							
Atcham	1,328	1,195	—	—	115	5	13
Bridgnorth	435	379	—	—	41	6	9
Church Stretton	165	153	—	—	10	—	2
Cleobury Mortimer	274	239	—	—	28	2	5
Clun	332	273	4	—	30	3	22
Drayton	458	411	—	—	45	—	2
Ellesmere	386	353	—	—	20	2	11
Ludlow	551	453	—	—	62	1	35
Madeley	1,102	966	5	—	106	5	20
Newport	430	379	—	—	39	1	11
Oswestry	857	782	—	—	60	4	11
Shifnal	409	343	1	—	34	1	30
Wellington	1,030	919	—	—	99	2	10
Wem	263	236	—	—	25	1	1
Whitchurch	352	268	—	—	36	—	48

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
SOMERSET.							
Axbridge	1,088	973	—	—	75	12	28
Bath	1,845	1,511	—	—	196	11	127
Bedminster	2,270	1,967	5	—	208	42	48
Bridgwater	1,084	968	4	—	79	6	27
Chard	839	730	—	—	91	8	10
Clutton	838	756	—	—	53	3	26
Dulverton	182	170	—	—	7	3	2
Frome	768	690	1	—	60	2	15
Keynsham	852	735	—	—	78	1	38
Langport	475	405	—	—	29	1	40
Shepton Mallet	502	441	1	—	37	11	12
Taunton	896	809	2	—	64	6	15
Wellington	531	480	3	—	31	—	17
Wells	697	603	6	—	63	9	16
Williton	609	553	—	—	42	9	5
Wincanton	581	520	1	—	45	4	11
Yeovil	865	747	1	—	88	6	23
SOUTHAMPTON.							
Alresford	210	192	—	—	14	—	4
Alton	488	449	—	—	26	—	13
Alverstoke	719	671	—	—	47	—	1
Andover	490	443	—	—	41	1	5
Basingstoke	502	453	—	—	21	10	18
Catherington	66	59	—	—	4	—	3
Christchurch	587	484	—	—	58	23	22
Droxford	337	311	—	—	21	1	4
Fareham	458	422	—	—	27	—	9
Fordingbridge	199	180	—	—	15	—	4
Hartley Wintney	560	497	—	—	36	1	26
Havant	247	204	—	—	20	3	20
Hursley	77	68	—	—	8	1	--
Kingsclere	290	271	—	—	15	—	4
Lymington	362	320	—	—	20	7	15
New Forest	413	376	—	—	29	1	7
Petersfield	307	287	—	—	13	4	3
Portsea Island	3,829	3,437	4	—	320	17	51
Ringwood	168	158	—	—	7	—	3
Romsey	340	266	—	—	30	4	40
Southampton	1,615	1,352	2	—	161	18	82
South Stoneham	1,045	886	—	—	100	7	52
Stockbridge	207	187	—	—	17	—	3
Whitchurch	180	151	—	—	21	2	6
Wight, Isle of	2,112	1,833	7	—	157	54	61
Winchester, New	772	679	1	—	68	10	14
STAFFORDSHIRE.							
Wolstanton and Burslem	3,574	3,092	1	—	430	13	38
Burton-on-Trent	2,349	1,426	1	—	260	9	653
Cheadle	818	748	—	—	56	2	12
Leek	1,213	952	—	1	110	14	136
Lichfield	1,283	1,137	—	—	113	9	24
Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,378	1,175	1	—	133	1	68
Penkridge	1,184	1,027	—	—	122	8	27
Seisdon	519	455	—	—	50	2	12
Stafford	1,001	867	—	—	89	4	41
Stoke-on-Trent	4,358	3,747	4	—	470	4	133

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*							
Stone	912	839	1	—	57	2	13
Tamworth	700	575	—	—	86	2	37
Uttoxeter	420	384	—	—	29	2	5
Walsall	3,494	2,967	4	—	398	14	111
West Bromwich	5,011	4,450	5	3	476	8	69
Wolverhampton	5,224	4,593	5	—	570	2	54
SUFFOLK.							
Blything	828	741	—	—	55	8	24
Bosmere and Claydon	518	459	1	—	45	4	9
Bury St. Edmunds	470	417	—	—	41	4	8
Cosford	521	448	1	—	51	2	19
Hartismere	518	474	—	—	33	2	9
Hoxne	420	370	—	—	35	4	11
Ipswich	1,528	1,357	6	—	124	4	37
Mildenhall	306	269	—	—	27	1	9
Mutford and Lothingland	1,207	1,040	—	—	114	11	42
Plomesgate	598	545	1	—	36	4	12
Risbridge	643	580	—	—	56	—	7
Samford	355	319	—	—	22	5	9
Stow	716	635	1	—	52	2	26
Sudbury	953	799	—	—	89	—	65
Thingoe	506	465	—	—	30	1	10
Wangford	423	360	—	—	36	9	18
Woodbridge	636	581	—	—	43	1	11
SURREY (extra metropolitan.)							
Chertsey	785	666	1	—	63	12	43
Croydon	3,003	2,467	3	—	285	39	209
Dorking	461	414	1	—	40	1	5
Epsom	983	797	—	—	71	18	97
Farnham	1,535	1,288	7	—	155	4	81
Godstone	376	339	1	—	28	—	8
Guildford	1,062	949	—	—	80	11	22
Hambledon	475	430	1	—	27	6	11
Kingston	1,960	1,733	2	1	132	25	67
Reigate	831	767	2		36	6	20
Richmond	764	685	1	—	64	1	13
SUSSEX.							
Battle	440	410	—	—	25	3	2
Brighton	2,661	2,392	4	—	228	8	29
Chailey	289	264	—	—	22	2	1
Chichester	232	183	—	—	22	3	24
Cuckfield	620	550	—	—	43	6	21
Eastbourne	574	462	—	—	51	3	58
East Grinstead	588	522	—	—	49	3	14
East Preston	663	610	—	—	38	7	8
Hailsham	432	367	—	—	31	3	31
Hastings	1,099	857	—	—	124	14	104
Horsham	627	578	2	—	35	1	11
Lewes	323	278	1	—	30	9	5

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
SUSSEX—*cont.*							
Midhurst	426	397	—	—	25	2	2
Newhaven	219	187	4	—	17	2	9
Petworth	295	258	—	—	26	9	2
Rye	361	310	4	—	39	—	8
Steyning	1,021	865	1	—	76	16	63
Thakeham	281	257	—	—	20	2	2
Ticehurst	588	523	—	—	38	2	25
Uckfield	699	642	—	—	49	3	5
Westbourne	226	197	—	—	11	7	11
West Firle	65	59	—	—	5	—	1
West Hampnett	562	506	1	—	36	12	7
WARWICKSHIRE.							
Alcester	646	566	—	—	62	1	17
Aston	7,200	6,216	12	20	773	5	174
Atherstone	478	409	—	—	57	—	12
Birmingham	9,652	8,020	25	13	1,037	4	553
Coventry	1,582	1,341	—	—	187	15	39
Foleshill	765	620	—	—	107	—	38
Meriden	288	258	—	—	28	2	—
Nuneaton	464	385	—	—	44	3	32
Rugby	664	585	—	1	71	3	4
Solihull	415	365	1	—	32	5	12
Southam	310	262	—	—	38	6	4
Stratford-on-Avon	674	615	—	—	45	1	13
Warwick	1,354	1,235	—	—	98	5	16
WESTMORELAND.							
East Ward	500	425	—	—	59	3	13
Kendal	1,348	1,250	—	—	87	4	7
West Ward	270	253	—	—	17	—	—
WILTSHIRE.							
Alderbury	716	646	2	—	64	—	4
Amesbury	201	192	—	—	8	—	1
Bradford	324	299	—	—	24	—	1
Calne	281	259	—	—	17	2	3
Chippenham	640	578	2	—	52	1	7
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	397	311	—	—	34	—	52
Devizes	615	557	—	—	49	4	5
Highworth and Swindon	1,178	1,049	—	—	96	8	25
Malmesbury	435	396	—	—	28	6	5
Marlborough	286	277	—	—	7	—	2
Melksham	594	490	—	—	83	11	10
Mere	210	184	—	—	26	—	—
Pewsey	340	321	—	—	17	—	2
Tisbury	294	261	—	—	27	2	4
Warminster	386	356	—	—	25	1	4
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.	356	327	—	—	26	—	3
Wilton	336	290	—	—	36	1	9

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
WORCESTERSHIRE.							
Bromsgrove	1,020	900	—	—	107	4	9
Droitwich	723	674	3	—	34	5	7
Dudley	6,629	5,584	1	2	770	39	233
Evesham	483	413	—	—	62	2	6
Kidderminster	1,197	1,018	—	—	145	4	30
King's Norton	2,641	2,351	9	3	213	20	45
Martley	460	415	—	—	35	1	9
Pershore	422	385	—	—	37	—	—
Shipston-on-Stour	578	489	—	—	47	1	41
Stourbridge	3,360	2,883	2	—	394	6	75
Tenbury	218	178	—	—	17	4	19
Upton-on-Severn	566	480	—	—	30	5	51
Worcester	1,021	744	3	—	127	—	147
YORKSHIRE.							
East Riding.							
Beverley	734	530	1	—	100	7	96
Bridlington	472	402	—	—	57	1	12
Driffield	678	573	2	—	87	—	16
Howden	421	368	—	—	48	2	3
Kingston-upon-Hull	2,716	2,324	3	—	304	5	80
Patrington	261	223	—	—	32	—	6
Pocklington	451	378	2	—	46	7	18
Sculcoates	3,239	2,792	7	—	322	12	106
Skirlaugh	309	266	—	—	37	2	4
York	2,208	1,858	2	—	234	18	96
YORKSHIRE.							
North Riding.							
Aysgarth	162	140	—	—	10	9	3
Bedale	221	200	—	—	20	—	1
Easingwold	256	232	—	—	16	1	7
Guisborough	2,475	1,913	2	2	344	11	203*
Helmsley Blackmoor	178	163	—	—	15	—	—
Kirkby Moorside	166	143	—	—	17	1	5
Leyburn	262	232	—	—	29	—	1
Malton	713	623	—	—	59	9	22
Northallerton	342	303	—	—	28	8	3
Pickering	496	395	2	—	62	8	29
Reeth	158	138	—	—	19	1	—
Richmond	371	322	—	—	43	1	5
Scarborough	1,209	1,017	2	—	138	30	22
Stokesley	360	324	—	—	32	2	2
Thirsk	391	340	—	—	40	2	9
Whitby	973	828	—	—	116	8	21
YORKSHIRE.							
West Riding.							
Barnsley	3,123	2,643	—	—	379	21	80
Bramley	1,986	1,678	2	—	256	2	48
Bradford	6,443	5,335	10	2	782	—	314
Bierley, North	4,548	3,902	1	2	489	23	131
Dewsbury	5,510	2,713	1	6	844	9	1,937
Doncaster	1,668	1,428	3	—	164	27	46

* No return from Danby registration sub-district (73 births).

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*							
Ecclesall Bierlow	3,876	3,340	9	—	391	11	125
Goole	683	587	—	—	69	1	26
Halifax	5,777	5,141	2	—	592	9	33
Hemsworth	241	212	1	—	19	—	9
Holbeck	965	814	—	—	135	—	16
Huddersfield	5,203	4,604	3	—	519	9	68
Hunslet	2,322	2,020	3	1	269	2	27
Keighley	1,947	648	—	—	328	8	963
Knaresborough	535	464	1	—	51	3	16
Leeds	7,121	6,197	4	—	819	9	92
Ouseburn, Great	371	332	1	—	33	1	4
Pateley Bridge	282	257	—	—	23	—	2
Penistone	615	549	—	—	58	4	4
Pontefract	1,827	1,546	—	1	213	6	61
Ripon	474	408	—	—	49	4	13
Rotherham	3,092	2,669	4	—	322	20	77
Saddleworth	720	643	—	—	56	—	21
Sedbergh	147	105	1	—	16	—	25
Selby	503	444	—	—	53	3	3
Settle	475	422	—	—	45	2	6
Sheffield	7,579	6,019	7	—	1,047	41	465
Skipton	1,090	924	2	—	125	8	31
Tadcaster	785	668	2	—	81	5	29
Thorne	546	397	—	—	85	6	58
Wakefield	3,340	2,716	3	—	402	3	216
Wetherby	429	344	7	—	48	4	26
Wharfedale	1,566	1,279	—	—	186	22	79
Wortley	1,374	1,143	—	—	147	7	77
ANGLESEY.							
Anglesey	398	342	—	—	39	4	13
Holyhead	490	383	5	—	49	—	53
BRECKNOCK.							
Brecknock	483	437	—	1	40	—	5
Builth	256	223	1	—	22	1	9
Crickhowell	798	676	—	—	93	3	26
Hay	319	276	—	—	33	1	9
CARDIGAN.							
Aberaeron	355	309	—	—	33	3	10
Aberystwith	747	641	—	—	72	10	24
Cardigan	476	422	—	—	34	4	16
Lampeter	285	238	—	—	31	7	9
Tregaron	288	247	—	—	24	5	12
CARMARTHEN.							
Carmarthen	1,023	906	—	—	85	5	27
Llanelly	1,707	1,539	1	—	147	10	10
Llandilo Fawr	569	515	—	—	50	1	3
Llandovery	464	409	—	—	41	11	3
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	524	456	—	—	60	1	7

—	Births.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-pox.	Dead, Unvaccinated.	Vaccination postponed.	Remaining.
CARNARVON.							
Bangor and Beaumaris	1,065	949	1	—	102	3	10
Carnarvon	1,372	1,153	5	—	180	22	12
Conway	455	403	—	—	40	5	7
Pwllheli	598	533	—	—	53	5	7
DENBIGH.							
Llanrwst	372	311	—	—	32	15	14
Ruthin	373	340	—	—	30	1	2
Wrexham	2,084	1,817	—	—	200	8	59
FLINT.							
Asaph, St.	752	676	—	—	70	—	6
Hawarden	611	565	—	—	42	2	2
Holywell	1,587	1,396	1	—	136	12	42
GLAMORGAN.							
Bridgend and Cowbridge	1,346	1,201	1	—	126	4	14
Cardiff	3,280	2,641	2	—	381	51	205
Gower	345	314	—	—	24	6	1
Merthyr Tydfil	4,791	4,242	3	—	482	3	61
Neath	2,532	2,277	1	—	206	7	41
Pontardawe	594	547	—	—	41	4	2
Pontypridd	3,281	2,685	10	—	405	26	155
Swansea	3,436	2,928	1	—	296	16	195
MERIONETH.							
Bala	174	150	—	—	21	3	—
Corwen	524	450	—	—	50	9	15
Dolgelly	454	404		—	41	5	4
Festiniog	949	816	—	—	114	10	9
MONTGOMERY.							
Llanfyllin	596	512	—	—	59	15	10
Machynlleth	396	345	—	—	40	3	8
Forden	572	536	—	—	28	2	6
Newtown and Llanidloes	816	651	3	—	61	34	67
PEMBROKE.							
Haverfordwest	948	799	1	—	105	25	18
Narberth	584	527	—	—	39	9	9
Pembroke	900	774	1	—	94	22	9
RADNOR.							
Knighton	297	203	—	—	23	1	70
Presteigne	144	123	—	—	11	—	10
Rhayader	182	133	—	—	14	—	35

No. 71.

List (alphabetically arranged) of 301 Unions inspected during the Year 1876, with reference to the Proceedings under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, and an Account of the Awards made to the respective Public Vaccinators out of Moneys voted by Parliament for that Purpose.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Abergavenny	3	2	—	6 8 0	34 15 0	41 3 0	Dr. Thorne.
Abingdon	6	4	—	6 15 0	12 5 0	32 18 0	„ Stevens.
Alban's, Saint	4	2	—	12 4 0	19 4 0	31 8 0	„ Thorne.
Alnwick	7	3	1	2 12 0	12 11 0	31 6 0	Mr. Power.
Alresford	2	2	—	6 13 0	9 1 0	15 14 0	Dr. Stevens.
Alston-with-Garrigill	2	2	—	3 4 0	6 10 0	9 14 0	Mr. Power.
Alton	4	3	—	7 9 0	11 17 0	28 14 0	Dr. Stevens.
Alverstoke	1	1	—	—	—	43 16 0	„ Stevens.
Ampthill	4	3	—	8 11 0	10 14 0	28 13 0	„ Thorne.
Andover	6	3	—	1 11 0	10 8 0	19 3 0	„ Stevens.
Ashbourne	7	3	—	2 12 0	5 3 0	12 16 0	„ Beard.
Ashby de la Zouch	6	2	—	14 8 0	16 5 0	30 13 0	„ Ballard.
Austell, Saint	7	2	—	10 9 0	14 2 0	24 11 0	„ Blaxall.
Axbridge	12	4	—	2 8 0	9 3 0	24 2 0	Do.
Axminster	11	2	—	4 9 0	7 0 0	11 9 0	Do.
Aylsham	7	3	—	3 14 0	7 14 0	15 12 0	„ Airy.
Bakewell	8	6	—	1 15 0	10 12 0	33 5 0	„ Beard.
Barnet	5	1	—	—	—	10 1 0	„ Thorne.
Barnstaple	10	2	1	4 12 0	25 19 0	40 14 0	„ Blaxall.
Barrow on Soar	5	—	—	—	—	—	„ Ballard.
Basford	14	3	—	3 15 0	40 12 0	169 12 0	„ Beard.
Basingstoke	6	4	—	2 16 0	13 12 0	32 7 0	„ Stevens.
Bath	5	4	—	5 18 0	34 8 0	58 3 0	„ Blaxall.
Bedford	8	4	—	5 6 0	31 13 0	49 15 0	„ Thorne.
Bedminster	9	2	—	4 12 0	85 18 0	90 10 0	„ Blaxall.
Bedwellty	5	4	—	11 10 0	55 15 0	127 14 0	„ Thorne.
Bellingham	6	—	—	—	—	—	Mr. Power.
Belper	9	6	—	3 8 0	33 6 0	83 17 0	Dr. Beard.
Berkhamstead	3	3	—	8 4 0	14 4 0	31 8 0	„ Thorne.
Beverley	5	3	—	3 15 0	4 18 0	12 15 0	„ Beard.
Bideford	7	1	1	0 8 8	12 13 0	13 1 8	„ Blaxall.
Biggleswade	6	4	—	12 0 0	21 0 0	65 7 0	„ Thorne.
Billesdon	3	1	—	—	—	6 6 0	„ Ballard.
Bingham	4	1	—	—	—	8 7 0	„ Beard.
Birmingham	1	1	—	—	—	269 4 0	„ Stevens.
Bishops Stortford	7	3	—	3 6 0	13 2 0	22 0 0	„ Thorne.
Blaby	3	—	1	—	—	10 0 0	„ Ballard.
Blackburn	10	5	—	12 3 0	31 13 0	115 8 0	„ Beard.
Blofield	3	2	—	10 1 0	12 15 0	22 16 0	„ Airy.
Blything	8	4	—	3 16 0	8 16 0	27 10 0	Do.
Bodmin	7	2	1	3 6 0	6 5 0	14 9 0	„ Blaxall.
Bolton	8	6	—	6 8 0	108 2 0	235 0 0	„ Beard.
Bootle	3	3	—	2 18 0	13 14 0	20 19 0	Mr. Power.
Bosmere and Claydon	5	2	—	7 6 0	7 18 0	15 4 0	Dr. Airy.
Boston	8	4	—	2 6 0	15 13 0	29 12 0	„ Beard.
Bourn	7	2	1	3 7 4	7 0 0	17 5 4	Do.
Bradfield	6	6	—	3 8 0	8 9 0	35 15 0	„ Stevens.
Brampton	1	—	—	—	—	—	Mr. Power.
Bridlington	4	1	—	—	—	2 3 0	Dr. Beard.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bridgwater	10	3	1	2 16 8	11 17 0	27 14 8	Dr. Blaxall.
Bristol	1	1	—	—	—	57 8 0	„ Seaton.
Bromsgrove	5	3	—	1 9 0	17 6 0	27 13 0	Mr. Power.
Bromyard	3	1	—	—	—	2 15 0	Dr. Airy.
Buntingford	2	2	—	6 16 0	7 5 0	14 1 0	„ Thorne.
Bury	6	2	—	10 4 0	26 14 0	36 18 0	„ Beard.
Bury St. Edmunds	1	1	—	—	—	30 14 0	„ Airy.
Caistor	10	6	—	1 18 0	6 2 0	26 3 0	„ Beard.
Camelford	2	1	—	—	—	15 6 0	„ Blaxall.
Carlisle	5	5	—	3 1 0	60 9 0	83 17 0	Mr. Power.
Catherington	1	1	—	—	—	6 2 0	Dr. Stevens.
Chard	7	3	—	2 14 0	15 17 0	29 18 0	„ Blaxall
Cheltenham	3	2	—	4 1 0	18 3 0	22 4 0	„ Ballard.
Chepstow	5	4	—	4 0 0	12 13 0	34 4 0	„ Thorne.
Chertsey	5	3	—	7 9 0	14 9 0	33 6 0	„ Stevens.
Chester	3	3	—	6 13 0	72 13 0	95 17 0	„ Beard.
Chesterfield	11	6	—	5 16 0	32 5 0	103 2 0	Do.
Chipping Sodbury	5	1	—	—	—	10 6 0	„ Ballard.
Chorlton	12	8	—	3 3 0	54 19 0	177 13 0	„ Beard.
Christchurch	2	1	—	—	—	26 2 0	„ Stevens.
Cirencester	4	2	—	9 8 0	19 4 0	28 12 0	„ Ballard.
Clifton	6	3	—	22 8 0	30 8 0	76 14 0	Do.
Clutton	5	1	—	—	—	2 8 0	„ Blaxall.
Cockermouth	5	2	—	10 1 0	14 10 0	24 11 0	Mr. Power.
Columb St. Major	6	3	2	5 7 4	10 7 0	33 5 8	Dr. Blaxall.
Cookham	4	2	—	12 17 0	13 14 0	26 11 0	„ Stevens.
Cosford	5	3	—	5 12 0	10 19 0	24 7 0	„ Airy.
Coventry	1	1	—	—	—	82 6 0	„ Stevens.
Crediton	11	4	—	2 1 0	6 10 0	17 9 0	„ Blaxall.
Croydon	7	5	1	3 3 0	50 14 0	98 11 8	„ Stevens.
Depwade	7	3	1	4 19 0	9 19 0	26 5 0	„ Airy.
Derby	2	2	—	47 3 0	72 19 0	120 2 0	„ Beard.
Docking	4	—	—	—	—	—	„ Airy.
Dore	3	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Dorking	4	4	—	1 6 0	19 10 0	34 7 0	„ Stevens.
Downham	6	2	—	9 1 0	11 17 0	20 18 0	„ Airy.
Driffield	8	6	—	1 17 0	8 8 0	26 16 0	„ Beard.
Droitwich	6	4	—	5 3 0	13 2 0	31 15 0	Mr. Power.
Droxford	4	2	1	5 2 8	7 11 0	18 9 8	Dr. Stevens.
Dudley	8	7	—	45 12 0	80 7 0	289 19 0	Mr. Power.
Dulverton	3	1	—	—	—	1 6 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Dursley	3	1	—	—	—	10 5 0	„ Ballard.
East Hampstead	4	3	1	3 2 8	7 9 0	21 4 8	„ Stevens.
East Retford	7	3	—	5 10 0	16 18 0	28 12 0	„ Beard.
East Stonehouse	1	1	—	—	—	38 11 0	„ Blaxall.
East Ward	6	2	—	3 18 0	7 13 0	11 11 0	Mr. Power.
Edmonton	13	8	—	0 12 0	37 7 0	99 8 0	Dr. Thorne.
Epsom	8	6	—	2 15 0	13 4 0	42 16 0	„ Stevens.
Erpingham	3	1	—	—	—	12 18 0	„ Airy.
Evesham	5	3	—	8 12 0	16 5 0	34 3 0	Mr. Power.
Exeter	1	1	—	—	—	34 3 0	Dr. Seaton.
Faith, St.	5	1	1	3 4 0	5 5 0	8 9 0	„ Airy.
Falmouth	4	3	—	8 1 0	15 0 0	34 8 0	„ Blaxall.
Fareham	5	2	1	3 7 4	14 1 0	27 7 4	„ Stevens.
Farnham	7	3	2	3 15 4	27 2 0	57 17 8	Do.
Faringdon	4	2	—	1 15 0	5 3 0	6 18 0	Do.
Flegg, East and West	4	1	—	—	—	5 15 0	„ Airy.
Fordingbridge	3	2	—	9 4 0	9 9 0	18 13 0	„ Stevens.
Forehoe	6	2	1	1 4 8	7 2 0	11 6 8	„ Airy.
Freebridge Lynn	5	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Fulham	3	3	—	29 6 0	50 15 0	126 11 0	„ Stevens.
Gainsborough	8	4	1	2 8 8	4 15 0	16 13 8	„ Beard.
George's, St.	4	4	—	6 16 0	98 7 0	161 6 0	„ Stevens.
Germans, St.	6	1	—	—	—	4 18 0	„ Blaxall.
Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	„ Stevens.
Glanford Brigg	9	7	—	4 19 0	12 2 0	56 6 0	„ Beard.
Glendale	6	1	1	1 1 60	4 1 0	5 17 0	Mr. Power.
Glossop	2	—	—	—	—	—	Dr. Beard.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Gloucester	2	1	—	—	—	19 18 0	Dr. Ballard.
Godstone	5	3	1	4 13 4	8 13 0	27 0 4	„ Stevens.
Grantham	7	3	—	1 5 0	4 17 0	10 7 0	„ Beard.
Greenwich	2	2	—	49 13 0	120 9 0	170 2 0	„ Stevens.
Guildford	9	7	1	3 2 0	18 14 0	71 11 4	Do.
Guiltcross	5	2	—	3 16 0	6 0 0	9 16 0	„ Airy.
Haltwhistle	4	—	—	—	—	—	Mr. Power
Hambledon	5	2	1	2 17 4	8 10 0	16 18 4	Dr. Stevens.
Hampstead	1	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Hartismere	5	¼	—	5 3 0	9 10 0	32 5 0	„ Airy.
Hartley Wintney	6	4	—	6 13 0	10 11 0	36 1 0	„ Stevens.
Hatfield	3	—	—	—	—	—	„ Thorne.
Havant	3	2	—	3 3 0	3 18 0	7 1 0	„ Stevens.
Hayfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	„ Beard.
Helston	4	—	1	—	—	12 16 0	„ Blaxall.
Hemel Hempstead	4	—	—	—	—	—	„ Thorne.
Henstead	4	1	—	—	—	4 4 0	„ Airy.
Hereford	4	1	—	—	—	29 3 0	Do.
Hertford	5	1	—	—	—	11 10 0	„ Thorne.
Hexham	11	2	—	1 4 0	6 5 0	7 9 0	Mr. Power.
Hinckley	5	3	—	2 0 0	22 9 0	27 14 0	Dr. Ballard.
Hitchin	5	4	1	6 19 4	19 2 0	60 5 4	„ Thorne.
Holbeach	5	3	—	5 9 0	10 13 0	25 2 0	„ Beard.
Holborn	4	4	—	31 18 0	95 9 0	216 11 0	„ Stevens.
Holsworthy	5	—	—	—	—	—	„ Blaxall.
Honiton	13	2	—	1 16 0	9 6 0	11 2 0	Do.
Horncastle	6	3	—	5 16 0	7 17 0	20 8 0	„ Beard.
Howden	4	2	—	3 3 0	3 17 0	7 0 0	Do.
Hoxne	8	6	—	0 6 0	8 3 0	23 0 0	„ Airy.
Hursley	1	1	—	—	—	6 6 0	„ Stevens.
Ipswich	1	1	—	—	—	72 16 0	„ Airy.
Kendal	8	4	—	4 3 0	14 17 0	35 9 0	Mr. Power.
Kensington	3	3	—	15 10 0	97 18 0	149 17 0	Dr. Stevens.
Keynsham	1	1	—	—	—	59 12 0	„ Blaxall.
Kidderminster	5	2	—	8 4 0	45 14 0	53 18 0	Mr. Power.
Kingsbridge	8	3	1	2 19 0	9 9 0	23 18 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Kingsclere	3	1	—	—	—	8 3 0	„ Stevens.
Kings Lynn	1	—	—	—	—	—	„ Airy.
Kings Norton	7	3	1	3 8 8	63 7 0	91 9 8	Mr. Power.
Kingston-on-Hull	2	1	—	—	—	67 8 0	Dr. Beard.
Kingston-on-Thames	11	7	—	3 5 0	16 4 0	53 9 0	„ Stevens.
Kington	5	2	—	3 15 0	9 18 0	13 13 0	„ Airy.
Langport	6	2	—	1 13 0	16 19 0	18 12 0	„ Blaxall.
Launceston	8	1	—	—	—	7 0 0	Do.
Leeds	7	6	—	3 10 0	111 11 0	336 18 0	Dr. Stevens.
Ledbury	3	—	—	—	—	—	„ Airy.
Leicester	2	1	—	—	—	79 13 0	„ Ballard.
Leighton Buzzard	2	—	—	—	—	—	„ Thorne.
Leominster	2	1	—	—	—	15 10 0	„ Airy.
Lincoln	11	6	—	1 3 0	10 12 0	28 4 0	„ Beard.
Liskeard	7	2	—	3 17 0	12 0 0	15 17 0	„ Blaxall.
Liverpool	3	3	—	47 18 0	104 15 0	235 7 0	„ Stevens.
Loddon and Clavering	4	3	—	6 11 0	10 3 0	23 10 0	„ Airy.
Longtown	2	—	—	—	—	—	Mr. Power.
Loughborough	4	4	—	4 3 0	28 5 0	55 5 0	Dr. Ballard.
Louth	11	8	—	3 11 0	7 16 0	44 0 0	„ Beard.
Luton	6	3	1	2 14 8	30 12 0	51 3 8	„ Thorne.
Lutterworth	5	2	—	3 11 0	4 6 0	7 17 0	„ Ballard.
Lymington	4	2	1	1 11 0	5 13 0	9 13 4	„ Stevens.
Manchester	3	3	—	56 7 0	62 3 0	179 4 0	„ Stevens.
Mansfield	6	1	—	—	—	9 15 0	„ Beard.
Market Bosworth	6	2	—	3 15 0	6 18 0	10 13 0	„ Ballard.
Market Harborough	6	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Martley	6	—	—	—	—	—	Mr. Power.
Melton Mowbray	5	1	—	—	—	6 6 9	Dr. Ballard.
Mildenhall	2	1	—	—	—	14 12 0	„ Airy.
Mitford and Launditch.	8	2	—	8 7 0	9 2 0	17 9 0	Do.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award.		Range of Awards in each Union.		Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
		1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Minimum.	Maximum.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Monmouth	6	3	—	3 18 0	41 8 0	50 13 0	Dr. Thorne.
Mutford and Lothingland.	3	1	—	—	—	22 12 0	„ Airy.
Newark	10	2	—	5 5 0	6 3 0	11 8 0	„ Beard.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	4	—	44 3 0	74 3 0	221 3 0	„ Stevens.
Newent	3	2	—	6 8 0	11 10 0	17 18 0	„ Ballard.
New Forest	5	5	—	0 18 0	14 8 0	32 9 0	„ Stevens.
Newport (Mon.)	8	3	—	10 14 0	78 3 0	104 3 0	„ Thorne.
Newton Abbot	11	6	—	5 3 0	14 19 0	51 8 0	„ Blaxall.
Northleach	5	1	—	—	—	5 17 0	„ Ballard.
Norwich	1	—	—	—	—	—	„ Airy.
Nottingham	2	—	—	—	—	—	„ Beard.
Okehampton	6	—	—	—	—	—	„ Blaxall.
Olave, Saint	3	3	—	55 8 0	99 19 0	229 0 0	„ Stevens.
Patrington	5	2	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	„ Beard.
Penrith	6	3	—	4 14 0	13 16 0	25 8 0	Mr. Power.
Penzance	5	2	—	8 12 0	15 4 0	23 16 0	Dr. Blaxall.
Pershore	5	5	—	3 12 0	14 8 0	43 15 0	Mr. Power.
Petersfield	4	3	1	3 12 0	6 13 0	20 12 0	Dr. Stevens.
Plomesgate	6	3	1	2 10 0	6 2 0	20 11 0	„ Airy.
Plymouth	1	2	—	35 11 0	52 12 0	88 3 0	„ Blaxall.
Plympton, St. Mary	5	3	—	7 17 0	12 7 0	31 19 0	Do.
Pocklington	6	—	—	—	—	—	„ Beard.
Pontypool	3	1	1	6 14 8	55 1 0	61 15 8	„ Thorne.
Poplar	4	3	—	22 15 0	56 1 0	110 17 0	„ Stevens.
Portsea Island	3	3	—	29 9 0	169 0 0	225 11 0	Do.
Prestwich	6	2	—	45 10 0	71 17 0	117 7 0	„ Beard.
Radford	2	—	—	—	—	—	„ Beard.
Reading	1	1	—	—	—	53 17 0	„ Stevens.
Redruth	6	4	—	7 11 0	19 11 0	49 15 0	„ Blaxall.
Reigate	4	3	—	5 7 0	24 7 0	39 19 0	„ Stevens.
Richmond (Surrey)	3	2	—	7 6 0	17 8 0	24 14 0	Do.
Ringwood	1	1	—	—	—	12 12 0	Do.
Risbridge	5	1	—	—	—	6 1 0	„ Airy.
Romsey	5	2	—	0 19 0	4 19 0	5 18 0	„ Stevens.
Ross	4	—	1	—	—	5 16 0	„ Airy.
Rothbury	6	—	—	—	—	—	Mr. Power.
Royston	4	1	—	—	—	23 4 0	Dr. Thorne.
Salford	3	2	—	77 16 0	113 1 0	190 17 0	„ Beard.
Samford	5	3	—	1 9 0	11 5 0	15 10 0	„ Airy.
Saviour, Saint	5	4	—	30 3 0	70 12 0	204 14 0	„ Stevens.
Sculcoates	6	3	—	2 19 0	53 14 0	69 11 0	„ Beard.
Shardlow	8	4	—	9 5 0	20 5 0	56 12 0	Do.
Sheffield	6	6	—	25 5 0	87 8 0	341 15 0	„ Stevens.
Shipston on Stour	5	4	—	5 3 0	7 6 0	25 1 0	Mr. Power.
Shoreditch	3	3	—	28 7 0	87 0 0	132 6 0	Dr. Stevens.
Skirlaugh	5	3	—	0 19 0	3 13 0	7 11 0	„ Beard.
Sleaford	7	3	—	4 16 0	14 19 0	23 2 0	Do.
Smallburgh	4	2	1	3 5 4	9 19 0	22 6 4	„ Airy.
Southampton	2	2	—	37 15 0	45 11 0	83 6 0	„ Stevens.
South Molton	9	1	—	—	—	2 6 0	„ Blaxall.
South Stoneham	5	3	—	7 10 0	15 16 0	36 7 0	„ Stevens.
Southwell	9	2	—	7 12 0	8 2 0	15 14 0	„ Beard.
Spalding	10	1	1	0 8 8	7 18 0	8 6 8	Do.
Spilsby	7	3	—	6 1 0	7 7 0	20 12 0	Do.
Stamford	7	—	—	—	—	—	Do.
Stepney	1	1	—	—	—	58 1 0	„ Stevens.
Stockbridge	2	2	—	8 16 0	9 5 0	18 1 0	Do.
Stockport	5	2	—	19 9 0	55 14 0	75 3 0	„ Beard.
Stoke Damerel	9	2	—	28 14 0	39 5 0	67 19 0	„ Blaxall.
Stourbridge	7	3	1	12 5 0	43 8 0	114 2 8	Mr. Power.
Stow	8	—	—	—	—	—	Dr. Airy.
Stow-on-the-Wold	3	1	—	—	—	6 13 0	„ Ballard.
Strand	1	1	—	—	—	37 14 0	„ Stevens.
Stratton	2	—	—	—	—	—	„ Blaxall.
Stroud	6	4	—	9 11 0	25 13 0	61 11 0	„ Ballard.
Sudbury	7	4	—	1 10 0	22 16 0	48 0 0	„ Airy.
Swaffham	3	3	—	1 2 0	9 5 0	11 9 0	Do.

Union.	No. of Vaccination Districts in the Union.	No. of respective Vaccination Contractors recommended for Award. 1st Class Award.	2nd Class Award.	Range of Awards in each Union. Minimum.	Maximum.	Total Sum awarded in the Union.	Inspector.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Tarvin	2	2	—	10 5 0	18 1 0	28 6 0	Dr. Beard.
Taunton	7	3	—	5 11 0	7 19 0	21 5 0	„ Blaxall.
Tavistock	7	1	—	—	—	7 0 0	Do.
Tenbury	2	1	—	—	—	8 5 0	Mr. Power.
Tetbury	2	1	—	—	—	2 18 0	Dr. Ballard.
Tewkesbury	4	2	—	6 17 0	7 19 0	14 16 0	Do.
Thetford	7	2	1	3 16 0	7 5 0	16 11 0	„ Airy.
Thingoe	8	1	—	—	—	4 1 0	Do.
Thomas, St.	16	3	1	2 9 0	9 12 0	28 18 0	„ Blaxall.
Thornbury	4	2	—	11 11 0	11 16 0	23 7 0	„ Ballard.
Tiverton	14	5	—	0 17 0	9 18 0	25 7 0	„ Blaxall.
Torrington	5	1	—	—	—	4 0 0	Do.
Totnes	11	1	—	—	—	2 15 0	Do.
Toxteth Park	2	2	—	67 1 0	98 13 0	165 14 0	„ Beard.
Truro	8	—	—	—	—	—	„ Blaxall.
Upton-on-Severn	5	3	—	5 7 0	17 3 0	29 15 0	Mr. Power.
Uxbridge	7	4	—	2 13 0	16 7 0	35 15 0	Dr. Thorne.
Wallingford	3	3	—	10 2 0	12 17 0	33 17 0	„ Stevens.
Walsingham	6	1	—	—	—	6 9 0	„ Airy.
Wangford	2	1	—	—	—	20 11 0	Do.
Ware	8	3	—	3 0 0	8 19 0	18 3 0	„ Thorne.
Watford	5	1	—	—	—	12 18 0	Do.
Wayland	2	—	—	—	—	—	„ Airy.
Wellington (Som.)	6	—	1	—	—	9 11 4	„ Blaxall.
Wells	4	1	—	—	—	10 16 0	Do.
Welwyn	1	—	—	—	—	—	„ Thorne.
Weobley	3	1	—	—	—	3 10 0	„ Airy.
Westbury-on-Severn	4	3	—	8 18 0	28 0 0	52 2 0	„ Ballard.
West Derby	6	3	—	33 0 0	155 18 0	312 1 0	„ Beard.
Westminster	2	2	—	17 3 0	28 16 0	45 19 0	„ Stevens.
West Ward	4	1	—	—	—	10 10 0	Mr. Power.
Wheatenhurst	2	1	—	—	—	10 8 0	Dr. Ballard.
Whitchurch (Hants)	3	2	—	3 8 0	7 0 0	10 8 0	„ Stevens.
Whitechapel	1	1	—	—	—	104 12 0	Do.
Whitehaven	6	2	—	3 10 0	39 15 0	43 5 0	Mr. Power.
Wight, Isle of	9	6	1	5 0 0	20 3 0	76 10 4	Dr. Stevens.
Wigton	7	3	—	2 9 0	9 7 0	15 11 0	Mr. Power.
Williton	7	1	1	1 10 8	6 15 0	8 5 8	Dr. Blaxall.
Winchcomb	2	2	—	5 19 0	15 2 0	21 1 0	„ Ballard.
Winchester, New	4	4	—	5 18 0	24 3 0	44 13 0	„ Stevens.
Windsor	3	3	—	6 2 0	29 9 0	52 11 0	Do.
Wirrall	4	1	—	—	—	14 0 0	„ Beard.
Woburn	3	2	—	5 18 0	6 1 0	11 19 0	„ Thorne.
Wokingham	4	1	1	5 4 0	7 16 0	13 0 0	„ Stevens.
Woodbridge	4	2	—	11 10 0	13 8 0	24 18 0	„ Airy.
Worcester	1	1	—	—	—	40 7 0	Mr. Power.
Worksop	7	2	—	5 7 0	7 12 0	12 19 0	Dr. Beard.
Yarmouth, Great	1	1	—	—	—	28 6 0	„ Airy.
Yeovil	7	2	—	6 5 0	9 2 0	15 7 0	„ Blaxall.
York	6	1	—	—	—	3 8 0	„ Beard.
Total	1,536	701	42	—	—	12,513 8 4	

Supplementary List of Awards made in 1876 to Public Vaccinators in Unions which were inspected in 1875.

				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Crickhowell	2	1	—	—	—	12 5 0	Dr. Airy.
Goole	5	3	—	2 8 0	6 0 0	12 17 0	„ Beard.
Selby	5	2	—	0 19 0	5 3 0	6 2 0	Do.
Total	12	6	—	—	—	31 4 0	

No. 72.

Statistics of the National Vaccine Establishment and Educational Vaccinating Stations.

I.—Staff at end of 1876.

N.B.—The stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations, authorised by the Local Government Board.

—	Name.	Vaccinating Stations.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
Vaccinators supplying lymph for the public service, & salaried from the Parliamentary grant -	1. Mr. J. F. Marson -	*Surrey Chapel* -	Tues., Thurs.; 1.
	2. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse -	*Tottenham Court Chapel.*	Mon., Wednes.; 1.
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. Mr. Ellis S. Guest -	*Manchester* -	Monday; 2.
	2–5. Dr. Edmund Robinson.	*Birmingham* -	2. Monday - 3. Tuesday - 4. Wednesday 5. Thusday - 1
	6. Dr. H. A. P. Robertson	*Bristol* - -	Wednesday; 10.
	7. Mr. A. B. Steele -	*Liverpool* - -	Thursday; 2.
	8. Mr. E. L. Webb -	*Pimlico* - -	Thursday; 10.
	9. Mr. J. Hawthorn -	*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	Wednesday; 3.
	10. Mr. W. E. G. Pearse -	*Westminster* -	Tuesday; 2.
	11–12. Mr. W. A. Sumner	*Marylebone* -	Monday - Wednesday 11.
	13. Mr. C. T. Blackman -	*Whitechapel* -	Wednesday; 11.
	14. Mr. Frederick Holmes -	*Leeds* - -	Tuesday; 2.30.
	15. Dr. Edward Lynes -	Coventry - -	Tuesday; 12.
	16. Dr. Hugh Thomson -	*Glasgow* - -	Monday; 12.
	17. Mr. C. Harriot Roper -	*Exeter* - -	Thursday; 3.
	18. Mr. Robert W. Dunn -	*Strand* - -	Thursday; 11.
	19. Mr. Matthew Brownfield	Bromley, Middlesex.	Tuesday; 3.
	20. Mr. John Broadbent -	Ancoats - -	Wednesday; 2.
	21. Mr. W. Skinner -	*Sheffield* - -	Tuesday; 3.
	22. Dr. A. C. Clarke -	Salford - -	Thursday; 2.
	23. Mr. N. Miskin - -	Waterloo - -	Tuesday; 2.
	24. Mr. T. F. Morrish -	Toxteth Park -	Tuesday; 11.
Teachers of Vaccination not supplying lymph -	Dr. W. Husband -	*Edinburgh*	Wednes., Sat.; 12.
	Dr. R. D. Tannahill -	*Glasgow* - -	Mond., Thurs.; 12.

II.—Sources and Amount of Lymph Supply in 1876.

N.B.—The stations named in *italics* are Educational Vaccinating Stations, authorized by the Local Government Board.

—	Vaccinating Stations.	Number of Vaccinations performed at the Stations respectively.		Number of Charges of Lymph supplied from the Stations respectively.	
		Primary.	Re-vaccinations.	Charged Ivory Points.	Charged Tubes each estimated as equal to 10 Ivory Points.
Vaccinators salaried from the Parliamentary grant -	1. *Surrey Chapel*	690	112	15,410	—
	2. *Tottenham Court Chapel.*	894	91	80*	711
		1,584	203	15,490	711
Parochial and other Vaccinators not salaried from the Parliamentary grant, but contributing lymph at a fixed rate of payment.	1. *Manchester* -	1,463	103	—	1,027
	2–5. *Birmingham*	5,736	63	—	3,706
	6. *Bristol* - -	675	12	—	72
	7. *Liverpool* -	1,115	25	—	815
	8. *Pimlico* - -	482	77	—	544
	9. *Newcastle-on-Tyne.*	672	—	—	990
	10. *Westminster* -	980	35	—	890
	11–12. *Marylebone*	1,525	114	—	907
	13. *Whitechapel* -	1,334	215	—	706
	14. *Leeds* - -	1,067	—	—	480
	15. Coventry -	1,012	2	—	755
	16. *Glasgow* - -	1,312	—	—	1,218
	17. *Exeter* - -	579	1	—	93
	18. *Strand* - -	526	115	—	216
	19. Bromley -	1,356	9	—	731
	20. Ancoats - -	1 393	25	—	4,029
	21. *Sheffield* - -	1,049	—	—	153
	22. Salford - -	1,032	241	—	748
	23. Waterloo -	749	25	—	1,122
	24. Toxteth Park -	1,474	331	—	1,014
	Total - -	25,531	1,393	—	20,216
	General Total -	27,115	1,596	15,490	20,927†

* This number includes 20 charged glasses, each estimated as equal to four charged ivory points.

† At the beginning of the year there was a considerable stock of lymph on hand, and during the year additional supplies (to the extent of 685 charged tubes) were obtained from the following gentlemen :—

Mr. C. C. Claremont - - - Hampstead Road.
Mr. T. L. Gentles - - - Derby.
Dr. W. V. Lyle - - - Harrow Road.
Mr. J. Speer - - - Liverpool.
Mr. E. G. Pottle - - - Saint Luke's.
Mr. J. P. Purvis - - - Greenwich.
Mr. J. F. Staines - - - Endell Street.

III.—Distribution of Lymph, 1876.

Number of applications :—	
From Medical Practitioners in England and Wales -	10,382
„ „ „ Scotland - - -	191
„ the Army - - - - - -	656
„ the Navy and from the Emigration Department -	113
„ India and the Colonies - - - -	184
„ Diplomatic and other Foreign Services - -	105
Total - -	11,631
Supplies sent out :—	
Charged ivory points - - - - -	21,750
„ squares of glass - - - - -	20
„ capillary tubes - - - - -	25,307

Appendix H.

Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.

Page

No. 73. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half Year ended Lady-day 1875, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - - - - 320

No. 74. The Rateable Value and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis, the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended Lady-day 1875 - 321

No. 75. The Expenses incurred by Unions and Parishes under section 69 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the Acts amending the same, during the Half Year ended Michaelmas 1875, and repayable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund - - - - - - 322

No. 76. The Rateable Value and Amount of Contribution assessed on each Union, Parish, and Place in the Metropolis, the Expenditure repayable, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by Unions and Parishes in respect of the Half Year ended Michaelmas 1875 - 323

No. 73.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The EXPENSES incurred by the GUARDIANS of the several UNION PARISHES in the METROPOLIS during the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1875, for the under-mentioned purposes, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

UNIONS AND PARISHES.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Total.	14. Excess of Repayment from the Parliamentary Grant over Expenditure for Medicines.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	3,898	315	89	1,653	539	—	215	188	2,119	—	3,740	13	12,769	—
Camberwell	1,914	45	238	2,302	547	—	184	155	1,880	137	2,232	77	9,711	—
Chelsea	1,587	12	55	1,466	382	32	112	105	1,176	—	2,047	—	6,974	—
Fulham	1,080	17	3	739	161	—	120	168	509	59	1,046	20	3,922	—
George's, St.	3,362	64	24	3,040	647	177	191	155	1,604	56	5,511	20	14,851	—
George, St., in-the-East	1,177	216	—	1,216	600	—	100	87	1,660	121	2,901	—	8,078	37
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	1,086	82	19	951	187	—	77	64	1,579	297	2,689	—	7,031	—
Greenwich	4,034	90	—	1,389	289	62	164	157	2,146	19	2,684	22	11,056	15
Hackney	3,660	160	44	1,729	427	—	208	133	1,706	38	1,974	78	10,157	—
Hampstead	380	12	9	356	98	—	19	25	186	—	466	—	1,551	—
Holborn	4,986	626	225	2,604	649	151	270	201	2,612	159	6,252	—	18,735	—
Islington	3,548	100	—	1,604	448	23	352	221	1,508	182	2,885	91	10,962	7
Kensington	1,419	45	39	1,891	474	—	177	220	2,296	57	2,477	—	9,095	—
Lambeth	8,146	157	258	3,636	862	45	351	292	2,116	111	4,062	76	20,112	—
Lewisham	637	9	—	631	100	—	75	82	370	33	585	25	2,547	3
London, City of	5,200	37	—	3,516	1,032	453	112	88	4,599	317	5,804	—	21,158	40
Marylebone, St.	4,939	263	24	2,316	587	—	228	176	3,244	145	6,448	—	18,370	—
Mile End Old Town	1,263	105	121	739	202	—	160	120	1,277	215	1,722	—	5,924	—
Olave's, St.	2,644	44	204	1,743	374	195	231	166	1,683	279	3,084	24	10,671	—
Paddington	1,361	15	53	951	232	—	123	125	858	95	1,563	56	5,432	—
Pancras, St.	5,130	223	41	3,202	815	—	340	292	3,156	132	6,738	2	20,071	—
Poplar	1,747	84	—	2,596	660	—	235	229	2,005	—	2,251	109	9,916	51
Saviour's, St.	7,243	88	496	3,257	519	368	300	321	4,444	127	5,491	—	22,654	—
Shoreditch	3,360	134	54	1,936	655	—	218	197	1,898	—	2,816	3	10,771	—
Stepney	1,231	206	—	1,240	370	—	68	89	1,144	—	1,936	8	6,292	88
Strand	1,280	6	15	1,215	513	121	58	56	1,554	—	2,034	—	6,852	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	2,953	22	74	1,796	259	—	216	237	1,797	250	2,037	58	9,699	—
Westminster	1,821	74	46	1,308	442	87	65	55	1,223	—	2,379	—	7,500	—
Whitechapel	1,975	129	27	1,408	251	18	147	127	2,057	392	2,623	—	9,154	—
Woolwich	1,611	5	73	1,701	379	20	111	103	1,492	342	1,451	71	7,359	—
	84,672	3,385	2,231	54,131	13,700	1,752	5,227	4,634	55,398	3,563	89,928	753	319,374	241
Deduct excess of Repayment from Parliamentary Grant over expenditure for the half year	—	—	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	241
TOTALS	84,672	3,385	1,990	54,131	13,700	1,752	5,227	4,634	55,398	3,563	89,928	753	319,133	—

No. 74.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE of and AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION assessed on each UNION, PARISH, and PLACE in the METROPOLIS, the EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Half Year ended at LADY-DAY 1875.

1. UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	2. Annual Rateable Value at Date of Assessment of Contribution (March 1876.)	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	289,940	4,379	12,769	—	8,390
Camberwell, St. Giles	520,360	7,860	9,711	—	1,851
Chelsea, St. Luke	351,681	5,311	6,974	—	1,663
Fulham	323,304	4,883	3,922	961	—
George's, St.	1,911,205	28,867	14,851	14,016	—
George, St., in-the-East	185,533	2,803	8,041	—	5,238
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	306,886	4,635	7,031	—	2,396
Greenwich	435,646	6,580	11,041	—	4,461
Hackney	654,482	9,886	10,157	—	271
Hampstead, St. John	299,600	4,525	1,551	2,974	—
Holborn	745,374	11,258	18,735	—	7,477
Islington, St. Mary	1,065,888	16,100	10,955	5,145	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	1,117,030	16,872	9,095	7,777	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	994,327	15,018	20,112	—	5,094
Lewisham	428,642	6,474	2,544	3,930	—
London, City of	2,681,235	40,498	21,118	19,380	—
Marylebone, St.	1,195,092	18,051	18,370	—	319
Mile End Old Town	285,062	4,306	5,924	—	1,618
Olave's, St.	624,492	9,432	10,671	—	1,239
Paddington	990,470	14,960	5,432	9,528	—
Pancras, St.	1,214,121	18,338	20,071	—	1,733
Poplar	484,966	7,325	9,865	—	2,540
Saviour's, St.	776,778	11,733	22,654	—	10,921
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	441,020	6,661	10,771	—	4,110
Stepney	271,784	4,105	6,204	—	2,099
Strand	562,586	8,497	6,852	1,645	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	783,741	11,838	9,699	2,139	—
Westminster	633,858	9,574	7,500	2,074	—
Whitechapel	316,894	4,787	9,154	—	4,367
Woolwich	232,182	3,507	7,359	—	3,852
The Charter House	1,948	30	—	30	—
Gray's Inn	13,927	210	—	210	—
The Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.	2,012	30	—	30	—
Inner Temple	19,963	302	—	302	—
Middle Temple	13,000	196	—	196	—
Lincoln's Inn	17,731	268	—	268	—
TOTALS	21,192,760	320,099	319,133	70,605	69,639

No. 75.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The EXPENSES incurred by the GUARDIANS of the several UNION PARISHES in the METROPOLIS during the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1875, for the under-mentioned purposes, and repayable from the METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.

UNIONS AND PARISHES.	1. Maintenance of Lunatics and Insane Poor.	2. Maintenance of Paupers suffering from Fever or Small-pox.	3. Medicine and Medical and Surgical Appliances.	4. Salaries of Officers.	5. Rations of Officers.	6. Compensation for loss of Office, &c.	7. Registration Fees.	8. Vaccination Fees and Expenses.	9. Maintenance of Pauper Children.	10. Expenses under Houseless Poor Acts.	11. Maintenance of In-door Paupers.	12. Education of Out-door Pauper Children.	13. Total.	14. Excess of Repayments over Expenditure for: Medicines.	14. Excess of Repayments over Expenditure for: Maintenance of Small-pox and Fever Patients.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green	6,045	169	260	2,682	583	—	224	223	2,115	—	3,851	34	16,186	—	—
Camberwell	2,904	37	268	2,404	582	—	203	160	1,847	124	2,077	78	10,684	—	—
Chelsea	2,415	35	233	1,939	370	32	123	148	1,256	—	2,088	—	8,639	—	—
Fulham	1,726	7	97	566	160	—	133	153	452	53	925	22	4,294	—	—
George's, St.	4,895	43	508	3,783	651	176	225	169	1,660	63	5,232	14	17,419	—	—
George, St., in-the-East	1,554	116	91	2,095	619	—	85	88	1,555	93	2,671	—	8,967	—	—
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury	1,484	25	95	1,303	219	—	86	67	1,617	203	2,485	—	7,584	—	—
Greenwich	2,743	43	—	1,433	319	62	182	156	2,160	248	2,841	71	10,258	—	37
Hackney	3,159	69	224	2,221	480	72	219	151	1,714	—	1,973	59	10,341	—	—
Hampstead	450	—	47	471	93	—	42	27	210	—	464	—	1,804	1	—
Holborn	7,111	331	504	3,934	738	95	288	207	2,577	405	6,528	—	22,768	—	—
Islington	5,492	75	342	2,640	500	22	356	284	1,429	168	2,979	97	14,384	—	—
Kensington	2,013	48	235	2,871	560	—	195	238	2,222	66	2,100	—	10,548	—	—
Lambeth	5,649	176	322	3,960	925	97	383	308	1,916	91	3,603	70	17,500	—	—
Lewisham	942	5	17	684	105	—	82	91	421	33	523	12	2,915	—	—
London, City of	6,233	37	393	4,845	1,127	350	128	92	4,315	293	5,580	—	23,393	—	—
Marylebone, St.	3,545	228	330	3,807	656	—	253	183	3,044	135	6,404	—	18,585	—	—
Mile End Old Town	1,769	37	289	1,486	213	—	160	148	1,316	127	1,684	25	7,254	—	—
Olave's, St.	3,420	27	224	1,816	402	196	247	180	1,677	177	3,017	85	11,468	—	—
Paddington	2,036	43	178	1,255	250	—	137	174	916	85	1,610	66	6,750	—	—
Pancras, St.	7,162	245	582	4,722	953	—	361	327	3,127	82	6,883	2	24,446	—	—
Poplar	2,735	26	301	3,601	726	—	232	225	1,974	—	2,267	76	12,163	—	—
Saviour's, St.	5,853	80	902	3,372	544	283	329	299	4,586	404	5,373	—	21,725	—	—
Shoreditch	5,223	133	130	3,001	697	—	235	192	1,147	—	2,817	2	13,577	—	—
Stepney	2,345	33	180	1,988	394	—	100	93	1,135	—	1,844	5	8,117	—	—
Strand	1,784	12	110	2,182	577	68	66	61	1,404	—	2,210	—	8,474	—	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	2,121	45	112	2,038	304	—	234	244	1,827	135	1,940	73	9,073	—	—
Westminster	1,261	50	236	1,835	460	87	76	59	1,019	—	2,195	—	7,278	—	—
Whitechapel	2,735	65	154	1,962	273	18	149	147	2,101	183	2,645	—	10,432	—	—
Woolwich	1,436	1	174	1,775	409	—	122	122	1,493	93	1,297	76	6,998	—	—
	98,240	2,241	7,538	72,721	14,889	1,558	5,655	5,016	54,232	2,961	88,106	867	354,024	1	37
Deduct excess of Repayments over Expenditure for the half-year.	—	1	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
TOTALS	98,240	2,240	7,501	72,721	14,889	1,558	5,655	5,016	54,232	2,961	88,106	867	353,986	—	—

No. 76.

METROPOLITAN COMMON POOR FUND.—The ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE of and AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION assessed on each UNION, PARISH, and PLACE in the METROPOLIS, the EXPENDITURE REPAYABLE, and the Net Amounts contributed or received by UNIONS and PARISHES in respect of the Half Year ended at MICHAELMAS 1875.

1. UNIONS, PARISHES, AND PLACES.	2. Annual Rateable Value at Date of Assessment of Contribution (Aug. 1876.)	3. Amount of Contribution.	4. Expenditure Repayable.	5. Net Amount Contributed to Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.	6. Net Amount Received from Metropolitan Common Poor Fund.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew.	316,946	4,842	16,186	—	11,344
Camberwell, St. Giles	560,808	8,568	10,684	—	2,116
Chelsea, St. Luke	370,121	5,655	8,639	—	2,984
Fulham	351,157	5,365	4,294	1,071	—
George's, St.	2,021,765	30,888	17,419	13,469	—
George, St., in-the-East	189,188	2,890	8,967	—	6,077
Giles, St., in-the-Fields, & St. George, Bloomsbury.	332,602	5,082	7,584	—	2,502
Greenwich	462,268	7,063	10,221	—	3,158
Hackney	709,473	10,839	10,341	498	—
Hampstead, St. John	336,498	5,141	1,803	3,338	—
Holborn	790,195	12,073	22,768	—	10,695
Islington, St. Mary	1,158,468	17,699	14,384	3,315	—
Kensington, St. Mary Abbotts.	1,271,235	19,422	10,548	8,874	—
Lambeth, St. Mary	1,036,945	15,842	17,500	—	1,658
Lewisham	474,834	7,254	2,915	4,339	—
London, City of	2,982,716	45,569	23,393	22,176	—
Marylebone, St.	1,304,898	19,936	18,585	1,351	—
Mile End Old Town	297,951	4,538	7,254	—	2,716
Olave's, St.	734,720	11,225	11,468	—	243
Paddington	1,078,700	16,480	6,750	9,730	—
Pancras, St.	1,299,913	19,860	24,446	—	4,586
Poplar	566,284	8,651	12,163	—	3,512
Saviour's, St.	837,994	12,803	21,725	—	8,922
Shoreditch, St. Leonard	491,351	7,506	13,577	—	6,071
Stepney	287,608	4,394	8,117	—	3,723
Strand	619,071	9,458	8,474	984	—
Wandsworth & Clapham	876,639	13,393	9,073	4,320	—
Westminster	673,366	10,287	7,278	3,009	—
Whitechapel	347,172	5,304	10,432	—	5,128
Woolwich	257,053	3,927	6,998	—	3,071
The Charter House	10,614	162	—	162	—
Gray's Inn	14,658	224	—	224	—
The Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster.	2,012	31	—	31	—
Inner Temple	19,963	305	—	305	—
Middle Temple	10,917	167	—	167	—
Lincoln's Inn	17,485	267	—	267	—
TOTALS	23,112,688	353,110	353,986	77,630	78,506

Appendix I.

Paid Officers, &c.

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No. 77.

PAID OFFICERS.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAID OFFICERS in the several UNIONS of ENGLAND and WALES (the Metropolitan District excluded) who RESIGNED on account of irregularities or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1876.

Total Number of Paid Officers (sanctioned by the Local Board) in England and Wales (Metropolis excluded) in 1876.		Office.	Voluntary Resignations to avoid inquiry.	Forced Resignations.	Dismissals.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1876.	Total of Resignations and Dismissals, 1875.
625	Union.	Clerk	1	–	–	1	–
87		Assistant Clerk	–	–	–	–	–
617		Treasurer	–	–	–	–	–
483	Workhouse.	Chaplain	–	–	–	–	3
670		Medical Officer	1	–	–	1	1
641		Master of Workhouse	1	7	1	9	13
10		Superintendent of School	–	2	–	2	–
648		Matron of Workhouse	–	1	–	1	2
12		Matron of School	–	1	–	1	–
277		Schoolmaster	1	3	1	5	1
507		Schoolmistress	–	–	2	2	1
496		Porter	6	3	22	31	29
164		Nurse, Male	1	2	4	7	8
918		Nurse, Female	5	4	9	18	15
9		Dispenser	–	–	–	–	1
181		Industrial Trainer	–	–	–	–	2
82		Superintendent of Labour	–	–	–	–	–
41		Superintendent of Vagrants	–	–	–	–	–
3,329*	District.	Medical Officer	5	5	–	10	15
25		Dispenser	–	–	–	–	–
1,383		Relieving Officer	7	4	–	11	15
51		Assistant Relieving Officer	–	–	–	–	–
566		Collector of the Guardians	2	1	–	3	5
1,446		Vaccination Officer	1	2	–	3	9
114		Vestry Clerk	1	–	–	1	–
1,667		Collector of Poor Rates	2	1	4	7	18
271†		Assistant Overseer	–	4	2	6	4
1,359		Other Officers & "Assistants"	–	–	2	2	5
16,679		Totals	34	40	47	121	147

* Owing to several Medical Officers holding more than one appointment, and to a continual change taking place, this number rather represents so many *Offices* than individual Medical Officers.

† This is the total number of Assistant Overseers appointed under Orders of the Board. The number dismissed, &c. comprises also Assistant Overseers appointed under 59 Geo. 3. c. 12. s. 7.

No. 78.

PAID OFFICERS.—STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PAID OFFICERS in the METROPOLIS only who RESIGNED on account of irregularities or were DISMISSED during the Year ended the 31st December 1876.

No. of Officers.		Office.	Voluntary Resignation to avoid inquiry.	Forced Resignation.	Dismissal.	Total.
39		Clerk	–	1	–	1
74		Assistant Clerk	–	–	–	–
39		Treasurer	–	–	–	–
69	Workhouse.	Chaplain	–	–	1	1
79		Medical Officer*	–	–	–	–
19		Dispenser*	–	–	–	–
67		Master of Workhouse †	–	–	–	–
15		Superintendent of School	–	–	–	–
67		Matron of Workhouse †	–	–	–	–
14		Matron of School	–	–	–	–
55		Schoolmaster	–	1	–	1
44		Schoolmistress	–	–	–	–
97		Porter	–	–	1	1
23		Nurse, Male	–	–	2	2
695		Nurse, Female	1	2	10	13
151		Industrial Trainer	–	1	–	1
54		Superintendent of Labour	–	–	–	–
42		Superintendent of Vagrants	–	–	–	–
155	District.	Medical Officer	–	2	–	2
46		Dispenser	–	–	1	1
33		Vaccination Officer	–	–	1	1
39		Analyst	–	–	–	–
141		Relieving Officer	1	–	–	1
36		Assistant Relieving Officer	–	–	–	–
33		Collector of the Guardians	–	–	–	–
15		Pay Clerk or Out Relief Distributor or Storekeeper	–	–	–	–
26		Vestry Clerk	–	–	–	–
53		Collector of Poor Rates	–	–	–	–
2,220		Totals	2	7	16	25
		Totals during year ended 31st December 1875	6	12	31	49

* Including Infirmaries, Asylums, and Schools.

† Including Infirmaries and Asylums.

Appendix J.

Local Taxation Returns.

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No. 79.

Summary Statement of the Local Taxation of England during the Year 1874–75.

Local Taxes.

The sum levied in England during 1874–75 by Local Taxation, properly so called, was, namely :—

	£
1. Levied by Rates falling on rateable property -	21,952,733
2. Levied by Tolls, Dues, and Rents falling on traffic - - - - -	4,180,645
3. Levied by Duties falling on consumable articles - - - - -	332,853

Treasury Grants.

The sums derived from Imperial Taxation which during the year were granted in aid of Local Taxation amounted to 1,511,018*l.*, namely : to—

	£
1. Rates - - - - -	1,506,370
2. Tolls, Dues, and Rents - - -	4,648
3. Duties - - - - -	—
	£ 1,511,018

These sums, however, were short of the aggregate grants voted by Parliament, and paid over to Local Authorities during the financial year 1874–75, and which amounted to 1,771,841*l.* The difference arises chiefly from the circumstance of the Government taking upon itself many charges in relief of Local Taxes which do not appear in the Annual Returns made to this Board.

Loans and other Receipts.

The sums raised by loans or derived from other sources, exclusive of Treasury Grants, during the year, in further aid of each branch of the Local Taxes are stated below in respect of—

	Loans.	Other Receipts.
	£	£
1. Rates - - - - - - - -	10,079,269	3,404,760
2. Tolls, Dues, and Rents - - -	1,931,510	218,873
3. Duties - - - - - - -	—	500

Rates.

A summary of the amounts raised, discriminating the Rates and the Imperial Grants, and of the sums expended by each authority, is set out hereunder. The valuation of the property on which the rates are incident amounted during the year 1874–75 to 140,651,435*l.* in Gross Estimated Rental, and to 119,017,815*l.* in Rateable Value.

Table I.—RATES.

Source of Revenue.	Year of the Return.	Number of separate Authorities.	Receipt.				Total Expenditure
			Rates.	Treasury Subventions.	All other Sources, including Loans.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	£
1.—Poor Rate, *excluding* Precept Rates paid thereout (*a*) - -	1874–75	647 Unions 14,895 Parishes	8,021,419	350,355	*360,958	8,732,732	8,232,494
2.—County and Police Rates (*b*) - -	1874–75	64	1,735,001	449,785	829,742	3,014,528	2,953,784
3.—Borough and Town Police Rates (*excluding* School Board Rates (*c*)	1874–75	226	1,178,352	256,319	1,259,578	2,694,249	2,376,330
4.—Highway Rate (*d*) -	1873–74	411 Boards 6,303 Parishes	1,514,758	—	52,660	1,567,418	1,560,464
5.—Metropolitan Local Management Rate, *excluding* Precept Rates paid thereout - - -	1874–75	41	1,406,814	—	505,891	1,912,705	1,955,314
6.—Metropolitan Board of Works, *excluding* Coal and Wine Duties (*e*) -	1874	1	345,817	10,000	2,885,984	3,241,801	1,769,294
7.—Metropolitan Police Rate (*f*) - -	1874–75	1	(*f*)482,785	389,005	132,371	1,004,161	1,099,851
8.—City of London Police Rate (*g*) - - -	1874	1	62,022	—	25,418	87,440	83,509
9.—City of London Ward Rate (*g*) - - -	1874		3,295	—	—	3,295	4,163
10.—Urban Sanitary Rate -	1874–75	921	6,232,334	8,404	5,538,707	11,779,445	11,759,600
11.—Rural Sanitary Rate -	1874–75	550	172,489	42,168	*10,016	224,673	195,468
12.—Port Sanitary Rate (*h*)	1874–75	29	[713]	—	605	1,318	2,568
13.—Lighting and Watching Rate - - -	1874–75	231	44,429	—	1,700	46,129	43,744
14.—Sewers Rate - -	1874–75	53	45,960	—	42,962	88,922	77,068
15.—Drainage and Embankment Rate - -	1874–75	158	182,123	—	38,840	220,963	216,419
16.—Burial Board Rate -	1874–75	567	137,060	—	151,276	288,336	265,659
17.—School Board Rate (*i*)	1874–75	637	373,859	334	1,645,563	2,019,756	1,958,065
18.—Church Rate - -	1874–75	202	14,216	—	1,758	15,974	16,706
Total of Rates -		25,938	21,952,733	1,506,370	13,484,029	36,943,132	34,569,781

* The Loans raised during the year *are not shown in the Poor Rate Returns* nor in the *Rural Sanitary Returns*.

Authority for the Additional Rates in the Table above.

(*a*) Poor Rate.—No. 122.—(D.)—"Poor Rates and Pauperism," Sess. 1875.
(*b*) County and Rural Police Rates.—No. 273.—"County Rates (England)," Sess. 1876.
(*c*) Borough and Town Police Rates.—No. 387.—"Municipal Borough Rates (England)," Sess. 1876.
(*d*) Highway Rate.—"Highways," Sess. 1876.
(*e*) Metropolitan Board of Works.—No. 246.—"Metropolitan Board of Works," Sess. 1875.
(*f*) Metropolitan Police.—No. 184.—"Metropolitan Police," Sess. 1875. These Metropolitan Police Rates include 51,050*l.* which was "repaid to the Parishes" in consequence of the increased Treasury subvention commencing with 1st April 1874.
(*g*) City of London Police and Ward Rates.—No. 332.—"Chamber of London," Sess. 1875.
(*h*) Port Sanitary Authority.—The sum of [713*l.*] is excluded from the "Total of Rates" and Expenditure.
(*i*) School Board Rate.—Return furnished by the Education Department for the year ended Michaelmas 1874. In all there were 859 School Boards; 17 had neither received nor paid money, and five failed to render any account.

Tolls, Dues, &c.

Municipal Boroughs, the Metropolitan Police Authority, and Burial Boards, appear in the preceding Table with respect to Rates, and in the following one with respect to Tolls, Dues, Rents, or Fees, which, forming part of their revenue, have been, for their better classification as taxes, placed in the second Table.

Table II.—TOLLS, DUES, AND RENTS.

Source of Revenue.	Year of the Return.	Number of separate Authorities.	Receipt.				Total Expenditure.
			Tolls, Dues Fees, and Rents.	Treasury Subventions.	All other Sources, including Loans.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£	£
19.—Corporation of London, Tolls, Fees, and Rents (*a*)	1874	1	217,668	4,648	284,340	506,656	554,044
20.—Corporation of London (Clerkenwell Improvement and Newgate Market) (*a*)	1874	1	1,364	—	5,948	7,312	15,968
21.—Borough Tolls, Dues, and Rents (*See also* Table I.)	1874–75	204	516,913	—	—	516,913	516,913
22.—Metropolitan Board of Works (*See also* Table I.)	1874	1	38,753	—	—	38,753	38,753
23.—Metropolitan Police (*See also* Table I.)	1874	1	22,523	—	—	22,523	22,523
24.—Turnpike Trusts (*b*)	1873–74	651	587,011	—	31,933	618,944	631,682
25.—Bridge and Ferry Tolls	1874–75	41	57,958	—	2,989	60,947	55,331
26.—Market and Fair Tolls	1874–75	25	29,120	—	7,019	36,139	30,379
27.—Burial Board Fees (*See also* Table I.)	1874–75	510	140,908	—	—	140,908	140,908
28.—Light Dues (*c*)	1873–74	1	401,418	—	6,304	407,722	310,880
29.—Pilot Dues (*d*)	1874	62	426,988	—	177	427,165	427,165
30.—Harbour Dues	1874–75	68	1,740,021	—	1,811,673	3,551,694	3,058,656
Total of Tolls, Dues, and Rents		1,565	4,180,645	4,648	2,150,383	6,335,676	5,803,202

Authority for the Additional Imposts in the above Table.

(*a*) Corporation of London.—Account of the City's Estate for 1874.
(*b*) Turnpike Trusts.—"Turnpike Trusts," Sess. 1876.
(*c*) Light Dues.—The Return for 1874–75 not yet issued. The figures of the previous year given above.
(*d*) Pilot Dues.—No. 276.—"Pilotage," Sess. 1875.

Duties.

Table III.—DUTIES.

Source of Revenue.	Year of the Return.	Number of Places.	Receipt.			Total Expenditure.
			Duties.	Other Sources.	Total.	
			£	£	£	£
31.—City of London (*a*):						
Coal Duty, at 9*d.*	1874	1	210,303	- -	210,303	210,303
City's Coal Duty, at 4*d.*			93,468	- -	93,468	93,468
Wine Duty			11,652	500	12,152	12,152
City's Grain Duty			17,430	- -	17,430	17,430
Total of Duties		1	332,853	500	333,353	333,353

Authority for the above Table.

(*a*) No. 332.—"Chamber of London," Sess. 1875.

Loan Transactions.

The Loan Transactions and the Loan indebtedness of the Local Authorities are among the most important items of the Return; they have, therefore, so far as the information at the command of the Local Government Board permits, been briefly tabulated below.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS of the Local Authorities during the year 1874–75.

SECURITY AND AUTHORITY.	Loans Raised during the Year.	Loans Paid off with Interest during the Year.	Loans Outstanding at the close of the Year.
	£	£	£
I.—Rates chiefly—			
Poor Law - - - -	*352,784	306,574	3,521,313
County - - - - -	365,208	411,427	3,144,676
Borough - - - -	844,145	390,060	5,758,483
Highway - - - -	3,944	5,396	42,445
Metropolitan Local Management	180,733	286,197	1,888,459
Metropolitan Board of Works -	2,605,000	516,533	11,174,139
Urban Sanitary - - -	4,043,643	3,259,981	33,737,494
Rural Sanitary - - -	64,337	8,745	139,718
Sewers Commission - -	—	5,203	64,774
Drainage and Embankment Commission - - -	—	83,895	1,464,704
Burial Board - - - -	129,437	153,474	1,304,665
School Board - - - -	1,490,038	55,286	2,464,656
Churchwardens - - -	—	10,995	58,982
Totals of I. - - £	10,079,269	5,493,766	64,764,508
II.—Tolls, Dues, &c., chiefly—			
City of London - - -	206,900	131,900	3,068,500
Turnpike Trustees - - -	—	197,173	1,791,706
Bridge and Ferry Commissioners	973	11,924	238,511
Market and Fair Commissioners	5,350	7,803	157,546
Harbour - - - -	1,718,287	2,089,218	20,959,329
Totals of II. - - £	1,931,510	2,438,018	26,215,592
III.—Duties exclusively—			
City of London Coal, Wine, and Grain Duties - - -	—	—	1,840,000
GRAND TOTALS - - £	12,010,779	7,931,784	92,820,100

The General Summary of the Local Taxation of England during the year is appended.

* In the absence of information as to the amount actually raised on loan by the Poor Law Authorities, the Total sum authorised by the Local Government Board is stated above for the year 1874–75.

General Summary.

LOCAL TAXATION SUMMARY, 1874–75.

Source of Revenue.	Amount of Impost.	Other Sources, including Treasury Grants and ordinary Loans.	Total Receipt.	Total Expenditure.	Loans Outstanding at the Close of the respective Accounts.
	£	£	£	£	£
Table I.—RATES - - -	21,952,733	14,990,399	36,943,132	34,569,787	64,764,508
„ II.—TOLLS, DUES, AND RENTS - -	4,180,645	2,155,031	6,335,676	5,803,202	26,215,592
„ III.—DUTIES - - -	332,853	500	333,353	333,353	1,840,000
Grand Total - £	26,466,231	17,145,930	43,612,161	40,706,342	92,820,100

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
3rd August 1876.

Frederick Purdy,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 80.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the COUNTY RATES of ENGLAND during the Year 1874–75.

Compared with the County Treasurers' Accounts for the year ended with Michaelmas 1874, the present Summary shows an increase of 5·0 per cent. in Receipts, and 6·2 per cent. in Expenditure.

	Year ended with Michaelmas		Difference in 1875.	
	1874.	1875.	More.	Less.
Valuation for :	£	£	£	£
County Assessment - -	100,234,741	102,426,526	2,191,785	—
Police Rates - - -	*66,863,000	*67,940,490	1,077,490	—
RECEIPT :				
Local Taxation :				
County Rates - - -	1,135,927	1,129,688	—	6,239
Police Rates - - -	662,560	605,313	—	57,247
Imperial Taxation :				
Grants for Police - -	170,046	269,503	99,457	—
Grants for Prosecutions and Prisoners - - -	181,061	†172,028	—	9,033
Grants for County Lunatics -	- -	8,254	8,254	—
TOTAL of LOCAL and IMPERIAL TAXATION	2,149,594	2,184,786	35,192	—
On account of Lunatic Asylums	110,721	130,896	20,175	—
On account of Prisoners - -	95,284	106,272	10,988	—
Loans effected during the Year -	261,191	365,208	104,017	—
Other Receipts - - -	253,246	227,366	—	25,880
TOTAL RECEIPT - £	2,870,036	3,014,528	144,492	—
EXPENDITURE :				
Police - - - - -	919,667	938,142	18,475	—
Prosecutions and Conveyance of Prisoners - - -	124,509	126,139	1,630	—
Prisons - - - - -	465,234	477,706	12,472	—
Lunatic Asylums - - -	426,804	552,994	126,190	—
Salaries of County Officers -	149,048	155,206	6,158	—
Loans repaid with Interest -	404,526	411,427	6,901	—
All other Expenses - -	290,377	292,170	1,793	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE - £	2,780,165	2,953,784	173,619	—

* The cause of the Police Assessment being so much less than the County Assessment is that the Metropolis, with its suburbs, and many of the larger towns, levy their own Police Rates.

† Small payments made to County Authorities by the War Office in 1874–75, amounting to 372*l.*, have been included in the sum of 172,028*l.*

The average rate in the Pound for County Rate in all England was $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for the year 1874–75, and for Police Rate $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

The Loans raised on the security of the Rates, and outstanding against the County Authorities at Michaelmas 1875, amounted to 3,144,676*l.*

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
9th June 1876.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

No. 81.

Summary Statement of the Municipal Borough Rates of England during the Year 1874–75.

At the close of the year 1874–75 there were 229 Municipal Boroughs in England; of that number 226 furnished the Local Government Board with Abstracts of their Accounts for 1874–75. The City of London is exempt from making this Return to Parliament; and Royal Leamington Spa and Jarrow had been too recently incorporated to render an Abstract for twelve months. The Municipal Boroughs of Peterborough and of St. Ives (Huntingdon) are, for the first time, represented in this Return. The rates levied by the former amounted to 2,838*l.*, and the Expenditure to 2,817*l.*, and by the latter to 386*l.*, and the Expenditure to 309*l.* The rateable value of the two Boroughs was respectively 62,321*l.* and 14,253*l.* These figures have to be taken into consideration whenever a precise comparison between 1875 and 1874 has to be instituted.

	Years ended 31st August		Difference in 1875.	
	1874.	1875.	More.	Less.
	£	£	£	£
Rateable Value	24,601,486	25,713,385	1,111,899	—
RECEIPT:				
Local Taxation:				
Borough Rates	1,012,026	1,038,696	26,670	—
Other Rates	455,753	345,807	—	109,946
Tolls and Dues	221,395	187,354	—	34,041
Rents and Fines on Renewal of Leases	472,321	329,559	—	142,762
Imperial Taxation:				
Grants for Police	124,236	198,267	74,031	—
Grants for Prosecutions and Prisoners	52,341	57,854	5,513	—
Grants for Borough Lunatics	-	198	198	—
Total of Local and Imperial Taxation	2,338,072	2,157,735	—	180,337
Sale of Property	117,016	97,449	—	19,567
Loans effected during the year	1,054,572	844,145	—	210,427
Other Receipts	453,199	317,984	—	135,215
Total Receipt £	3,962,859	3,417,313	—	545,546
EXPENDITURE:				
Public Works	1,270,146	937,226	—	332,920
Police	613,989	649,245	35,256	—
Prosecutions	54,956	57,515	2,559	—
Prisoners	124,705	125,166	461	—
Lunatics	14,667	17,008	2,341	—
School Boards	170,040	206,151	36,111	—
Loans and Interest	612,871	390,060	—	222,811
Salaries and Poundage	223,847	191,555	—	32,292
All other Expenses	658,252	535,468	—	122,784
Total Expenditure £	3,743,473	3,109,394	—	634,079

The decrease noticeable in this Table is due to the transfer in 1875 of certain items of Receipt and Expenditure to the accounts of Town Councils acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority. With few material exceptions these items are now included with those of the other urban sanitary accounts to be published in the forthcoming Annual "Local Taxation Returns (England)."

The Loans outstanding, as shown herein* against the Municipal Authorities, have decreased by reason of the same transfers. The amount now returned is 5,758,483*l.*, but appeared as 7,980,559*l.* on the 31st August 1874.

The population of the Boroughs, according to the Census of 1871, is now added to the Return; the total is, 6,569,513.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall,
17th June 1875.

FREDERICK PURDY,
Principal of the Statistical Department.

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* This relates to House of Commons Paper, No. 337, 1876.

No. 82.

TABLE showing the AMOUNT PAID to each UNION and PARISH under a BOARD OF GUARDIANS, SCHOOL and SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS, in ENGLAND AND WALES, out of GRANTS made by PARLIAMENT; (1) SALARIES of POOR LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS, and SCHOOLMASTERS, and SCHOOLMISTRESSES, (2) COST of MAINTENANCE of PAUPER LUNATICS, (3) SALARIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH and INSPECTORS of NUISANCES for RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS, (4) ADDITIONAL FEES to REGISTRARS of BIRTHS and DEATHS; also the AMOUNT paid to URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES for SALARIES of MEDICAL OFFICERS of HEALTH and INSPECTORS of NUISANCES, and to COUNTIES and BOROUGHS for MAINTENANCE of LUNATICS for the Year ended at LADY-DAY, 1876.

No.	UNION or PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	BEDFORD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Ampthill	205 0 0	254 12 0	75 0 0	18 0 0	552 12 0
2	Bedford	337 1 11	655 4 0	206 3 0	42 0 0	1,240 8 11
3	Biggleswade	291 3 2	456 0 0	185 0 0	12 0 0	944 3 2
4	Leighton Buzzard	167 17 10	416 4 0	65 0 0	24 0 0	673 1 10
5	Luton	207 6 1	775 16 0	60 0 0	12 0 0	1,055 2 1
6	Woburn	153 10 8	152 0 0	60 0 0	12 0 0	377 10 8
	BERKS.					
7	Abingdon	360 3 4	479 16 0	115 10 0	29 12 6	985 1 10
8	Bradfield	227 13 2	366 8 0	54 10 0	18 0 0	666 11 2
9	Cookham	240 10 0	235 12 0	44 2 6	12 0 0	532 4 6
10	East Hampstead	106 18 0	125 0 0	21 0 0	12 0 0	264 18 0
11	Faringdon	248 9 8	310 0 0	..	18 0 0	576 9 8
12	Hungerford	289 11 1	422 8 0	106 0 0	18 0 0	835 19 1
13	Newbury	252 6 8	683 12 0	75 10 0	18 0 0	1,029 8 8
14	Reading	269 11 7	650 4 0	12 10 0	18 0 0	950 5 7
15	Wallingford	239 1 2	438 0 0	82 0 0	12 0 0	771 1 2
16	Wantage	168 4 10	256 12 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	492 16 10
17	Windsor	175 0 0	515 8 0	90 18 10	12 0 0	793 6 10
18	Wokingham	149 16 6	442 16 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	634 12 6
	BUCKS.					
19	Amersham	266 2 0	462 16 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	858 18 0
20	Aylesbury	299 13 2	547 8 0	75 0 0	24 0 0	946 1 2
21	Buckingham	227 10 0	274 4 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	599 14 0
22	Eton	222 10 0	629 8 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	969 18 0
23	Newport Pagnell	225 4 0	547 8 0	148 14 7	18 0 0	939 6 7
24	Winslow	152 11 0	175 12 0	52 10 0	6 0 0	386 13 0
25	Wycombe	408 0 4	637 0 0	125 0 0	22 10 0	1,192 10 4
	CAMBRIDGE.					
26	Cambridge	217 8 6	520 4 0	..	24 0 0	761 12 6
27	Caxton and Arrington	194 0 0	143 4 0	67 5 0	6 0 0	410 9 0
28	Chesterton	244 19 0	312 4 0	90 0 0	18 0 0	665 3 0
29	Ely	186 6 0	284 16 0	..	24 0 0	495 2 0
30	Linton	170 17 0	179 4 0	86 0 0	18 0 0	454 1 0
31	Newmarket	275 18 4	375 4 0	170 0 0	30 0 0	851 2 4
32	North Witchford	182 4 6	277 4 0	41 12 3	12 0 0	513 0 9
33	Whittlesey	75 0 0	114 8 0	40 10 0	6 0 0	235 18 0
34	Wisbeach	376 0 0	573 0 0	..	36 0 0	985 0 0
	CHESTER.					
35	Altrincham	293 16 0	723 16 0	220 12 6	24 0 0	1,262 4 6
35a	Birkenhead	479 1 4	1,421 16 0	..	18 0 0	1,918 17 4
36	Tarvin	90 19 2	102 4 0	68 11 8	6 0 0	267 14 10
37	Chester	164 0 0	900 4 0	68 0 0	12 0 0	1,144 4 0
38	Congleton	230 4 9	425 0 0	122 7 6	18 0 0	795 12 3
39	Macclesfield	280 6 4	720 16 0	125 0 0	45 0 0	1,171 2 4
40	Nantwich	183 8 3	519 8 0	242 2 6	24 0 0	968 18 9
41	Northwich	242 1 6	485 0 0	197 0 0	24 0 0	948 1 6
42	Runcorn	197 5 11	251 12 0	150 0 0	24 0 0	622 17 11
43	Stockport	235 6 11	1,091 0 0	103 15 0	42 0 0	1,472 1 11
44	Wirral	132 15 9	272 4 0	156 7 4	18 0 0	579 7 1

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CORNWALL.					
45	Austell, St.	145 10 5	441 4 0	112 10 0	24 0 0	723 4 5
46	Bodmin	193 15 9	382 4 0	64 11 9	24 0 0	664 11 6
47	Camelford	59 10 0	97 0 0	35 0 0	12 0 0	203 10 0
48	Columb, St., Major	117 16 6	227 4 0	86 7 6	18 0 0	449 8 0
49	Falmouth	103 5 6	325 12 0	70 0 0	24 0 0	522 17 6
50	Germans, St.	107 0 0	241 0 0	60 6 8	18 0 0	426 6 8
51	Helston	132 0 0	487 4 0	...	30 0 0	649 4 0
52	Launceston	119 12 3	172 4 0	17 10 0	30 0 0	339 6 3
53	Liskeard	176 0 0	475 16 0	82 10 0	24 0 0	758 6 0
54	Penzance	110 10 0	526 16 0	95 0 0	36 0 0	768 6 0
55	Redruth	166 3 0	608 4 0	77 10 0	30 0 0	881 17 0
56	Stratton	94 0 0	89 16 0	30 0 0	17 18 6	231 14 6
57	Truro	266 3 6	550 8 0	108 18 6	36 0 0	961 10 0
	CUMBERLAND.					
58	Alstone with Garrigill	11 0 0	83 4 0	27 18 2	6 0 0	128 2 2
59	Bootle	43 11 11	96 4 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	171 15 11
60	Brampton	25 0 0	131 0 0	105 0 0	18 0 0	279 0 0
61	Carlisle	243 10 0	797 4 0	74 0 0	34 10 0	1,149 4 0
62	Cockermouth	125 19 0	440 0 0	220 0 0	24 0 0	809 19 0
63	Longtown	78 3 10	132 16 0	63 12 8	12 0 0	286 12 6
64	Penrith	70 10 0	414 16 0	..	18 0 0	503 6 0
65	Whitehaven	210 10 8	645 16 0	125 0 0	24 0 0	1,005 6 8
66	Wigton	103 2 0	338 12 0	..	9 0 0	450 14 0
	DERBY.					
67	Ashbourne	113 10 0	272 12 0	125 0 0	35 18 6	547 0 6
68	Bakewell	142 17 1	432 16 0	116 10 0	18 0 0	710 3 1
69	Belper	177 3 7	576 12 0	..	36 0 0	789 15 7
70	Chapel-en-le-Frith	65 0 0	115 12 0	74 12 6	12 0 0	267 4 6
71	Chesterfield	192 12 0	851 16 0	352 7 9	30 0 0	1,426 15 9
72	Derby	325 12 2	1,167 16 0	..	12 0 0	1,505 8 2
73	Glossop	43 0 0	139 12 0	15 10 0	6 0 0	204 2 0
74	Hayfield	46 0 0	92 0 0	15 4 2	6 0 0	158 4 2
75	Shardlow	174 0 0	483 8 0	184 4 0	30 0 0	821 12 0
	DEVON.					
76	Axminster	289 1 5	220 16 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	558 17 5
77	Barnstaple	341 3 5	447 12 0	..	34 10 0	823 5 5
78	Bideford	146 0 0	178 0 0	68 10 0	26 12 6	419 2 6
79	Crediton	193 6 8	244 0 0	66 10 0	24 0 0	527 16 8
80	East Stonehouse	47 10 0	169 8 0	..	6 0 0	222 18 0
81	Exeter	203 10 9	407 16 0	..	12 0 0	623 6 9
82	Holsworthy	75 15 8	82 4 0	26 5 0	26 8 0	210 12 8
83	Honiton	298 17 3	420 0 0	12 10 0	12 0 0	743 7 3
84	Kingsbridge	216 6 6	189 0 0	..	30 0 0	435 6 6
85	Newton Abbot	384 8 10	808 12 0	212 10 0	36 0 0	1,441 10 10
86	Okehampton	182 19 7	268 16 0	100 0 0	22 10 0	574 5 7
87	Plymouth	290 0 4	748 16 0	..	12 0 0	1,050 16 4
88	Plympton St. Mary	213 3 0	335 8 0	90 9 11	12 0 0	651 0 11
89	South Molton	234 13 0	339 0 0	274 6 9	18 0 0	865 19 9
90	Stoke Damerel	245 9 4	603 0 0	..	25 10 0	873 19 4
91	Tavistock	215 15 1	462 4 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	801 19 1
92	Thomas, St.	498 15 8	985 4 0	..	59 8 0	1,543 7 8
93	Tiverton	303 17 6	492 0 0	..	36 0 0	831 17 6
94	Torrington	168 5 0	231 0 0	87 15 4	30 0 0	517 0 4
95	Totnes	262 19 0	551 4 0	19 4 7	42 0 0	875 7 7
	DORSETSHIRE.					
96	Beaminster	221 0 0	369 0 0	99 10 0	23 0 6	712 10 6
97	Blandford	222 16 8	275 8 0	35 14 0	12 0 0	545 18 8
98	Bridport	165 16 0	321 4 0	..	18 0 0	505 0 0
99	Cerne	82 10 0	116 4 0	..	6 0 0	204 14 0
100	Dorchester	229 2 6	372 16 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	669 18 6
101	Poole	171 12 0	102 12 0	22 0 0	18 0 0	314 4 0
102	Shaftesbury	168 0 0	284 0 0	47 3 9	18 0 0	517 3 9
103	Sherborne	201 5 0	345 0 0	..	18 0 0	564 5 0
104	Sturminster	131 15 1	118 16 0	50 0 0	12 0 0	312 11 1
105	Wareham and Purbeck	191 17 6	384 0 0	50 0 0	24 0 0	649 17 6
106	Weymouth	311 10 0	410 4 0	51 1 0	24 0 0	796 15 0
107	Wimborne and Cranborne	189 10 0	289 12 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	517 2 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION or PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	DURHAM.					
108	Auckland	177 0 0	565 12 0	87 10 0	6 0 0	836 2 0
109	Chester-le-Street	58 12 1	166 8 0	155 0 0	12 0 0	392 0 1
110	Darlington	141 10 0	412 8 0	125 0 0	12 0 0	690 18 0
111	Durham	169 18 3	349 16 0	200 0 0	12 0 0	731 14 3
112	Easington	75 0 0	286 0 0	115 0 0	6 0 0	482 0 0
113	Gateshead	279 7 5	1,108 0 0	..	24 0 0	1,411 7 5
113*a*	Hartlepool	134 7 6	283 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	458 7 6
114	Houghton-le-Spring	65 0 0	273 16 0	133 15 0	12 0 0	484 11 0
115	Lanchester	57 10 0	318 16 0	..	12 0 0	388 6 0
116	Sedgefield	35 0 0	138 0 0	76 17 6	6 0 0	255 17 6
117	South Shields	165 0 0	677 4 0	..	12 0 0	854 4 0
118	Stockton	241 12 6	361 4 0	275 0 0	7 10 0	885 6 6
119	Sunderland	495 15 2	1,282 16 0	92 10 0	30 0 0	1,901 1 2
120	Teesdale	73 10 0	318 16 0	52 17 6	18 0 0	463 3 6
121	Weardale	56 0 0	139 4 0	55 0 0	18 0 0	268 4 0
	ESSEX.					
122	Billericay	250 8 6	293 12 0	139 10 0	18 0 0	701 10 6
123	Braintree	218 3 7	289 8 0	40 0 0	18 0 0	565 11 7
124	Chelmsford	480 11 0	636 0 0	262 0 0	30 0 0	1,408 11 0
125	Colchester	251 1 10	451 0 0	..	18 0 0	720 1 10
126	Dunmow	374 13 6	507 4 0	121 18 9	24 0 0	1,027 16 3
127	Epping	244 7 6	329 12 0	130 0 0	16 10 0	720 9 6
128	Halstead	215 3 10	290 12 0	84 14 0	12 0 0	602 9 10
129	Lexden and Winstree	303 8 0	447 12 0	175 0 0	30 0 0	956 0 0
130	Maldon	350 2 0	503 12 0	342 15 0	30 0 0	1,226 9 0
131	Ongar	186 10 8	166 16 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	390 6 8
132	Orsett	160 3 6	259 16 0	68 2 10	12 0 0	500 2 4
133	Rochford	185 5 6	271 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	505 5 6
134	Romford	245 7 4	497 8 0	151 10 0	24 0 0	918 5 4
135	Saffron Walden	283 11 0	385 4 0	105 0 0	18 0 0	791 15 0
136	Tendring	265 2 1	549 8 0	125 0 0	30 0 0	959 10 1
137	West Ham	556 10 0	1,443 0 0	..	24 0 0	2,023 10 0
138	Witham	202 4 0	329 0 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	629 4 0
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.					
139	Bristol	568 2 9	1,211 12 0	..	30 0 0	1,809 14 9
140	Cheltenham	346 12 11	813 0 0	67 10 0	12 0 0	1,239 2 11
141	Chipping Sodbury	139 7 0	229 8 0	149 9 0	24 0 0	542 4 0
142	Cirencester	290 2 8	577 12 0	126 3 9	18 0 0	1,011 18 5
143	Clifton	482 15 6	1,316 8 0	140 0 0	36 0 0	1,975 3 6
144	Dursley	162 19 6	212 8 0	82 6 6	18 0 0	475 14 0
145	Gloucester	209 12 8	632 12 0	98 14 6	24 0 0	964 19 2
146	Newent	146 12 0	199 16 0	70 0 0	12 0 0	428 8 0
147	Northleach	143 7 8	208 16 0	59 6 2	12 0 0	423 9 10
148	Stow-on-the-Wold	91 18 11	263 4 0	55 4 10	6 0 0	416 7 9
149	Stroud	292 18 1	981 0 0	67 10 0	42 0 0	1,383 8 1
150	Tetbury	72 15 0	120 4 0	40 12 6	10 4 0	243 15 6
151	Tewkesbury	130 0 0	225 16 0	41 13 4	18 0 0	415 9 4
152	Thornbury	131 0 10	275 16 0	124 13 0	18 0 0	549 9 10
153	Westbury-on-Severn	209 0 0	202 16 0	89 1 6	12 0 0	512 17 6
154	Wheatenhurst	79 18 11	79 8 0	50 0 0	12 0 0	221 6 11
155	Winchcomb	77 10 0	139 16 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	269 6 0
	HEREFORD.					
156	Bromyard	150 0 0	218 12 0	84 0 0	18 0 0	470 12 0
157	Dore	136 18 0	140 4 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	345 2 0
158	Hereford	397 1 0	711 16 0	113 12 6	24 0 0	1,246 9 6
159	Kington	120 0 0	211 8 0	85 0 0	18 0 0	434 8 0
160	Ledbury	268 15 7	274 0 0	105 0 0	12 0 0	659 15 7
161	Leominster	147 10 0	400 0 0	84 0 0	18 0 0	649 10 0
162	Ross	291 12 4	317 12 0	70 0 0	18 0 0	697 4 4
163	Weobley	130 4 0	91 12 0	59 0 0	12 0 0	292 16 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	'Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	HERTS.					
164	Alban's, St.	176 0 0	505 8 0	60 0 0	12 0 0	753 8 0
165	Barnet	199 15 0	272 12 0	166 15 0	18 0 0	657 2 0
166	Berkhampstead	110 0 0	98 16 0	77 0 0	12 0 0	297 16 0
167	Bishop's Stortford	339 3 0	338 12 0	139 0 0	24 0 0	890 15 0
168	Buntingford	85 0 0	108 16 0	58 0 0	6 0 0	257 16 0
169	Hatfield	40 10 0	136 12 0	60 0 0	6 0 0	243 2 0
170	Hemel Hempstead	167 10 0	196 16 0	81 0 0	18 0 0	463 6 0
171	Hertford	165 18 0	310 16 0	60 1 8	12 0 0	548 15 8
172	Hitchin	219 15 4	451 4 0	35 0 0	12 0 0	717 19 4
173	Royston	218 10 11	289 0 0	141 0 0	12 0 0	655 10 11
174	Ware	221 7 0	219 4 0	89 0 0	24 0 0	553 11 0
175	Watford	233 0 0	436 0 0	165 0 0	24 0 0	858 0 0
176	Welwyn	24 0 10	57 16 0	19 0 0	6 0 0	106 16 10
	HUNTS.					
177	Huntingdon	244 0 0	323 16 0	56 2 4	24 0 0	647 18 4
178	Ives, St.	174 12 0	306 12 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	605 4 0
179	Neots, St.	132 3 0	332 16 0	134 10 0	12 0 0	611 9 0
	KENT.					
180	Ashford, East	201 16 0	118 8 0	97 0 0	18 0 0	435 4 0
181	Ashford, West	195 6 8	236 8 0	79 0 0	12 0 0	522 14 8
182	Blean	144 5 0	228 0 0	93 0 0	18 0 0	485 5 0
183	Bridge	172 11 0	138 8 0	87 0 0	12 0 0	409 19 0
184	Bromley	205 8 0	328 16 0	206 0 0	12 0 0	752 4 0
184*a*	Canterbury	81 7 0	172 8 0	..	6 0 0	259 15 0
185	Cranbrook	201 5 4	358 4 0	74 19 1	12 0 0	646 8 5
186	Dartford	220 0 0	728 16 0	..	18 0 0	966 16 0
187	Dover	269 7 6	570 12 0	45 10 0	18 0 0	903 9 6
188	Eastry	234 15 9	673 4 0	94 0 0	24 0 0	1,025 19 9
189	Elham	190 18 0	489 0 0	79 0 0	18 0 0	776 18 0
190	Faversham	261 11 0	245 4 0	..	18 0 0	524 15 0
191	Gravesend and Milton	144 5 6	330 16 0	..	6 0 0	481 1 6
192	Greenwich	705 12 7	2,730 12 0	..	24 0 0	3,460 4 7
193	Hollingbourn	216 4 0	298 16 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	558 0 0
194	Hoo	50 0 0	31 8 0	..	6 0 0	87 8 0
195	Lewisham	217 10 9	653 0 0	22 10 0	24 0 0	917 0 9
196	Maidstone	420 16 6	1,009 4 0	123 10 0	30 0 0	1,583 10 6
197	Malling	286 13 0	394 8 0	88 0 0	18 0 0	787 1 0
198	Medway	241 13 0	717 16 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	976 9 0
199	Milton	181 16 0	390 4 0	62 10 0	6 0 0	640 10 0
200	North Aylesford	203 4 0	375 16 0	85 0 0	12 0 0	676 0 0
201	Romney Marsh	130 0 0	71 16 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	223 16 0
202	Sevenoaks	311 5 0	493 12 0	110 0 0	18 0 0	932 17 0
203	Sheppey	139 0 3	197 12 0	12 10 0	11 17 0	360 19 3
204	Tenterden	148 17 6	186 8 0	65 0 0	12 0 0	412 5 6
205	Thanet, Isle of	257 8 0	704 4 0	100 0 0	18 0 0	1,079 12 0
206	Tonbridge	391 11 6	970 8 0	96 0 11	18 0 0	1,476 0 5
206*a*	Woolwich	361 0 0	1,588 8 0	..	30 0 0	1,979 8 0
	LANCASTER.					
207	Ashton-under-Lyne	252 15 4	684 16 0	115 0 0	54 0 0	1,106 11 4
207*b*	Barton-upon-Irwell	165 10 0	328 8 0	113 16 10	18 0 0	625 14 10
208	Blackburn	479 2 0	749 8 0	122 17 8	42 0 0	1,393 7 8
209	Bolton	444 18 8	1,110 12 0	125 0 0	77 12 6	1,758 3 2
210	Burnley	147 10 0	1,405 8 0	130 0 0	23 0 6	1,705 18 6
211	Bury	249 5 3	334 0 0	160 5 2	60 0 0	803 10 5
212	Chorley	84 4 8	493 8 0	112 10 0	30 0 0	720 2 8
213	Chorlton	998 3 4	1,702 12 0	125 0 0	24 0 0	2,849 15 4
214	Clitheroe	63 0 0	205 0 0	62 10 0	29 17 0	360 7 0
215	Fylde, The	141 7 10	246 8 0	63 4 5	18 0 0	469 0 3
216	Garstang	72 10 0	98 4 0	..	18 0 0	188 14 0
217	Haslingden	222 10 0	535 12 0	125 0 0	29 0 0	912 2 0
218	Lancaster	80 0 0	268 12 0	127 10 0	24 0 0	500 2 0
219	Leigh	147 15 0	279 16 0	118 0 0	24 0 0	569 11 0
220	Liverpool	3,407 13 11	6,633 8 0	..	42 0 0	10,083 1 11
220*a*	Lunesdale	76 0 0	82 0 0	..	20 5 0	178 5 0
221	Manchester	1,953 12 6	2,525 4 0	..	30 0 0	4,508 16 6
222	Oldham	385 0 9	481 12 0	7 10 0	36 0 0	910 2 9
223	Ormskirk	152 10 0	627 8 0	134 9 10	54 0 0	968 7 10
224	Prescot	324 0 4	883 12 0	110 0 0	42 0 0	1,359 12 4

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

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	LANCASTER—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
225	Preston	673 8 4	1,235 16 0	..	30 0 0	1,939 4 4
225*a*	Prestwich	158 2 6	557 4 0	105 0 0	30 0 0	850 6 6
226	Rochdale	208 15 0	1,141 8 0	..	60 0 0	1,410 3 0
227	Salford	604 14 4	1,027 8 0	..	24 0 0	1,656 2 4
228	Todmorden	19 9 9	352 16 0	165 12 6	12 0 0	549 18 3
228*a*	Toxteth Park	556 16 10	891 12 0	..	6 0 0	1,454 8 10
229	Ulverstone	208 10 0	663 10 0	166 10 0	36 0 0	1,074 10 0
230	Warrington	308 18 0	577 8 0	108 15 0	36 0 0	1,031 1 0
231	West Derby	1,373 12 1	2,661 4 0	..	38 0 0	4,075 16 1
232	Wigan	388 7 5	974 0 0	..	42 0 0	1,404 7 5
	LEICESTER.					
234	Ashby de la Zouch	146 19 6	431 0 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	701 19 6
235	Barrow-on-Soar	151 1 0	390 0 0	37 10 0	24 0 0	602 11 0
236	Billesdon	95 0 0	78 12 0	48 5 0	6 0 0	227 17 0
237	Blaby	100 0 0	354 12 0	94 10 0	12 0 0	561 2 0
238	Hinckley	134 11 0	365 0 0	54 12 6	18 0 0	572 3 6
239	Leicester	431 15 3	2,350 16 0	..	12 0 0	2,794 11 3
240	Loughborough	150 10 0	475 4 0	110 0 0	12 0 0	747 14 0
241	Lutterworth	176 0 0	356 0 0	116 5 0	6 0 0	654 5 0
242	Market Bosworth	127 14 0	232 0 0	135 18 6	12 0 0	507 12 6
243	Market Harborough	230 3 4	360 12 0	85 19 2	6 0 0	682 14 6
244	Melton Mowbray	175 9 6	301 8 0	..	24 0 0	509 17 6
	LINCOLN.					
245	Boston	339 13 6	432 16 0	199 18 4	30 0 0	1,002 7 10
246	Bourn	154 16 0	250 16 0	137 10 0	24 0 0	567 2 0
247	Caistor	273 0 6	454 4 0	163 1 0	18 0 0	908 5 6
248	Gainsborough	224 10 0	282 16 0	50 0 0	36 0 0	593 6 0
249	Glanford Brigg	275 2 0	456 8 0	135 0 0	18 0 0	884 10 0
250	Grantham	188 14 8	661 12 0	165 0 0	18 0 0	1,033 6 8
251	Holbeach	190 9 0	385 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	613 9 0
252	Horncastle	195 7 0	218 0 0	175 0 0	24 0 0	612 7 0
253	Lincoln	234 8 7	857 16 0	137 10 0	18 0 0	1,247 14 7
254	Louth	285 9 6	429 16 0	302 10 0	30 0 0	1,047 15 6
255	Sleaford	152 0 0	175 4 0	183 10 0	30 0 0	540 14 0
256	Spalding	239 13 4	288 12 0	..	34 10 0	562 15 4
257	Spilsby	199 11 0	474 8 0	155 0 0	30 0 0	858 19 0
258	Stamford	135 14 0	234 12 0	110 6 4	12 0 0	492 12 4
	MIDDLESEX.					
259	Bethnal Green	1,094 14 4	3,089 16 0	..	24 0 0	4,208 10 4
260	Brentford	445 18 6	1,007 4 0	..	30 0 0	1,483 2 6
261	Chelsea	546 4 3	1,410 2 0	..	18 0 0	1,974 6 3
263	Edmonton	505 1 5	1,332 12 0	..	36 0 0	1,873 13 5
264	Fulham	254 8 7	1,026 16 0	..	18 0 0	1,299 4 7
265	George, St., East	948 19 3	792 4 0	..	18 0 0	1,759 3 3
266	George, St.	1,162 11 8	3,135 16 0	..	30 0 0	4,328 7 8
267	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	223 3 10	832 8 0	..	18 0 0	1,073 11 10
268	Hackney	623 14 10	1,896 8 0	..	29 15 0	2,549 17 10
268*a*	Hampstead	145 11 5	247 16 0	..	6 0 0	399 7 5
269	Hendon	331 8 9	486 8 0	240 0 0	24 0 0	1,081 16 9
270	Holborn	1,775 18 0	3,865 0 0	..	66 0 0	5,704 18 0
271	Islington	1,143 6 9	2,981 12 0	..	12 0 0	4,136 18 9
272	Westminster	491 12 9	1,099 8 0	..	24 0 0	1,615 0 9
273	Kensington	713 18 9	1,358 16 0	..	12 0 0	2,084 14 9
274	London, City of	1,048 7 10	2,932 12 0	..	54 0 0	4,034 19 10
280	Marylebone	1,665 8 5	2,982 4 0	..	36 0 0	4,683 12 5
280*a*	Mile End Old Town	914 1 7	851 4 0	..	12 0 0	1,777 5 7
281	Paddington	328 1 5	1,416 4 0	..	12 0 0	1,756 5 5
282	Pancras, St.	1,517 5 0	3,261 4 0	..	36 0 0	4,814 9 0
282*a*	Poplar	689 7 9	1,524 0 0	..	12 0 0	2,225 7 9
282*b*	Shoreditch	1,037 10 0	2,423 8 0	..	36 0 0	3,496 18 0
282*c*	Staines	240 18 5	284 4 0	87 10 0	12 0 0	624 12 5
282*d*	Stepney	368 19 6	1,031 0 0	..	18 0 0	1,417 19 6
282*e*	Strand	866 14 5	991 12 0	..	24 0 0	1,882 6 5
282*f*	Uxbridge	210 6 4	562 16 0	140 0 0	18 0 0	931 2 4
282*g*	Whitechapel	556 17 7	1,425 4 0	..	36 0 0	2,018 1 7

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		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	MONMOUTH.					
283	Abergavenny	95 12 0	513 6 0	37 10 0	22 11 6	668 19 6
283a	Bedwellty	95 10 0	776 8 0	53 15 0	18 0 0	943 13 0
284	Chepstow	157 12 0	291 12 0	107 17 6	18 0 0	575 1 6
285	Monmouth	142 10 0	652 12 0	125 0 0	24 0 0	944 2 0
286	Newport	484 11 5	1,247 4 0	141 10 0	24 0 0	1,897 5 5
287	Pontypool	103 5 0	528 16 0	27 16 6	18 0 0	677 17 6
	NORFOLK.					
288	Aylsham	204 10 0	318 12 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	575 2 0
289	Blofield	108 18 0	210 4 0	50 0 0	12 0 0	381 2 0
290	Depwade	261 6 0	420 16 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	806 2 0
291	Docking	173 10 3	242 16 0	..	18 0 0	434 6 3
292	Downham	210 6 6	314 4 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	592 10 6
293	Erpingham	262 1 0	289 4 0	90 0 0	18 0 0	659 5 0
294	Faith, St.	118 17 7	242 16 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	398 13 7
295	Flegg, East and West	65 5 0	101 0 0	60 0 0	12 0 0	238 5 0
296	Forehoe	150 16 0	169 4 0	..	12 0 0	332 0 0
297	Freebridge Lynn	151 0 0	201 16 0	..	23 14 0	376 10 0
298	Guiltcross	163 14 6	171 12 0	45 0 0	12 0 0	392 6 6
299	Henstead	124 9 0	181 12 0	70 0 0	12 0 0	388 1 0
300	King's Lynn	149 10 0	314 0 0	12 10 0	18 0 0	494 0 0
301	Loddon and Clavering	169 4 0	296 4 0	77 10 0	18 0 0	560 18 0
302	Mitford and Launditch	279 6 0	474 16 0	67 10 0	36 0 0	857 12 0
303	Norwich	575 19 0	1,350 16 0	..	30 0 0	1,956 15 0
304	Swaffham	214 19 8	257 12 0	..	12 0 0	484 11 8
305	Thetford	235 18 8	266 8 0	..	12 0 0	514 6 8
306	Smallburgh	157 0 0	156 4 0	96 10 0	24 0 0	433 14 0
307	Walsingham	192 14 6	262 16 0	..	18 0 0	473 10 6
308	Wayland	166 14 10	172 12 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	391 6 10
309	Yarmouth, Great	231 1 0	239 16 0	..	12 0 0	482 17 0
	NORTHAMPTON.					
310	Brackley	159 8 0	220 8 0	26 12 8	12 0 0	418 8 8
311	Brixworth	202 2 0	165 16 0	45 0 0	18 0 0	430 18 0
312	Daventry	171 9 1	312 16 0	82 17 8	18 0 0	585 2 9
313	Hardingstone	100 12 6	143 0 0	69 7 0	18 0 0	330 19 6
314	Kettering	179 11 0	279 16 0	52 10 0	18 0 0	529 17 0
315	Northampton	177 11 0	537 16 0	18 9 0	12 0 0	745 16 0
316	Oundle	167 7 3	261 8 0	84 5 2½	18 0 0	531 0 5½
317	Peterborough	213 18 2	438 0 0	173 10 0	23 17 0	849 5 2
318	Potterspury	121 6 6	184 12 0	50 12 0	6 0 0	362 10 6
319	Thrapston	166 14 0	234 16 0	59 12 4	12 0 0	473 2 4
320	Towcester	168 14 0	148 4 0	24 3 0	12 0 0	353 1 0
321	Wellingborough	166 1 0	465 16 0	93 1 6	18 0 0	742 18 6
	NORTHUMBERLAND.					
322	Alnwick	126 10 0	422 0 0	110 11 6	18 0 0	677 1 6
323	Belford	25 0 0	43 0 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	114 0 0
324	Bellingham	57 0 0	99 4 0	22 10 0	12 0 0	190 14 0
325	Berwick-on-Tweed	109 0 0	223 8 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	375 8 0
326	Castle Ward	99 10 0	198 4 0	80 0 0	12 0 0	389 14 0
327	Glendale	47 10 0	218 16 0	70 0 0	6 0 0	342 6 0
328	Haltwhistle	30 0 0	98 16 0	45 0 0	6 0 0	179 16 0
329	Hexham	156 4 0	378 16 0	199 12 0	24 0 0	758 12 0
330	Morpeth	71 5 0	447 16 0	78 15 0	12 0 0	609 16 0
331	Newcastle-on-Tyne	620 4 6	2,027 12 0	..	30 0 0	2,677 16 6
332	Rothbury	48 15 0	56 0 0	..	11 9 6	116 4 6
333	Tynemouth	310 16 0	1,212 12 0	127 10 0	36 0 0	1,686 18 0
	NOTTINGHAM.					
334	Basford	318 5 7	1,004 4 0	350 0 0	42 0 0	1,714 9 7
335	Bingham	76 0 0	194 4 0	85 0 0	12 0 0	367 4 0
336	East Retford	106 0 0	220 16 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	450 16 0
337	Mansfield	142 5 5	371 8 0	83 0 0	33 19 6	630 12 11
338	Newark	142 18 0	355 16 0	147 10 0	30 0 0	676 4 0
339	Nottingham	691 15 11	1,353 8 0	..	42 0 0	2,087 3 11
340	Radford	63 18 10	517 4 0	..	24 0 0	605 2 10
341	Southwell	156 0 0	189 12 0	181 10 0	12 0 0	539 2 0
342	Worksop	178 14 11	200 12 0	138 14 3	24 0 0	542 1 2

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	OXFORD.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
343	Banbury	387 16 5	583 8 0	130 11 10	24 0 0	1,125 16 3
344	Bicester	152 10 0	271 12 0	70 12 6	12 0 0	506 14 6
345	Chipping Norton	173 14 0	368 12 0	114 6 0	12 0 0	668 12 0
346	Headington	145 0 7	447 12 0	72 10 0	12 0 0	677 2 7
347	Henley	364 0 3	476 4 0	117 9 0	12 0 0	969 13 3
348	Oxford	295 0 4	541 8 0	..	6 0 0	842 8 4
349	Thame	225 10 0	211 0 0	88 13 6	18 0 0	543 3 6
350	Witney	349 10 0	551 12 0	144 11 6	24 0 0	1,069 13 6
351	Woodstock	156 5 0	260 4 0	85 7 6	12 0 0	513 16 6
	RUTLAND.					
352	Oakham	77 10 0	192 12 0	46 10 0	6 0 0	322 12 0
353	Uppingham	117 9 0	225 4 0	76 9 1	18 0 0	437 2 1
	SALOP.					
354	Atcham	398 4 3	1,125 12 0	205 0 0	49 5 6	1,778 1 9
355	Bridgnorth	103 10 0	288 16 0	88 2 0	18 0 0	498 8 0
356	Church Stretton	93 8 3	138 0 0	46 16 0	11 18 6	290 2 9
357	Cleobury Mortimer	90 0 0	140 8 0	71 11 5	12 0 0	313 19 5
358	Clun	112 0 0	140 8 0	57 0 0	23 3 6	332 11 6
359	Drayton	70 5 7	173 12 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	341 17 7
360	Ellesmere	113 6 9	286 8 0	42 2 5	23 12 6	465 9 8
361	Ludlow	255 6 3	273 4 0	106 10 0	14 12 6	649 12 9
362	Madeley	100 10 0	634 8 0	114 10 0	23 18 6	873 6 6
363	Newport	73 19 2	282 16 0	72 18 9	12 0 0	441 13 11
364	Oswestry	216 15 8	363 12 0	156 18 0	24 0 0	761 5 8
365	Shiffnal	85 0 0	182 8 0	78 10 0	12 0 0	357 18 0
367	Wellington	192 16 0	393 16 0	55 0 0	18 0 0	659 12 0
368	Wem	115 18 0	146 0 0	65 0 0	12 0 0	338 18 0
368*a*	Whitchurch	104 16 8	205 16 0	36 13 7	12 0 0	359 6 3
	SOMERSET.					
369	Axbridge	400 2 8	658 12 0	196 12 0	15 0 0	1,270 6 8
370	Bath	437 8 4	798 0 0	122 10 0	42 0 0	1,399 18 4
371	Bedminster	422 1 0	801 0 0	157 10 0	24 0 0	1,404 11 0
372	Bridgewater	372 6 9	347 16 0	102 10 0	36 0 0	858 12 9
373	Chard	252 18 10	367 16 0	250 0 0	24 0 0	894 14 10
374	Clutton	217 0 3	415 12 0	165 0 0	24 0 0	821 12 3
375	Dulverton	118 0 0	29 16 0	52 0 0	6 0 0	205 16 0
376	Frome	320 11 6	193 4 0	152 10 0	24 0 0	690 5 6
377	Keynsham	207 12 8	355 16 0	..	24 0 0	587 8 8
378	Langport	225 0 0	285 16 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	578 16 0
379	Shepton Mallet	279 16 2	371 8 0	112 10 0	18 0 0	781 14 2
380	Taunton	395 7 0	616 4 0	312 10 0	30 0 0	1,354 1 0
381	Wellington	248 4 6	368 4 0	202 10 0	24 0 0	842 18 6
382	Wells	231 8 10	314 0 0	187 10 0	12 0 0	744 18 10
383	Williton	273 0 10	247 12 0	..	30 0 0	550 12 10
384	Wincanton	377 10 0	381 4 0	75 0 0	24 0 0	857 14 0
385	Yeovil	238 11 2	251 4 0	37 10 0	30 0 0	557 5 2
	SOUTHAMPTON.					
386	Alresford	129 16 0	155 16 0	..	12 0 0	297 12 0
387	Alton	215 0 0	247 4 0	51 0 0	12 0 0	525 4 0
388	Alverstoke	115 0 0	322 4 0	..	6 0 0	443 4 0
389	Andover	260 9 0	430 0 0	..	23 18 6	714 7 6
390	Basingstoke	283 4 8	416 4 0	60 0 0	18 0 0	777 8 8
391	Catherington	30 0 0	85 8 0	..	5 14 0	121 2 0
392	Christchurch	119 1 1	119 0 0	75 3 0	6 0 0	319 4 1
393	Droxford	169 1 8	320 0 0	37 10 0	18 0 0	544 11 3
394	Farcham	173 19 0	420 0 0	..	12 0 0	605 19 0
396	Fordingbridge	81 14 4	133 0 0	15 0 0	6 0 0	235 14 4
397	Hartley Wintney	212 0 0	443 16 0	92 10 0	18 0 0	766 6 0
398	Havant	77 10 0	122 16 0	39 13 9	6 0 0	245 19 9
399	Hursley	50 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0	96 0 0
400	Kingsclere	120 14 0	184 8 0	40 0 0	11 17 0	356 19 0

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	SOUTHAMPTON—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
401	Lymington	116 0 0	214 8 0	17 10 0	12 0 0	359 18 0
402	New Forest	210 2 4	342 4 0	28 19 6	18 0 0	599 5 10
403	Petersfield	117 11 0	208 16 0	51 10 0	12 0 0	384 17 0
404	Portsea Island	950 7 1	1,124 0 0	..	24 0 0	2,098 7 1
405	Ringwood	87 4 3	88 0 0	38 7 0	6 0 0	219 11 3
406	Romsey	141 4 6	157 8 0	..	12 0 0	310 12 6
407	Southampton	489 16 1	889 16 0	..	18 0 0	1,397 12 1
408	South Stoneham	245 5 6	398 0 0	..	6 0 0	649 5 6
409	Stockbridge	103 10 0	205 4 0	..	12 0 0	320 14 0
410	Whitchurch	115 17 3	80 12 0	33 5 0	6 0 0	235 14 3
411	Wight, Isle of	600 11 8	1,000 8 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	1,830 19 8
412	Winchester, New	466 12 0	602 8 0	214 16 0	24 0 0	1,307 16 0
	STAFFORDSHIRE.					
415	Wolstanton and Burslem	222 18 8	423 0 0	112 10 0	18 0 0	776 8 8
416	Burton-on-Trent	295 10 0	556 16 0	167 10 0	24 0 0	1,043 16 0
417	Cheadle	97 2 6	185 12 0	75 0 0	24 0 0	381 14 6
419	Leek	124 16 4	335 12 0	80 0 0	23 15 6	564 3 10
420	Lichfield	158 7 6	472 0 0	125 10 0	18 0 0	773 17 6
421	Newcastle-under-Lyme	88 9 7	297 8 0	65 0 0	15 16 6	466 14 1
422	Cannock	107 2 0	275 0 0	157 0 0	18 0 0	557 2 0
423	Seisdon	84 0 0	233 0 0	82 10 0	18 0 0	417 10 0
424	Stafford	169 19 2	409 4 0	100 1 10	18 0 0	697 5 0
425	Stoke-upon-Trent	464 6 0	944 4 0	42 10 0	30 0 0	1,481 0 0
426	Stone	95 18 0	299 8 0	70 0 0	18 0 0	483 6 0
427	Tamworth	140 1 6	229 12 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	481 13 6
428	Uttoxeter	109 9 0	171 0 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	378 9 0
429	Walsall	160 0 0	1,055 0 0	..	24 0 0	1,239 0 0
430	West Bromwich	389 14 0	1,430 4 0	27 7 6	30 0 0	1,877 5 6
431	Wolverhampton	686 15 10	1,565 0 0	..	24 0 0	2,275 15 10
	SUFFOLK.					
432	Blything	295 10 0	431 4 0	65 0 0	18 0 0	809 14 0
433	Bosmere and Claydon	207 6 0	304 8 0	65 0 0	12 0 0	588 14 0
434	Bury St. Edmund's	156 0 0	203 4 0	..	6 0 0	365 4 0
435	Cosford	212 11 2	285 16 0	53 10 0	9 0 0	560 17 2
436	Hartismere	283 12 0	262 12 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	614 4 0
437	Hoxne	208 10 6	254 12 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	575 2 6
438	Ipswich	430 12 0	842 4 0	..	18 0 0	1,290 16 0
439	Mildenhall	100 0 0	74 4 0	55 0 0	9 0 0	238 4 0
440	Mutford and Lothingland	136 10 0	437 12 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	642 2 0
441	Plomesgate	235 13 0	266 0 0	..	35 17 0	537 10 0
442	Risbridge	182 17 0	200 12 0	95 0 0	18 0 0	496 9 0
443	Samford	160 10 0	136 0 0	63 0 0	12 0 0	371 10 0
444	Stow	234 7 0	253 8 0	..	18 0 0	505 15 0
445	Sudbury	293 7 0	582 16 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	1,006 3 0
446	Thingoe	300 19 0	209 8 0	85 0 0	15 0 0	610 7 0
447	Wangford	145 2 9	343 12 0	77 2 3	12 0 0	577 17 0
448	Woodbridge	246 16 0	408 0 0	..	24 0 0	678 16 0
	SURREY.					
450	Camberwell, St. Giles	705 0 11	1,452 12 0	..	24 0 0	2,181 12 11
451	Chertsey	237 13 0	447 8 0	98 10 0	18 0 0	801 11 0
452	Croydon	521 9 0	1,324 4 0	..	12 0 0	1,857 13 0
453	Dorking	153 16 0	321 12 0	99 15 7	12 0 0	587 3 7
454	Epsom	231 12 0	548 8 0	78 0 0	18 0 0	876 0 0
455	Farnham	196 10 0	418 0 0	..	12 0 0	626 10 0
457	Godstone	184 4 0	257 8 0	25 18 1	6 0 0	473 10 1
458	Guildford	327 17 0	631 0 0	..	30 0 0	988 17 0
459	Hambledon	192 9 1	300 16 0	62 10 0	12 0 0	567 15 1
460	Kingston	367 10 0	827 0 0	96 15 0	24 0 0	1,315 5 0
461	Lambeth, St. Mary	1,580 14 9	3,961 4 0	..	48 0 0	5,589 18 9
463	Olave's, St.	636 0 7	1,668 16 0	..	36 0 0	2,340 16 7
464	Reigate	243 15 0	345 4 0	103 0 0	12 0 0	703 19 0
465	Richmond	183 9 0	516 12 0	160 0 0	12 0 0	872 1 0
467	Saviour's, St.	1,129 6 11	3,986 0 0	..	48 0 0	5,163 6 11
468	Wandsworth & Clapham	510 10 4	1,500 4 0	..	30 0 0	2,040 14 4

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	SUSSEX.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
470	Battle	175 10 0	265 12 0	93 12 6	18 0 0	557 14 6
471	Brighton	710 19 8	1,748 8 0	..	18 0 0	2,477 7 8
472	Chailey	149 14 0	210 16 0	75 0 0	12 0 0	447 10 0
473	Chichester, City	71 14 0	155 0 0	..	6 0 0	232 14 0
474	Cuckfield	321 4 7	388 16 0	125 10 0	18 0 0	853 10 7
475	Eastbourne	255 7 7	190 4 0	59 10 0	12 0 0	517 1 7
476	East Grinstead	235 15 2	201 8 0	116 10 0	18 0 0	571 13 2
476a	East Preston	212 7 0	207 8 0	47 0 0	18 0 0	484 15 0
477	Hailsham	198 6 8	245 16 0	94 0 0	12 0 0	550 2 8
478	Hastings	257 12 0	425 8 0	..	18 0 0	701 0 0
479	Horsham	275 18 0	336 4 0	106 13 10	..	718 15 10
480	Lewes	116 18 0	175 16 0	..	6 0 0	298 14 0
481	Midhurst	218 8 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	17 11 0	485 19 0
482	Newhaven	101 6 0	89 0 0	57 10 0	11 15 6	259 11 6
483	Petworth	152 13 4	141 16 0	54 10 0	12 0 0	360 19 4
484	Rye	185 8 0	176 8 0	..	12 0 0	373 16 0
485	Steyning	208 15 0	346 12 0	132 0 0	12 0 0	699 7 0
486	Thakeham	144 8 0	161 12 0	37 10 0	12 0 0	355 10 0
487	Ticehurst	254 4 8	334 4 0	107 0 0	24 0 0	719 8 8
488	Uckfield	262 8 0	252 8 0	105 0 0	24 0 0	643 16 0
489	Westbourne	100 8 0	124 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	251 8 0
490	West Firle	57 8 0	40 16 0	40 0 0	6 0 0	144 4 0
491	Westhampnett	391 8 4	350 0 0	50 0 0	35 0 6	826 8 10
	WARWICKSHIRE.					
492	Alcester	160 0 0	368 16 0	136 10 0	24 0 0	689 6 0
493	Aston	387 15 0	1,357 4 0	125 0 0	24 0 0	1,893 19 0
494	Atherstone	74 0 0	103 0 0	70 0 0	6 0 0	253 0 0
495	Birmingham	1,422 15 3	4,790 4 0	..	54 0 0	6,266 19 3
496	Coventry, City	197 11 9	596 0 0	22 10 0	12 0 0	828 1 9
497	Foleshill	110 0 0	329 4 0	83 11 11	12 0 0	534 15 11
498	Meriden	112 10 0	268 16 0	118 0 0	12 0 0	511 6 0
499	Nuneaton	98 14 0	234 0 0	..	6 0 0	338 14 0
500	Rugby	193 9 6	470 8 0	189 0 0	18 0 0	870 17 6
501	Solihull	149 19 6	447 8 0	147 10 0	18 0 0	762 17 6
502	Southam	139 9 11	247 8 0	50 12 6	6 0 0	443 10 5
503	Stratford-on-Avon	249 12 5	528 4 0	150 10 9	30 0 0	958 7 2
504	Warwick	382 19 2	1,062 12 0	176 0 0	30 0 0	1,651 11 2
	WESTMORLAND.					
505	East Ward	116 5 0	173 16 0	56 10 0	18 0 0	364 11 0
506	Kendal	300 14 8	443 8 0	159 10 0	30 0 0	933 12 8
507	West Ward	31 13 4	164 8 0	27 10 0	12 0 0	235 11 4
	WILTSHIRE.					
508	Alderbury	357 4 2	511 16 0	66 0 10	24 0 0	959 1 0
509	Amesbury	159 5 0	100 12 0	75 0 0	17 14 0	352 11 0
510	Bradford	163 8 1	272 8 0	40 0 0	12 0 0	487 16 1
511	Calne	176 7 0	172 4 0	49 12 6	6 0 0	404 3 6
512	Chippenham	311 2 1	412 8 0	157 17 6	24 0 0	905 7 7
513	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett	144 19 0	214 0 0	..	12 0 0	370 19 0
514	Devizes	332 10 5	529 12 0	106 10 0	22 10 0	991 2 5
515	Highworth and Swindon	190 17 7	347 8 0	..	12 0 0	550 5 7
516	Malmesbury	133 14 6	207 16 0	78 2 6	12 0 0	436 13 0
517	Marlborough	121 4 3	210 8 0	23 0 0	6 0 0	360 12 3
518	Melksham	180 19 1	409 4 0	45 0 0	12 0 0	647 3 1
519	Mere	128 12 0	117 4 0	14 6 9	6 0 0	266 2 9
520	Pewsey	159 17 0	197 4 0	38 0 0	12 0 0	407 1 0
522	Tisbury	128 13 5	136 4 0	18 15 0	18 0 0	301 12 5
523	Warminster	248 5 0	329 12 0	43 1 2½	18 0 0	638 18 2½
524	Westbury and Whorwellsdown	144 5 0	89 8 0	70 0 0	18 0 0	321 13 0
525	Wilton	217 10 0	215 8 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	544 18 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	WORCESTERSHIRE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
526	Bromsgrove	134 16 11	484 16 0	80 0 0	18 0 0	717 12 11
527	Droitwich	236 12 6	433 16 0	100 5 7	18 0 0	788 14 1
528	Dudley	395 14 3	1,626 0 0	..	24 0 0	2,045 14 3
529	Evesham	152 0 0	223 16 0	125 0 0	12 0 0	512 16 0
530	Kidderminster	361 10 0	858 4 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	1,349 14 0
531	King's Norton	255 15 0	736 0 0	105 0 0	18 0 0	1,114 15 0
532	Martley	231 3 4	305 0 0	100 0 0	24 0 0	660 3 4
533	Pershore	138 0 0	334 0 0	82 10 0	18 0 0	572 10 0
534	Shipston-on-Stour	194 6 0	389 12 0	109 4 4	24 0 0	717 2 4
535	Stourbridge	331 15 0	1,102 8 0	..	18 0 0	1,452 3 0
536	Tenbury	62 10 0	110 16 0	55 10 0	12 0 0	240 16 0
537	Upton-on-Severn	182 10 0	397 12 0	87 10 0	18 0 0	685 12 0
538	Worcester	191 5 0	789 4 0	37 10 0	9 0 0	1,026 19 0
	YORKSHIRE, E. RIDING.					
539	Beverley	124 15 10	349 16 0	51 5 0	23 0 6	548 17 4
540	Bridlington	70 0 0	163 12 0	40 0 0	17 14 0	291 6 0
541	Driffield	130 10 0	297 0 0	66 0 0	24 0 0	517 10 0
542	Howden	107 14 0	250 0 0	37 10 0	23 17 0	419 1 0
542*a*	Kingston-on-Hull	324 14 11	634 12 0	..	18 0 0	977 6 11
543	Patrington	76 18 0	122 4 0	55 0 0	6 0 0	260 2 0
544	Pocklington	108 6 0	221 8 0	58 10 0	18 0 0	406 4 0
545	Sculcoates	255 17 0	1,065 0 0	..	47 4 6	1,368 1 6
546	Skirlaugh	111 18 0	156 4 0	40 0 0	26 18 6	335 0 6
547	York	318 16 0	673 16 0	155 0 0	41 3 6	1,188 15 6
	YORKSHIRE, N. RIDING.					
547*a*	Aysgarth	40 9 4	86 16 0	35 0 0	12 0 0	174 5 4
548*a*	Bedale	56 15 0	151 8 0	42 10 0	12 0 0	262 13 0
548	Easingwold	85 7 0	190 12 0	..	16 17 6	292 16 6
549	Guisborough	152 15 0	247 16 0	75 0 0	26 15 6	502 6 6
550	Helmsley Blackmoor	43 0 0	48 4 0	35 0 0	11 15 6	137 19 6
550*a*	Kirkby Moorside	28 10 0	49 8 0	32 10 0	6 0 0	116 8 0
551	Leyburn	51 0 0	64 4 0	..	12 0 0	127 4 0
552	Malton	170 12 0	334 16 0	171 10 0	29 6 6	706 4 6
552*a*	Middlesbrough	150 10 4	500 0 0	..	9 0 0	659 10 4
553	North Allerton	109 5 0	259 0 0	55 0 0	11 14 0	434 19 0
554	Pickering	68 3 4	110 0 0	46 10 0	18 3 0	242 16 4
555	Reeth	27 10 0	21 4 0	40 0 0	5 15 6	94 9 6
556	Richmond	70 10 0	201 16 0	115 0 0	21 4 6	408 10 6
557	Scarborough	216 5 0	573 4 0	..	23 18 6	818 7 6
558	Stokesley	57 7 6	100 12 0	50 0 0	12 0 0	219 19 6
559	Thirsk	113 18 0	186 12 0	45 0 0	26 9 6	371 19 6
560	Whitby	113 0 0	437 8 0	..	9 0 0	559 8 0
	YORKSHIRE, W. RIDING.					
561	Barnsley	182 0 0	606 0 0	90 0 0	12 0 0	890 0 0
562	Bramley	105 17 1	509 8 0	6 5 0	18 0 0	639 10 1
563	Bradford	414 9 11	1,439 8 0	..	24 0 0	1,877 17 11
563*a*	Bierley, North	153 6 9	1,005 0 0	45 0 0	54 0 0	1,257 6 9
564	Dewsbury	267 16 10	1,266 12 0	..	54 0 0	1,588 8 10
565	Doncaster	204 8 0	605 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	1,039 8 0
566	Ecclesall Bierlow	278 2 0	794 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	1,121 2 0
567	Goole	134 1 0	160 8 0	197 11 4	18 0 0	510 0 4
568	Halifax	278 10 0	1,813 8 0	58 0 0	58 10 0	2,208 8 0
569	Hemsworth	60 0 0	119 4 0	..	6 0 0	185 4 0
569*a*	Holbeck	65 0 0	206 8 0	..	6 0 0	277 8 0
570	Huddersfield	266 0 0	1,688 16 0	8 12 6	66 0 0	2,029 8 6
570*a*	Hunslet	251 2 9	455 8 0	85 0 0	18 0 0	809 10 9
571	Keighley	129 0 0	279 0 0	23 11 3	18 0 0	449 11 3
572	Knaresborough	112 10 0	208 12 0	97 10 0	12 0 0	430 12 0
573	Leeds	1,949 13 8	2,774 8 0	22 10 0	30 0 0	4,776 11 8
574	Ouseburn, Great	101 16 0	130 12 0	95 0 0	18 0 0	345 8 0
575	Pateley Bridge	40 0 0	91 16 0	52 10 0	20 15 6	205 1 6
575*a*	Penistone	70 0 0	218 0 0	46 0 0	18 0 0	352 0 0
576	Pontefract	120 18 3	384 8 0	..	24 0 0	529 6 3
577	Ripon	108 10 0	159 16 0	259 2 2	22 16 0	550 4 2

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION or PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
	YORKSHIRE, W. R.—*cont.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
578	Rotherham	228 8 9	485 4 0	225 0 0	30 0 0	968 12 9
578*a*	Saddleworth	32 13 6	217 8 0	..	12 0 0	262 1 6
579	Sedbergh	25 0 0	52 4 0	26 10 0	13 8 6	117 2 6
580	Selby	67 5 0	196 0 0	146 19 8	18 0 0	428 4 8
581	Settle	94 13 4	67 12 0	183 10 0	20 11 0	366 6 4
582	Sheffield	733 17 4	1,586 16 0	..	42 0 0	2,362 13 4
583	Skipton	110 18 10	341 16 0	175 12 8	38 6 6	666 14 0
584	Tadcaster	95 10 0	135 12 0	115 0 0	18 0 0	364 2 0
585	Thorne	115 10 0	101 8 0	75 0 0	18 0 0	309 18 0
586	Wakefield	199 10 10	767 0 0	..	42 0 0	1,008 10 10
586*a*	Wetherby	71 10 0	186 12 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	370 2 0
586*b*	Wharfedale	67 10 0	257 8 0	..	24 0 0	348 18 0
587	Wortley	91 12 0	275 8 0	167 6 4	18 0 0	552 6 4
	WALES.					
	ANGLESEY.					
588	Anglesey	97 15 0	172 16 0	50 0 0	18 0 0	338 11 0
588*a*	Holyhead	116 8 3	109 4 0	40 10 0	18 0 0	284 2 3
	BRECKNOCKSHIRE.					
589	Brecknock	210 0 4	236 4 0	120 0 0	25 8 6	591 12 10
590	Builth	55 0 0	104 16 0	22 10 0	8 17 0	191 3 0
591	Crickhowel	69 10 0	448 8 0	50 0 0	27 7 6	595 5 6
592	Hay	90 0 0	156 16 0	64 7 0	18 0 0	329 3 0
	CARDIGANSHIRE.					
593	Aberaeron	42 10 0	99 4 0	17 10 0	12 0 0	171 4 0
594	Aberystwyth	84 16 0	212 4 0	65 0 0	24 0 0	386 0 0
595	Cardigan	62 0 0	320 16 0	69 10 0	18 0 0	470 6 0
596	Lampeter	30 0 0	107 8 0	20 10 0	23 18 6	181 16 6
597	Tregaron	35 0 0	62 16 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	140 16 0
	CARMARTHENSHIRE.					
598	Carmarthen	185 0 0	367 16 0	85 9 1	20 0 0	658 5 1
599	Llanelly	118 1 0	241 0 0	157 10 0	24 0 0	540 11 0
600	Llandilo Fawr	85 0 0	226 8 0	15 0 0	27 10 6	353 18 6
601	Llandovery	62 10 0	221 16 0	52 10 0	40 1 0	376 17 0
602	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	80 7 11	71 8 0	59 4 6	18 0 0	229 0 5
	CARNARVONSHIRE.					
603	Bangor and Beaumaris	245 16 1	388 8 0	111 17 6	18 0 0	764 1 7
604	Carnarvon	166 16 8	264 4 0	101 1 1	24 0 0	556 1 9
605	Conway	106 13 8	239 4 0	63 15 0	17 3 6	426 16 2
606	Pwllheli	175 0 0	156 16 0	23 6 9	24 0 0	379 2 9
	DENBIGHSHIRE.					
607	Llanrwst	55 0 0	41 4 0	72 10 0	18 0 0	186 14 0
608	Ruthin	132 16 0	199 4 0	87 10 0	32 18 6	452 8 6
609	Wrexham	231 2 0	446 16 0	169 4 0	18 0 0	865 2 0
	FLINTSHIRE.					
610	Asaph, Saint	264 5 7	273 16 0	170 0 0	18 0 0	726 1 7
610*a*	Hawarden	69 18 0	161 4 0	55 0 0	6 0 0	292 2 0
611	Holywell	187 3 0	492 16 0	155 0 0	24 0 0	858 19 0

AMOUNT PAID to each Union and Parish under a Board of Guardians, School and Sick Asylum Districts, in England and Wales, out of Grants made by Parliament, &c.—*continued.*

No.	UNION OR PARISH.	Grant for Medical Officers', and School-masters', and School-mistresses' Salaries.	Grant for Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Grant for Rural Sanitary Officers' Salaries.	Grant for additional Fees to Registrars of Births and Deaths.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	GLAMORGANSHIRE.					
612	Bridgend and Cowbridge	126 7 3	333 16 0	124 8 0	18 0 0	602 11 3
613	Cardiff	708 6 8	1,304 4 0	228 7 9	18 0 0	2,258 18 5
613*a*	Gower	45 0 0	31 4 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	103 4 0
614	Merthyr Tydvil	183 0 0	1,344 8 0	262 10 0	24 0 0	1,813 18 0
615	Neath	130 0 0	639 12 0	..	33 0 0	802 12 0
615*b*	Pontardawe	22 13 0	185 4 0	75 9 8	3 0 0	286 6 8
615*a*	Pontypridd	130 10 0	424 0 0	223 8 9	9 0 0	786 18 9
616	Swansea	105 0 0	769 8 0	..	18 0 0	892 8 0
	MERIONETHSHIRE.					
617	Bala	30 0 0	58 16 0	22 10 0	6 0 0	117 6 0
618	Corwen	62 10 0	87 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	176 10 0
619	Dolgelley	90 3 0	159 8 0	44 10 0	12 0 0	306 1 0
620	Festiniog	104 13 8	82 8 0	85 0 0	18 0 0	290 1 8
	MONTGOMERYSHIRE.					
621	Llanfyllin	203 7 4	340 12 0	905 0 0	18 0 0	651 19 4
622	Machynlleth	110 0 3	128 12 0	35 0 0	18 0 0	291 12 3
623	Forden	217 10 8	299 12 0	75 10 0	18 0 0	610 12 8
624	Newtown and Llanidloes	206 18 8	384 16 0	120 0 0	36 0 0	747 14 8
	PEMBROKESHIRE.					
626	Haverfordwest	171 10 0	671 12 0	70 0 0	24 0 0	937 2 0
627	Narberth	104 16 0	336 8 0	46 0 0	36 0 0	523 4 0
628	Pembroke	130 13 5	223 16 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	397 9 5
	RADNORSHIRE.					
629	Knighton	116 10 0	99 16 0	47 10 0	12 0 0	275 16 0
630	Presteigne	40 0 0	109 4 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	202 4 0
631	Rhayader	40 0 0	75 12 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	152 12 0
	SCHOOL DISTRICTS.					
	Central London	1,398 0 10	..	..	..	1,398 0 10
	South Metropolitan	1,259 1 11	..	..	..	1,259 1 11
	North Surrey	932 17 0	..	..	..	932 17 0
	Farnham and Hartley Wintney	177 5 8	..	..	..	177 5 8
	South-east Shropshire	199 17 1	..	..	..	199 17 1
	Reading and Wokingham	256 0 6	..	..	..	256 0 6
	West London	533 19 10	..	..	..	533 19 10
	Forest Gate	1,769 3 6	..	..	..	1,769 3 6
	Walsall and West Bromwich	313 1 0	..	..	..	313 1 0
	SICK ASYLUMS DISTRICTS.					
	Central London	647 6 8	..	..	..	647 6 8
	Poplar and Stepney	388 8 6	..	..	..	388 8 6
	Metropolitan Asylums Board	1,999 15 0	..	..	..	1,999 15 0
	URBAN	..	..	13,242 4 0	..	13,242 4 0
	BOROUGHS & COUNTIES	..	17,944 8 0	..	..	17,944 8 0
	TOTALS	165,121 14 7	344,235 6 0	59,326 9 6	12,868 12 0	581,552 2 1

Appendix K.

Local Government and Public Health.

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No. 83.

Loans sanctioned by the Board to Urban Sanitary Authorities during the Year ended with 31st December 1876.

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Aberavon	Glamorgan	Gas supply	—	2,500
Abersychan	Monmouth	Construction of new road	15	1,200
Accrington	Lancaster	Purchase and erection of public lamps.	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvements	7	11,150
Acton	Middlesex	Paving	20	5,000
Alnwick and Canongate.	Northumberland	Purchase of land and erection of slaughter-houses.	30	1,030
Altofts	York	Sewerage	30	4,040
Alton	Hants	Water supply	30	6,240
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	360
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Leicester	Water supply	30	740
Ashford	Kent	Purchase of stables and street improvement.	10	1,000
Atherton	Lancaster	Street improvement and offices	20	3,712
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,537
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	20	2,158
Baildon	York	Ditto	30	665
Baldock	Hertford	Sewerage	30	420
Balsall Heath	Worcester	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	8,043
Barnsley	York	Paving and channelling	20	2,965
Barton, Eccles, &c.	Lancaster	Sewerage, paving, and channelling	10	5,035
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and paving	20	3,646
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,033
Bath	Somerset	Water supply	60	10,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	8,250
Bedford	Bedford	Ditto	20	1,500
Beverley	York	Gas supply	30	3,000
Bilston	Stafford	Street improvement and extension of town hall.	—	700
Bingley	York	Street improvement	60	4,400
Birkdale	Lancaster	Paving, flagging, and channelling	20	1,526
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage, gas supply, and offices	50	3,574
Birmingham	Warwick	Paving and channelling	30	2,700
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Works and machinery for sewage disposal.	12	7,700
Ditto	Ditto	Laying out park	30	5,390
Ditto	Ditto	Works and machinery for dealing with refuse.	30	5,500
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	25	180,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	25	5,800
Ditto	Ditto	Artisans' and labourers' dwellings scheme.	60	500,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	60	14,000
Bishop Auckland	Durham	Street improvement	30	1,000
Blackpool	Lancaster	Gas supply	50	15,000
Ditto	Ditto	Markets	50	4,500
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	50	2,500
Ditto	Ditto	Protecting and reconstructing esplanade.	20	7,000
Blaydon-on-Tyne	Durham	Water supply	30	900
Bognor	Sussex	Repair of pier	20	178
Bournemouth	Southampton	Lamps, sewerage, and planting and fencing pleasure grounds.	30	3,000
Bradford	Lancaster	Paving, channelling, and sewering	20	3,100
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvements	20	6,100
Braintree	Essex	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	900
Brentford	Middlesex	Paving and flagging	20	3,000
Bridgend	Glamorgan	Street improvements and public lighting.	20	205
Bridport	Dorset	Sewerage	30	2,500
Brighton	Sussex	Street improvement	30	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Store-yard, &c.	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Stree timprovement	30	1,200

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Bristol	-	Street improvement	30	6,500
Broughton	Lincoln	Steam stone-breaker	10	200
Brynmawr	Brecon	Repayment of former loans	20	2,829
Bulwell	Nottingham	Providing offices	30	2,200
Burley	York	Water supply	—	2,000
Burslem	Stafford	Markets	30	9,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for deposit of refuse.	20	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paying off bonds of local board	30	13,550
Burton-on-Trent	Ditto	Sewerage	30	3,000
Buxton	Derby	Street improvements and cattle market.	50	9,479
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements, mud carts, and urinal.	20	575
Ditto	Ditto	Slaughter-houses and weighing machine.	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and water supply	50	7,575
Canterbury	Kent	Sewerage	30	2,000
Carlisle	Cumberland	For purposes of Carlisle Improvement Act, 1873.	50	25,000
Castleton-by-Rochdale.	Lancaster	Street improvements	7	660
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	7	240
Ditto	Ditto	Lighting	20	300
Chadderton	Ditto	Purchase of land for deposit of refuse.	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewering, paving, flagging, and channelling private streets.	20	8,000
Charlton Kings	Gloucester	Sewerage	30	4,500
Chatham	Kent	Street improvement	30	5,185
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	20	415
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	2	415
Chester	Chester	Sewerage and sewer ventilation	30	10,000
Chipping Norton	Oxford	Water supply	30	400
Chiswick	Middlesex	Sewerage	30	10,000
Chorley	Chester	Sewering, paving, and channelling	30	1,450
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	550
Cirencester	Gloucester	Hospital	30	133
Cleator Moor	Cumberland	Erection of offices	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	20	110
Coleford	Gloucester	Water supply	30	560
Coventry	Warwick	Sewage disposal	20	2,600
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	30	1,625
Cowpen	Northumberland	Water supply	30	8,500
Crediton	Devon	Sewerage	30	1,500
Crewe	Chester	Ditto	30	2,000
Croydon	Surrey	Water supply	30	7,400
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Extension of public baths	30	1,500
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	2,450
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	14	3,725
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,275
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for public pleasure ground.	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	1,050
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,250
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	6,750
Darlington	Durham	Ditto	30	2,600
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	7	11,500
Ditto	Ditto	Public baths	30	1,952
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,200
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage irrigation	60	50,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	9,000
Darton	York	Water supply	30	4,500
Deal	Kent	Sewerage	29	1,000
Derby	Derby	Store-yard and street improvements.	60	3,050
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	60	5,000
Devonport	Devon	Sewerage	30	1,900
Dover	Kent	Water supply	30	700
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	150
Dronfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,939
Droylsden	Lancaster	Paving and channelling	20	1,800

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Ealing	Middlesex	Paving and channelling	20	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Public pleasure grounds, offices, and stabling.	30	4,660
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	2,442
Eastbourne	Sussex	Sewerage	30	1,000
Ebbw Vale	Monmouth	Water supply	50	23,900
Ellesmere	Salop	Cattle market	30	600
Epsom	Surrey	Sewerage and water supply	30	1,000
Fareham	Southampton	Gas pillars, lamps and meters, and paving.	20	240
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply, sewerage, and store-yard.	30	180
Folkestone	Kent	Sewerage	30	1,300
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	20	3,430
Fullwood	Lancaster	Offices and weighing machine	25	1,000
Gillingham	Kent	Sewerage	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvements	4	3,000
Gloucester	Gloucester	Sewerage and water supply	30	26,700
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital	10	700
Ditto	Ditto	Repayment of balance of former loans.	20	701
Ditto	Ditto	Costs of obtaining local Act	30	2,600
Gomersal	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	7,368
Great Yarmouth	Norfolk	Widening Marine Parade and improving approaches.	20	3,300
Ditto	Ditto	Hospital, mortuary, and disinfecting house.	20	1,300
Handsworth	Stafford	Sewerage	30	15,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	20	6,000
Hanley	Ditto	Street improvement	5	3,443
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,088
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	37,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	30	2,912
Harrogate	York	Sewerage and sewage disposal	20	8,000
Harwich	Essex	Storehouse for carts and materials	30	250
Hastings	Sussex	Water supply	30	7,000
Hereford	Hereford	Sewerage	30	855
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,145
Heston and Isleworth.	Middlesex	Purchase of land for gravel pits	20	1,500
Heywood	Lancaster	Street improvement	2	650
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,850
Hindley	Ditto	Offices	10	481
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,019
Ditto	Ditto	Gas supply	—	12,500
Hitchin	Hertford	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	5,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	4,500
Honiton	Devon	Sewerage and water supply	30	4,200
Horncastle	Lincoln	For purposes of "Horncastle Gas Act, 1875."	—	2,473
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	—	14,418
Hornsea	York	Sewerage	30	800
Hornsey	Middlesex	Paving, &c. private streets	15	1,700
Houghton-le-Spring	Durham	Paving and channelling	20	550
Hove	Sussex	Ditto	15	500
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,200
Jarrow	Durham	Ditto	30	2,450
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	20	450
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvement	10	10,913
Kingston-on-Hull	York	Paving and channelling	20	6,270
Kirkburton	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Lighting	7	120
Kirkby Lonsdale	Westmorland	Water supply	30	5,000
Leamington	Warwick	Street improvement	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply and sewer ventilation.	30	18,000
Leicester	Leicester	Street improvement	4	4,122
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,987
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	20,356

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Leigh	Lancaster	Water supply	30	5,000
Leyton	Essex	Sewerage	30	130
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,100
Litchurch	Derby	Store-yard and manure depôt	30	1,250
Littlehampton	Sussex	Water supply	30	1,500
Little Lever	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	15,000
Long Eaton	Derby	Lamp-posts, lamps, and gas meters	10	300
Ditto	Ditto	Offices	30	600
Llandudno	Carnarvon	Sewerage	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3	2,500
Llanelly	Carmarthen	Sewage disposal and pleasure ground.	20	722
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	10	592
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	50	19,487
Loughborough	Leicester	Ditto	30	1,300
Lower Brixham	Devon	Water supply, sewerage, paving, and channelling.	20	300
Lowestoft	Suffolk	Stables, cartsheds, &c. for scavenging works.	5	2,000
Madron	Cornwall	Rebuilding sea wall, &c.	30	800
Maidstone	Kent	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	30,000
Maldon	Essex	Bridge and approaches	30	3,000
Malvern	Worcester	Gas supply	20	1,500
Melton Mowbray	Leicester	Sewerage	30	10,500
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,000
Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	Water supply	50	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	17,100
Millom	Cumberland	Water and gas supply	—	20,000
Milnrow	Lancaster	Street improvements and paving	20	120
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,000
Much Woolton	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	5	130
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21	1,870
Nantwich	Chester	Sewerage, water supply, and market hall.	20	420
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	750
Neath	Glamorgan	For purposes of Gas Act, 1874	50	4,907
Nelson	Lancaster	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	12,000
Neston and Parkgate	Chester	Sewerage and water supply	30	600
Newbiggin	Northumberland	Sewerage	30	2,340
Newbold and Dunston.	Derby	Ditto	30	7,304
Newington	York	Sewering, paving, &c. private streets.	15	7,280
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,600
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	20	2,400
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	15	2,400
New Mills	Derby & Chester	Sewerage	30	382
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement and lighting	30	750
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and flagging	20	1,868
Newport (I.W.)	Southampton	Purchase of waterworks	30	12,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements, paving, and channelling.	20	3,400
Newton Heath	Lancaster	Paving, flagging, and channelling	12	4,400
Ditto	Ditto	Sewering, paving, flagging, and channelling.	20	3,100
Newton-in-Mackerfield.	Ditto	Water supply	30	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Sewering, paving, flagging, and channelling.	18	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Gas supply	—	5,000
Nottingham	Nottingham	Place for deposit of street refuse, privies, &c.	30	20,000
Ditto	Ditto	Laying out Castle grounds as a museum and park.	—	6,000
Ditto	Ditto	Planting, &c. disused burial grounds.	—	500
Ditto	Ditto	Planting southern portion of forest recreation ground.	15	2,500
Ormesby	York	Offices	25	500
Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe.	Ditto	Water supply	—	17,800
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage, sewage outfall, and disposal.	60	24,500

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe.	York	Street improvement	30	1,000
Over Darwen	Lancaster	Slaughter-houses	15	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Gas supply	—	15,000
Penzance	Cornwall	Water supply	30	1,700
Peterborough	Northampton	Ditto	50	60,000
Plymouth	Devon	Street improvement	30	2,800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,500
Pontefract	York	Water supply and sewerage	30	4,630
Portsmouth	Southampton	Laying out, making, and widening streets.	20	2,392
Ditto	Ditto	Public park and scavenging	30	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Scavenging	10	2,500
Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme.	Lancaster	Repayment of former loan	25	850
Prescot	Ditto	Sewerage	30	700
Preston	Ditto	Street improvements	50	8,000
Ramsey	Huntingdon	Steam fire-engine	15	650
Ramsgate	Kent	Street improvement and disinfecting apparatus.	20	1,820
Ravensthorpe	York	Paving	20	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	5,500
Redcar	Ditto	Sewerage	30	400
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	5	400
Richmond	Surrey	Store-yard and street improvement	30	4,000
Ripley	Derby	Sewerage and water supply	50	17,515
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	50	3,000
Rotherham	York	Public walks and pleasure grounds	30	500
Ditto	Ditto	Forming, paving, and sewering new street.	15	770
Ditto	Ditto	Purchase of land for new street	50	1,330
Royton	Lancaster	Private street improvements	15	3,000
Ditto	Ditto	Burial ground	30	6,000
Rugby	Warwick	Water supply	30	600
Rusholme	Lancaster	Sewerage and street improvement	15	6,250
St. Alban	Hertford	Street improvement	40	1,500
St. George	Gloucester	Sewerage	30	1,409
Sale	Chester	Offices, widening bridge, and public lamps.	30	3,050
Salford	Lancaster	Hospital	5	6,000
Scarborough	York	Erection of stables and fire-engine house.	30	1,440
Sheerness	Kent	Construction of two esplanades	50	6,400
Sheffield	York	Street improvements	60	100,000
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	43,500
Ditto	Ditto	Public baths	30	8,500
Ditto	Ditto	Tramways	—	42,000
Shipley	Ditto	Water supply	—	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	—	32,500
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	—	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	24,122
Sittingbourne	Kent	Paving and channelling	20	2,160
Ditto	Ditto	Offices	30	1,900
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	440
Skelmersdale	York	Gas supply	20	8,000
Smallthorne	Stafford	Private street improvements	2	1,300
South Gosforth	Northumberland	Sewage purification	30	590
South Hornsey	Middlesex	Paving and channelling	20	4,000
South Shields	Durham	Paving	10	1,850
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	20	2,380
Ditto	Ditto	Site for offices	30	1,800
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	5,250
Spennymoor	Ditto	Paving and channelling	10	450
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	700
Stafford	Stafford	Water supply	—	5,000
Stanhope	Durham	Sewerage and water supply	30	220
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	30	180
Stockton-on-Tees	Ditto	Stables, &c. in connexion with scavenging.	30	3,500
Stretford	Lancaster	Costs, damages, &c. incurred in respect of sewage works.	7	2,780
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,320
Stroud	Gloucester	Water supply	50	800
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	50	1,500

District.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
				£
Stroud	Gloucester	Water supply & street improvement	30	205
Ditto	Ditto	Weighing machine and water supply.	30	280
Sunderland	Durham	Paving	20	3,500
Swansea	Glamorgan	Sewerage	50	20,000
Swinton and Pendlebury.	Lancaster	Sewage disposal	30	3,800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21	1,200
Teignmouth	Devon	Sewerage, gas, and water supply	30	6,000
Tenby	Pembroke	Sewerage	30	1,450
Tipton	Stafford	Offices	30	4,000
Tonbridge	Kent	Erection of stables, &c., and fencing stone depôt.	20	300
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage, sewage outfall, and street improvement.	30	1,960
Toxteth Park	Lancaster	Street improvements	15	1,400
Tranmere	Chester	Offices	50	3,000
Truro	Cornwall	Water supply	10	914
Tunbridge Wells	Kent	Ditto	40	12,180
Ditto	Ditto	Sewering streets	30	2,525
Ditto	Ditto	Paving, flagging, and channelling	30	1,200
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	50	2,775
Tynemouth	Northumberland	Street improvements, stoneyard, and bridges.	30	17,170
Ditto	Ditto	Paving and channelling	20	1,200
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvements	10	2,500
Twickenham	Middlesex	Sewerage	30	4,324
Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	13,000
Ulverston	Lancaster	Markets	60	9,000
Upperthong	York	Water supply	30	1,500
Wakefield	Ditto	Paving and flagging	20	25,000
Wallasey	Chester	Public waterclosets and urinals	30	600
Ditto	Ditto	Street improvement	10	5,000
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	2,030
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	2,370
Wallingfen	York	Construction of roads	30	2,000
Wallsend	Durham	Purchase of an existing sewer	30	200
Ditto	Ditto	Private street improvements	10	2,138
Walsoken	Norfolk	Paving, flagging, and lighting	20	1,000
Warrington	Lancaster and Chester.	Hospital	30	6,000
Warwick	Warwick	Water supply	50	4,150
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	13,350
Wednesbury	Stafford	Paving and channelling	15	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Public baths and wash-houses	30	2,000
Ditto	Ditto	For purposes of Public Libraries Act.	30	1,000
Ditto	Ditto	Stables	30	1,000
Wellingborough	Northampton	Water supply	30	5,000
West Derby	Lancaster	Paving, flagging, and channelling	20	4,273
Ditto	Ditto	Sewage disposal	30	4,650
Ditto	Ditto	Widening streets	30	2,452
West Hartlepool	Durham	Cemetery	30	700
Westhoughton	Lancaster	Sewage disposal	7	360
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	20	140
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Sewerage	30	2,000
Whitchurch and Dodington.	Salop	Market, making new streets, and street improvements.	20	1,300
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	1,700
Wigan	Lancaster	Gas supply	—	10,000
Wimbledon	Surrey	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	15,000
Windhill	York	Street improvements	50	6,950
Windsor	Berkshire	Sewerage and sewage disposal	30	20,000
Winsford	Chester	Water supply	30	7,500
Ditto	Ditto	Paving	20	750
Ditto	Ditto	Lamps, lamp-posts, &c.	20	400
Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	6,500
Wombwell	York	Ditto	30	6,000
Worcester	Worcester	Paving and channelling	15	1,000
Wrexham	Denbigh	Cattle Market	30	3,500
				£ 2,563,708

No. 84.

LOANS sanctioned by the BOARD to RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES during the Year ended with 31st December 1876.

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Alfreton	Belper	Derby	Sewerage	30	3,938
Amble	Alnwick	Northumberland.	Ditto	30	1,772
Appleby	East Ward	Westmorland	Water supply	50	2,310
Ardsley	Barnsley	York	Ditto	20	446
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	2,400
Arthuret	Longtown	Cumberland	Ditto	30	2,000
Austerfield	Doncaster	York	Ditto	20	230
Backworth	Tynemouth	Northumberland.	Ditto	30	140
Bendlam	Helmsley	York	Water supply	30	500
Bembridge	Isle of Wight	Southampton	Sewerage	30	499
Bettws-y-Coed	Llanrwst	Carnarvon	Sewerage & water supply	30	760
Bollington	Macclesfield	Chester	Sewerage	30	500
Bongate	East Ward	Westmorland	Water supply	50	2,310
Bradwell	Bakewell	Derby	Ditto	30	1,400
Brampton	Brampton	Cumberland	Sewerage & water supply	30	7,500
Brentwood	Billericay	Essex	Sewerage	30	6,100
Brewood	Penkridge	Stafford	Ditto	30	550
Bromley	Bromley	Kent	For purposes of Beckenham Sewerage Act, 1873.	50	2,500
Bromyard	Bromyard	Hereford	Sewerage	30	2,100
Buntingford	Buntingford	Hertford	Sewage disposal	30	800
Cadoxton	Cardiff	Glamorgan	Water supply	21	240
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	21	100
Cannock	Penkridge	Stafford	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	8,200
Chapeltown	Wortley	York	Water supply	30	5,000
Church Gresley	Burton-on-Trent.	Stafford	Sewerage	30	3,000
Church Stretton	Church Stretton.	Salop	Ditto	30	800
Coal Aston	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	257
Cowpen	Tynemouth	Northumberland.	Sewerage and sewage outfall.	30	1,000
Cranbrook	Cranbrook	Kent	Ditto	30	3,000
Crick	Rugby	Warwick	Sewerage	30	1,000
Davenham	Northwich	Chester	Sewerage and sewage outfall.	30	795
Didsbury	Chorlton	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	600
Drewsteignton	Okehampton	Devon	Ditto	30	300
Dronfield	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	403
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Sewerage	30	1,000
Dulverton	Dulverton	Somerset	Ditto	30	1,150
Dymchurch	Romney Marsh	Kent	Ditto	30	260
Earsdon	Tynemouth	Northumberland.	Sewerage	30	280
East Dean	Westbury-on-Severn.	Gloucester	Ditto	30	2,350
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	3,073
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	7,436
East Dereham	Mitford and Launditch.	Norfolk	Sewerage	30	8,800
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Water supply	30	700
Eastham	Wirral	Chester	Sewerage	21	300
East Hartburn	Stockton	Durham	Sewerage and sewage irrigation.	30	500
Ellenborough and Ewanrigg.	Cockermouth	Cumberland	Water supply	30	400

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Flaxley - -	Westbury-on-Severn.	Gloucester -	Water supply - - -	30	1,003
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Sewerage - - -	30	705
Fryerning - -	Chelmsford -	Essex - -	Sewerage & water supply	30	848
Hadlow - -	Tonbridge -	Kent - -	Sewerage - - -	25	1,000
Hampton, Great and Little.	Evesham -	Worcester -	Sewerage & water supply	30	900
Hartford - -	Northwich -	Chester - -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,200
Hayes - - -	Bromley -	Kent - -	Ditto - - - -	30	400
Hinders Lane and Dockham.	Westbury-on-Severn.	Gloucester -	Ditto - - - -	30	122
Ditto - -	Ditto -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	311
Hovingham -	Malton - -	York - -	Sewerage & water supply	30	1,600
Hurworth - -	Darlington -	Durham -	Sewerage - - -	30	2,000
Ingatestone -	Chelmsford -	Essex - -	Sewerage & water supply	30	1,502
Kibworth Beauchamp.	Market Harborough.	Leicester -	Sewerage - - -	30	600
Kippax - -	Tadcaster -	York - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,000
Laceby - -	Caistor - -	Lincoln - -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,000
Leftwich - -	Northwich -	Chester - -	Sewerage and sewage outfall.	30	355
Little Amwell -	Hertford -	Hertford -	Sewerage - - -	30	100
Little Budworth -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	550
Llanrwst - -	Llanrwst -	Carnarvon -	Sewerage & water supply	30	1,564
Longbenton -	Tynemouth -	Northumberland.	Sewerage - - -	30	1,200
Lostock Gralam -	Northwich -	Chester - -	Ditto - - - -	30	500
Luccombe - -	Williton -	Somerset -	Water supply - -	30	170
Middleton St. George.	Darlington -	Durham -	Sewerage - - -	30	1,600
Monkseaton -	Tynemouth -	Northumberland.	Ditto - - - -	30	140
Moulton - -	Northwich -	Chester - -	Sewerage and sewage outfall.	30	850
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	30	368
Nawton - -	Kirkby Moorside.	York - -	Water supply - - -	30	1,000
Newton-on-the-Moor.	Alnwick -	Northumberland.	Sewerage - - -	30	250
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Water supply - -	30	530
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - -	30	232
Northallerton -	Northallerton	York - -	Sewerage - - -	30	310
North Kelsey -	Caistor - -	Lincoln - -	Ditto - - - -	30	1,050
Norton-in-the-Moors.	Leek - -	Stafford -	Ditto - - - -	20	1,500
Ore - - -	Hastings -	Sussex - -	Ditto - - - -	30	400
Ovington - -	Hexham -	Northumberland.	Water supply - -	30	300
Pentyrch - -	Cardiff - -	Glamorgan -	Ditto - - - -	30	500
Pilsley - - -	Chesterfield -	Derby - -	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	500
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	150
Porlock - -	Williton -	Somerset -	Water supply - -	30	350
Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - -	Ditto - - - -	30	300
Prestbury - -	Cheltenham -	Gloucester -	Sewerage - - -	30	230
Quendon - -	Saffron Walden	Essex - -	Sewerage - - -	30	331

Place.	Union.	County.	Purpose of Loan authorised.	Number of Years.	Sum.
					£
Rainhill	Prescot	Lancaster	Ditto	30	4,000.
Ramsden	Witney	Oxford	Water supply	30	250
Resolven	Neath	Glamorgan	Ditto	30	700
Rhayader	Rhayader	Radnor	Sewerage	30	700
Rickling	Saffron Walden	Essex	Ditto	30	519
Rochford	Rochford	Ditto	Sewerage and sewage outfall.	30	650
Ruabon	Wrexham	Denbigh	Sewerage	30	3,777
Ryde	Isle of Wight	Southampton	Ditto	30	815
St. Andrews	Cardiff	Glamorgan	Water supply	30	200
St. Leonards	Hastings	Sussex	Sewerage	30	220
St. Pauls Walden	Hitchin	Hertford	Ditto	30	250
Sawdon	Scarborough	York	Water supply	30	340
Sawston	Linton	Cambridge	Sewerage	30	650
Sherburn	Tadcaster	York	Ditto	30	2,200
Snitterby	Caistor	Lincoln	Ditto	30	450
Solihull	Solihull	Warwick	Hospital	30	2,000
South Milford	Tadcaster	York	Sewage disposal	30	2,000
Stalbridge	Sturminster	Dorset	Sewerage	30	2,800
Staveley	Chesterfield	Derby	Ditto	21	600
Stratton	Stratton	Cornwall	Ditto	30	1,800
Taddington and Priestcliff.	Bakewell	Derby	Water supply	30	1,200
Tregaron	Tregaron	Cardigan	Sewerage	30	1,000
Tunstall	Sunderland	Durham	Ditto	30	2,800
Twyford	New Winchester.	Southampton	Ditto	30	600
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	30	150
Unstone	Chesterfield	Derby	Water supply	30	1,384
Uppingham	Uppingham	Leicester	Sewerage	30	3,000
Warrington	Warrington	Lancaster	Ditto	30	3,500
Westbury-on-Trym.	Clifton	Gloucester	Sewerage and sewage disposal.	30	3,000
Wheathampstead	St. Albans	Hertford	Sewerage	30	450
Whiston	Prescot	Lancaster	Water supply	30	500
Ditto	Rotherham	York	Sewerage	30	900
Whitley	Tynemouth	Northumberland.	Sewerage	30	840
Wigston Magna	Blaby	Leicester	Sewerage and sewage purification.	30	3,520
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	50	2,780
Willersey	Evesham	Worcester	Water supply	25	500
Worsley	Barton-on-Irwell.	Lancaster	Sewerage	30	21,000
Ystradgunlais	Pontardawe	Brecon	Water supply	30	400
			Total	£	193,615

LOANS sanctioned under WEST KENT MAIN SEWERAGE ACT.

West Kent Main Sewerage Board		£14,000
Ditto	Ditto	2,500
		£16,500

LOANS sanctioned under BATHS AND WASHHOUSES ACT.

Greenwich	£2,000
Whitechapel	8,500
	£10,500

No. 85.

STATEMENT showing the ADVANCES made by the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS during the Year ended with the 31st December 1876 in respect of LOANS GRANTED by the COMMISSIONERS under Section 243 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and on the Recommendation of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

No. of Loan.	Sanitary Authority.	Amount recommended by Local Government Board.	Date of Recommendation.	Amount granted by Public Works Loan Board.	Number of Years within which to be repaid.	Rate of Interest.	Amount advanced in 1876.
		£		£			£
3256	Bodmin Town Council	3,190	17 Jan. 1873	3,190	30 years.	3½ %	940
3638	Ravensthorpe Local Board of Health	11,800	Dec. „	11,800	3,800*l.* 15yrs. / 8,000*l.* 30 „	„	3,800
3650	Dartmouth Corporation	1,000	10 Feb. „	1,000	30 years.	„	1,000
3679	Barnet Local Board	8,500	6 Feb. 1874	8,500	5,500*l.* 30yrs. / 3,000*l.* 20 „	„	6,500
3801	Tormoham Local Board	48,650	13 June „	48,650	30 years.	„	26,000
3820	Barton, Eccles, Winton and Monton Local Board	14,500	20 May „	14,150	30 „	„	4,500
3879 4507	Llandudno Improvement Commissioners	5,000	15 June „	22,500	30 „	„	12,500
4006	Birmingham Town Council	70,000	13 Aug. „	70,000	30 „	„	40,000
4013	Wrexham Rural Sanitary Authority	6,500	17 July „	6,500	30 „	„	1,500
4042	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority	6,770	12 Sept. „	6,770	30 „	„	2,370
4051	Aylesbury Local Board of Health	13,000	2 Sept. „	13,000	30 „	„	3,000
4146	Leigh Rural Sanitary Authority	6,000	13 Oct. „	6,000	30 „	„	2,000
4159	Midsomer Norton Rural Sanitary Authority	4,000	29 Oct. „	4,000	30 „	„	1,000
4164	Longton Local Board	26,600	2 Nov. „	26,600	50 „	4 %	5,600
4234	Ilkley Local Board of Health	10,000	3 Dec. „	10,000	30 „	3½ %	6,000
4275	Clayton Local Board	10,321	24 Dec. „	10,321	50 „	4 %	1,000
4310	Northwich Union Rural Sanitary Authority	1,200	13 Jan. „	1,200	15 „	3½ %	1,200
4370	Heaton Local Board	6,900	11 Feb. 1875	6,900	30 „	„	3,450
4389	Chippenham Local Board	8,000	15 Feb. „	7,500	30 „	„	3,500
4436	Wrexham Rural Sanitary Authority	6,000	19 Jan. „	5,302	30 „	„	2,000
4449	Bridport Town Council	8,000	18 Mar. „	8,000	30 „	„	4,000
4461	Leigh Rural Sanitary Authority	6,000	20 Mar. „	6,000	30 „	„	1,500
4465	Manor of Aston Local Board	30,000	22 Mar. 1876	30,000	30 „	„	15,000
4537	Huntingdon Town Council	5,000	27 April 1875	5,000	30 „	„	400
4545	Blaby Union Rural Sanitary Authority	455	4 Feb. „	455	20 „	„	455
4581	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority	4,670	29 April „	4,670	21 „	„	3,170
4596	Cockermouth Rural Sanitary Authority	390	13 May „	390	20 „	„	390
4615	Penzance Town Council	5,852	16 June „	5,852	30 „	„	2,000
4637	Brackley Rural Sanitary Authority	10,000	7 June „	10,000	50 „	4 %	10,000
4652	Thetford Town Council	7,500	9 June „	7,500	30 „	3½ %	7,500
4681	Norwich Town Council	25,000	17 June „	18,000	30 „	„	8,000

No. of Loan.	Sanitary Authority.	Amount recommended by Local Government Board.	Date of Recommendation.	Amount granted by Public Works Loan Board.	Number of Years within which to be repaid.	Rate of interest.	Amount advanced in 1876.
		£		£			£
4701	Oxford Local Board	100,000	25 June 1875	40,000	50 years.	4 %	25,000
4704	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority	2,300	25 June „	1,550	21 „	3½ %	1,050
4747	Canterbury Urban Sanitary Authority	1,000	8 July „	1,000	30 „	„	1,000
4748	Padiham and Hapton Local Board	4,800	5 July „	4,800	30 „	„	3,400
4768	Cardiff Rural Sanitary Authority	360	9 Aug. „	360	21 „	„	360
4771	Alton Local Board	6,240	22 May „	6,240	30 „	„	5,000
4774	Seisdon Rural Sanitary Authority	300	17 Aug. „	300	30 „	„	300
4778	St. Mary Church Local Board	7,970	15 July „	7,970	30 „	„	2,000
4787	Chelmsford Rural Sanitary Authority	2,350	11 Aug. „	2,350	30 „	„	2,350
4801	Cottingham Local Board	17,000	23 July „	17,000	30 „	„	17,000
4816	Loughborough Local Board	860	12 July „	860	30 „	„	860
4844	Reading Urban Sanitary Authority	35,025	7 Aug. „	35,025	50 „	4 %	12,500
4847	Witney Rural Sanitary Authority	150	9 Aug. „	150	30 „	3½ %	150
4852	Barnsley Rural Sanitary Authority	1,140	9 Oct. „	1,140	20 „	„	1,140
4857	West Cowes Local Board of Health	10,000	12 Aug. „	10,000	50 „	4 %	4,000
4868	Cockermouth Union Rural Sanitary Authority	3,130	17 Aug. „	3,120	30 „	3½ %	3,120
4869	Erpingham Union Rural Sanitary Authority	400	9 Aug. „	400	30 „	„	400
4883	Sheerness Local Board of Health	15,000	13 Aug. „	15,000	50 „	4 %	10,000
4915	Deal Corporation	3,500	10 Aug. „	3,500	30 „	3½ %	3,500
4916	Wimbledon Local Board	25,000	1 Sept. „	24,450 550	30 „ 50 „	3½ % 4 %	9,450
4928	Whitley and Monkseaton Local Board	2,000	23 Sept. „	2,000	30 „	3½ %	700
4962	Thornbury Union Rural Sanitary Authority	770	7 Sept. „	770	30 „	„	770
4968	Chesterfield Union Rural Sanitary Authority	2,346	13 Sept. „	2,346	30 „	„	1,173
4974	Axminster Rural Sanitary Authority	900	26 Aug. „	900	30 „	„	600
4978	Lewes Urban Sanitary Authority	846	11 Dec. „	846	30 „	„	846
4979	Wakefield Urban Sanitary Authority	1,500	11 Aug. „	1,500	30 „	„	1,500
4980	Congleton Union Rural Sanitary Authority	4,862	2 Sept. „	4,862	30 „	„	4,862
4981	Newark Union Rural Sanitary Authority	618	26 Oct. „	618	30 „	„	618
4987	Cardiff Urban Sanitary Authority	31,250	12 Feb. 1876	31,250	30 „	„	20,000
4990	Bedlingtonshire Local Board	26,345	24 Sept. 1875	26,345	30 „	„	26,345
5004	Crewe Local Board	2,000	13 April 1876	2,000	30 „	„	1,500
5005	Crewe Local Board	500	6 Aug. 1875	500	30 „	„	500
5015	Cardiff Rural Sanitary Authority	1,250	Sept. „	1,250	30 „	„	1,250
5024	Ripley Local Board	2,135	2 Oct. „	2,135	30 „	„	2,135
5030	Croydon Local Board	1,710	1 June „	1,710	30 „	„	1,710
5031	Diss Urban Sanitary Authority	1,200	30 Sept. „	1,200	30 „	„	1,200
5044	Doncaster Rural Sanitary Authority	230	11 July 1876	230	20 „	„	230

No. of Loan.	Sanitary Authority.	Amount recommended by Local Government Board.	Date of Recommendation.	Amount granted by Public Works Loan Board.	Number of Years within which to be repaid.	Rate of Interest.	Amount advanced in 1876.
		£		£			£
5069	Ebbw Vale Local Board	23,900	27 Jan. 1876	23,900	50 years.	4 %	19,127
5086	Barnstaple Rural Sanitary Authority	277	5 Oct. 1875	277	30 „	3½ %	277
5090	Ware Rural Sanitary Authority	1,500	28 Oct. „	1,000	30 „	„	1,000
5091	Ware Rural Sanitary Authority	800	12 Oct. „	800	30 „	„	800
5095	Southborough Local Board	1,000	6 Oct. „	1,000	30 „	„	1,000
5102	Evesham Town Council	4,000	13 Oct. „	4,000	30 „	„	4,000
5110	Louth Union Rural Sanitary Authority	120	8 Nov. „	120	20 „	„	120
5129	Llandovery Union Rural Sanitary Authority	600	5 Oct. „	600	30 „	„	600
5130	Taunton Local Board of Health	5,000	22 Oct. „	5,000	30 „	„	5,000
5139	Alnwick Rural Sanitary Authority	1,012	9 Oct. „	1,012	30 „	„	1,012
5140	Southampton Corporation	29,700	21 Oct. „	29,700	30 „	„	18,000
5147	Richmond (Surrey) Urban Sanitary Authority	28,000	23 Oct. „	28,000	30 „	„	22,000
5165	Wisbech and Walsoken Local Board	5,500	22 Oct. „	5,500	50 „	4 %	5,500
5166	Wisbech Town Council	2,500	22 Oct. „	2,500	50 „	„	2,500
5197	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority	350	24 April 1876	350	30 „	3½ %	350
5206	Charlton Kings Local Board	4,500	13 April „	4,500	30 „	„	1,500
5230	Ashton in Mackerfield Local Board	12,363	25 Nov. 1875	12,363	30 „	„	8,608
5257	Heaton Norris Local Board	10,039	28 Oct.	10,039	30 „	„	2,509
5258	Wallasey Local Board	12,000	12 July „	12,000	30 „	„	12,000
5291	Braintree Local Board of Health	900	5 Aug. 1876	900	20 „	„	900
5307	Chesterfield Union Rural Sanitary Authority	351	3 Mar. „	351	30 „	„	351
5308	Ditto - Ditto	1,000	26 June „	1,000	30 „	„	800
5352	Wincanton Rural Sanitary Authority	1,100	30 Nov. 1875	1,100	30 „	„	1,100
5353	St. Asaph Union Rural Sanitary Authority	1,900	15 Dec. „	1,900	30 „	„	1,900
5400	Cowpen Local Board	8,500	4 July 1876	8,500	30 „	„	5,500
5405 5946	Nantwich Local Board of Health	420	29 Feb. „	420	20 „	„	420
5437	Tyldesley with Shakerly Local Board	1,500	1 Oct. 1875	1,500	30 „	„	1,500
5483	Lewes Rural Sanitary Authority	870	8 Dec. „	870	30 „	„	870
5498	Mitford and Launditch Rural Sanitary Authority	1,700	18 Mar. 1876	1,700	30 „	„	1,700
5501	Dronfield Local Board	1,688	3 Mar. „	1,688	30 „	„	1,688
5502	Nantwich Local Board of Health	750	1 Aug. „	750	30 „	„	405
5503	Winsford Urban Sanitary Authority	7,500	11 Feb. „	7,500	30 „	„	7,500
5562	Ware Rural Sanitary Authority	1,000	17 Dec. 1875	1,000	30 „	„	1,000
5566	Melton Mowbray Urban Sanitary Authority	13,500	19 May 1876	13,500	30 „	„	5,000
5574	East Ward Union Rural Sanitary Authority	2,310	16 May „	2,310	30 „	„	1,155
5579	Hertford Rural Sanitary Authority	100	26 May „	100	30 „	„	100
5581	Kirkby Lonsdale Local Board	5,000	1 Mar. „	5,000	30 „	„	1,000
5608	Ripley Local Board	17,515	24 Aug. „	17,515	50 „	4 %	7,515

No. of Loan.	Sanitary Authority.	Amount recommended by Local Government Board.	Date of Recommendation.	Amount granted by Public Works Loan Board.	Number of Years within which to be repaid.	Rate of Interest.	Amount advanced in 1876.
		£		£			£
5649	Hitchin Union Rural Sanitary Authority	200	18 April 1876	200	30 years.	3½ %	200
5689	Penzance Urban Sanitary Authority	1,760	24 June „	1,760	30 „	„	1,317
5705	Rhayader Union Rural Sanitary Authority	700	11 Sept. „	700	30 „	„	700
5714	Wombwell Local Board	6,000	29 June „	6,000	30 „	„	6,000
5750	Hastings Union Rural Sanitary Authority	3,500	4 Dec. 1875	3,500	30 „	„	3,500
5780	Warrington Rural Sanitary Authority	3,500	21 June 1876	3,500	30 „	„	2,700
5788	Hastings Urban Sanitary Authority	7,000	16 Mar. „	7,000	30 „	„	7,000
5804	Sunderland Rural Sanitary Authority	2,800	3 July „	2,800	30 „	„	2,800
5812	Tadcaster Rural Sanitary Authority	2,200	1 April „	2,200	30 „	„	800
5816	Buntingford Union Rural Sanitary Authority	2,400	25 May „	2,400	30 „	„	1,400
5819	Hartlepool Urban Sanitary Authority	1,100	14 Dec. 1875	1,100	30 „	„	1,100
5843	Bridport Town Council	2,500	14 July 1876	2,500	30 „	„	2,500
5857	Newton in Mackerfield Improvement Commissioners	3,000	3 Mar. „	3,000	30 „	„	2,000
5868 6758	Newport Urban Sanitary Authority	12,000	7 June „	12,000	30 „	„	12,000
5888	Churwell Local Board	7,000	14 Jan. „	7,000	50 „	4 %	1,000
5902	Leamington Town Council	18,000	15 April „	17,000	30 „	3½ %	6,000
5908	Cheltenham Rural Sanitary Authority	230	1 Feb. „	230	30 „	„	230
5918	Hitchin Local Board	10,000	12 Jan. „	4,500 5,500	50 „ 30 „	4 % 3½ %	8,500
5960	Baldock Local Board	420	5 Feb. „	420	30 „	„	420
5963	Hastings Urban Sanitary Authority	5,000	15 Dec. 1875	3,000	30 „	„	3,000
5995	Walsoken Local Board	120	12 Sept. 1874	120	50 „	4 %	120
5998	Solihull Union Rural Sanitary Authority	1,500	24 Dec. 1875	1,500	30 „	3½ %	1,500
6037	Oxford Local Board	20,000	5 June 1876	20,000	50 „	4 %	20,000
6039	Llandudno Improvement Commissioners	7,500	11 Aug. „	5,000 2,500	30 „ 3 „	3½ % „	7,500
6045	Croydon Local Board	15,150	11 Aug. „	15,150	30 „	„	5,000
6061	Warwick Town Council	4,150	16 June „	4,150	50 „	4 %	4,150
6062	Wrexham Rural Sanitary Authority	3,777	13 April „	2,255	30 „	3½ %	2,255
6063	Congleton Rural Sanitary Authority	300	11 Oct. 1875	300	30 „	„	300
6077	Devonport Town Council	2,500	2 Aug. 1876	2,500	30 „	„	1,000
6135 6137	Buxton Local Board	7,575	24 Feb. „	7,575	50 „	4 %	7,575
6143	Winsford Urban Sanitary Authority	6,500	31 July „	6,500	30 „	3½ %	6,500
6159	Jarrow Urban Sanitary Authority	2,450	25 Aug. „	2,450	30 „	„	1,500
6187	Prescot Union Rural Sanitary Authority	4,000	20 May „	4,000	30 „	„	2,000
6191	Ditto - Ditto	500	21 Dec. 1875	500	30 „	„	500
6222	Forden Rural Sanitary Authority	1,500	31 Jan. 1876	1,500	30 „	„	1,500
6225 6235	Malton Rural Sanitary Authority	1,600	19 Aug. „	1,600	30 „	„	1,600
6241	Epsom Local Board of Health	1,000	24 June „	1,000	30 „	„	700
6249	Llanrwst Rural Sanitary Authority	1,564	18 July „	1,564	30 „	„	1,564
6254	Burton-on-Trent Rural Sanitary Authority	3,000	30 June „	3,000	30 „	„	1,500

No. of Loan.	Sanitary Authority.	Amount recommended by Local Government Board.	Date of Recommendation.	Amount granted by Public Works Loan Board.	Number of Years within which to be repaid.	Rate of Interest.	Amount advanced in 1876.
		£		£			£
6238 6522	Gloucester Urban Sanitary Authority -	17,400	28 Feb. 1876	17,400	30 years.	3½ %	12,700
6294	Brampton Union Rural Sanitary Authority	7,500	4 Feb. „	7,500	30 „	„	7,500
6304	Evesham Rural Sanitary Authority - -	500	7 Mar. „	500	25 „	„	450
6309	Dover Town Council - - - - - -	700	22 Mar. „	700	30 „	„	700
6335	Twickenham Local Board - - - -	4,324	June „	4,324	30 „	„	4,324
6344	Newbiggin-by-the-Sea Urban Sanitary Authority - - - - - - -	2,340	4 July „	2,340	30 „	„	600
6351	Leek Union Rural Sanitary Authority -	1,500	27 Mar. „	1,500	21 „	„	400
6371	Bilston Township Commissioners - -	2,000	19 Dec. 1875	2,000	30 „	„	1,000
6372	Northallerton Rural Sanitary Authority -	310	21 Jan. 1876	310	30 „	„	310
6374	Chester Town Council - - - - -	18,000	28 Dec. 1875	18,000	30 „	„	18,000
6382	Much Woolton Local Board - - -	2,000	21 July 1876	1,870 130	20 „ 5 „	„ „	2,000
6408	Worthing Local Board of Health - -	16,000	18 May „	16,000	30 „	„	6,000
6432	Uppingham Rural Sanitary Authority -	3,000	21 July „	3,000	30 „	„	3,000
6458	Prescot Local Board - - - - - -	700	24 Jan. „	700	30 „	„	700
6492	Rochford Rural Sanitary Authority -	650	22 May „	650	30 „	„	650
6721	East Ward Rural Sanitary Authority -	2,310	16 May „	2,310	30 „	„	1,155
6736	Barnsley Union Rural Sanitary Authority	446	24 May „	446	20 „	„	446
6743	Ditto - Ditto - -	2,400	27 June „	2,400	20 „	„	1,900
6747	Chesterfield Union Rural Sanitary Authority - - - - - - - -	225	3 Mar. „	225	20 „	„	225
6748	Ditto - Ditto - - -	1,163	3 Mar. „	1,163	20 „	„	1,163
6791	Llanrwst Rural Sanitary Authority -	760	3 Aug. „	760	20 „	„	676
6860	Chesterfield Rural Sanitary Authority -	100	28 April „	100	10 „	„	100
6894	Oxford Local Board - - - - - -	12,000	21 Sept. „	12,000	50 „	4 %	12,000
6900	Twickenham Local Board - - - -	13,000	12 Oct. „	13,000	30 „	3½ %	5,000
6927	Alnwick Rural Sanitary Authority - -	1,772	26 Sept. „	1,772	30 „	„	488
		1,183,586		1,126,756			706,519

No. 86.

PLACES constituted LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICTS under the Public Health Act, 1875, in pursuance of a Resolution of Owners and Ratepayers.

Aspull.	Erith.
Broseley.	Lofthouse.
Dawley.	Saltley.

URBAN DISTRICTS constituted by PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Place.	County.
Cirencester - - -	Gloucester.
Shepton Mallett - -	Somerset.
Withington - - -	Lancaster.

URBAN DISTRICTS dissolved by PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

Place.	County.
Bilbrough - - -	York (West Riding).
Mistley - - - -	Essex.
Tenbury Wells - - -	Worcester.

No. 87.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS issued and confirmed during the year 1876.

SANITARY.

District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Aberavon (Urban.)	Altering Local Act	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1876 (Aberavon, &c.)
Andover (Urban.)	Altering mode of defraying expenses	„ (Aberavon, &c.)
Arundel (Urban.)	Repealing Local Act	„ (Arundel, &c.)
Bacup (Urban.)	Extending district and re-adjusting boundaries of wards.	„ (Arundel, &c.)
Bath (Urban.)	Altering Local Act	„ (Bath, &c.)
Bingley (Urban.) I. A. D.	Extending Local Acts	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Bingley (Urban.) I. A. D.	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Bilbrough (Urban.)	Dissolving Local Government district	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Birmingham (Urban.)	Altering Local Acts	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Birmingham (Urban.)	Altering Local (Markets) Acts	„ (Bath, &c.)
Birmingham (Urban.)	Confirming an Improvement Scheme under the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.	„ (Artisans and Labourers Dwellings.)
Blackburn (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Blackburn, &c.)
Bournemouth (Urban.)	Altering and extending Local Act	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Brentford (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bath, &c.)
Brighton (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Aberavon, &c.)
Brighton (Urban.)	Altering Local Acts and partially repealing a Confirming Act.	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Bristol (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bristol, &c.)
Briton Ferry (Urban.)	Altering Local Act	„ (Briton Ferry, &c.)
Burgess Hill (Rural.)	Dissolving Special Drainage district	„ (Bath, &c.)
Burnley (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Aberavon, &c.)
Burslem (Urban.)	Altering Confirming Act	„ (Bristol, &c.)
Caistor (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bath, &c.)
Caistor (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Arundel, &c.)
Carlisle (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Arundel, &c.)

District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Carnarvon (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1876 (Carnarvon, &c.)
Castleford (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bath, &c.)
Chatham (Urban.)	Extending district	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Chelmsford (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Chelmsford, &c.)
Chesterfield (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Cirencester (Urban.)	Repealing Local Act and constituting district.	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Clay Lane (Urban.)	Extending district	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Clayton (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Briton Ferry, &c.)
Coventry (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Briton Ferry, &c.)
Dawlish (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Downham Market (Urban.)	Partially repealing and altering Local Act	„ (Blackburn, &c.)
Eccleshill (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Felling (Urban.)	Extending district	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Gillingham (Urban.)	Extending district	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Guildford (Urban.)	Repealing Local Act	„ (Bath, &c.)
Hanley (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bath, &c.)
Huntingdon (Urban.)	Repealing Local Act	„ (Bristol, &c.)
Huntingdon (Urban.)	Altering mode of defraying expenses	„ (Bristol, &c.)
Keswick (Urban.)	Extending district	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Leek (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Liverpool (Urban.)	Altering Local Act	„ (Bath, &c.)
Liverpool (Urban.)	Confirming an Improvement Scheme under the Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.	„ (Artisans and Labourers Dwellings.)
Long Eaton (Urban.)	Settling question as to transfer of debt under section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1872.	„ (Carnarvon, &c.)
Maidstone (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Melksham (Urban.)	Repealing Local Act	„ (Blackburn, &c.)
Merthyr Tydvil (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Chelmsford, &c.)
Merthyr Tydvil (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Aberavon, &c.)

District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Milton-next-Sittingborne. (Urban.)	Partially repealing and altering Local Act -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1876 (Arundel, &c.)
Milnrow - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	„ (Blackburn, &c.)
Mistley - - (Urban.)	Dissolving Local Government district -	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Moss Side - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Nelson - - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - - -	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Newton in Mackerfield (Urban.)	Altering Local Act - - -	„ (Bristol, &c.)
Northampton - - (Urban.)	Altering mode of defraying expenses - -	„ (Arundel, &c.)
Normanton - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - - -	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
North Bierley - - (Urban.)	Extending district and dividing into wards	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Norton - - (Rural.)	Dissolving Special Drainage district - -	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Nottingham - - (Urban.)	Altering Local Act - - - -	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Nottingham - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	„ (Briton Ferry, &c.)
Nottingham - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - -	„ (Briton Ferry, &c.)
Nottingham - - (Urban.)	Confirming an Improvement Scheme under the Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.	„ (Artisans and Labourers Dwellings.)
Oystermouth - - (Urban.)	Diminishing district - - - -	„ (Briton Ferry, &c.)
Pensarn - - (Urban.)	Extending district - - - -	„ (Aberavon, &c.)
Peterborough - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - - -	„ (Chelmsford, &c.)
Peterborough - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - - - -	„ (Chelmsford, &c.)
Preston - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - - -	„ (Bristol, &c.)
Ramsgate - - (Urban.)	Altering Local Act - - - -	„ Bingley, &c.)
Ripley - - - (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase - - - -	„ (Briton Ferry, &c.)
Rochester - - (Urban.)	Altering mode of defraying expenses - -	„ (Bath, &c.)
Runcorn - - (Urban.)	Partially repealing a Local Act - -	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Ryde - - - (Urban.)	Partially repealing and altering Local Acts -	„ (Bristol, &c.)
Saint Hellen's - - (Urban.)	Altering Local Act - - - -	„ (Blackburn, &c.)
Saint Neot's - - (Urban.)	Partially repealing and altering and extending Local Act.	„ (Carnarvon, &c.)
Shepton Mallet - (Urban.)	Constituting district - - -	„ (Carnarvon, &c.

District.	Purpose.	Title of Confirmation Act.
Skelmersdale (Urban.)	Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870	The Local Government Board's (Gas) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1876.
Southend (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1876 (Birmingham, &c.)
Stoke-upon-Trent (Urban.)	Altering Local Act	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Stoke-upon-Trent (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Stow-on-the-Wold (Urban.)	Settling differences under section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1872.	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Sunderland (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Swansea (Urban.)	Confirming an Improvement Scheme under Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.	„ (Artisans and Labourers Dwellings.)
Tadcaster (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Aberavon, &c.)
Tadcaster (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Tenbury Wells (Urban.)	Dissolving Local Government district	„ (Carnarvon, &c.)
Tormoham (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bilbrough, &c.)
Toxteth Park (Urban.)	Repealing Local Act	„ (Arundel, &c.)
Truro (Urban.)	Altering mode of defraying expenses	„ (Aberavon, &c.)
Tunbridge Wells (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Carnarvon, &c.)
Ulverstone (Rural.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Bingley, &c.)
Wallasey (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Walton-on-the-Naze (Urban.)	Altering mode of defraying expenses	„ (Carnarvon, &c.)
Warwick (Urban.)	Partially repealing and altering Local Act	„ (Bath, &c.)
Weston-super-Mare (Urban.)	Extending district and applying the provisions of certain Local Acts.	„ (Birmingham, &c.)
Whitwood (Urban.)	Compulsory purchase	„ (Carnarvon, &c.)
Withington (Urban.)	Constituting district	„ (Carnarvon, &c.)
Worthing (Urban.)	Extending provisions of Local Act and altering a Confirming Act.	„ (Bath, &c.)

No. 88.

List of Confirmation Bills passed in 1876, and of Provisional Orders confirmed.

39 Vict. c. 13 -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Arundel, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Borough of Arundel, the Local Government District of Bacup, the Rural Sanitary District of the Caistor Union, the City of Carlisle, the District of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, the Borough of Northampton, and the District of Toxteth Park.
39 Vict. c. 14 -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Cumberworth, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, with reference to the Townships of Cumberworth and Cumberworth Half, in the West Riding of the County of York, and the Borough of King's Lynn, in the County of Norfolk.
39 Vict. c. 15 -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Blackburn, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Borough of Blackburn, and to the Districts of Downham Market, Melksham, Milnrow, and Saint Hellen's.
39 Vict. c. 16 -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Briton Ferry, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Districts of Briton Ferry and Clayton, the Rural Sanitary District of the Coventry Union, the Borough of Nottingham (two), and the Districts of Oystermouth and Ripley.
39 Vict. c. 17 -	The Local Government Board's (Gas) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1876: An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the District of Skelmersdale, in the County of Lancaster.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 87 -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Aberavon, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Boroughs of Aberavon, Andover, Brighton, and Burnley, the Districts of Merthyr Tydvil and Pensarn, the Rural Sanitary District of the Tadcaster Union, and the Borough of Truro.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 97 -	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bristol, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the City of Bristol, the District of Burslem, the Borough of Huntingdon (two), the District of Newton-in-Mackerfield, and the Boroughs of Preston and Ryde.

List of Confirmation Bills passed in 1876, and of Provisional Orders confirmed —*continued.*

39 & 40 Vict. c. 161	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Carnarvon, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Borough of Carnarvon, and the Districts of Long Eaton, Saint Neots, Shepton Mallet, Tenbury Wells, Tunbridge Wells, Walton-on-the-Naze, Withington, and Whitwood.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 198	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bingley, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Improvement Act District of Bingley (two), the Borough of Brighton, the Districts of Chatham and Gillingham, the Special Drainage District of Norton, the District of North Bierley, the Borough of Nottingham, the Improvement Act District of Ramsgate, the Borough of Stoke-upon-Trent (two), and the Rural Sanitary District of the Ulverstone Union.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 199	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Chelmsford, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Districts of Chelmsford and Merthyr Tydvil, and the Borough of Peterborough (two).
39 & 40 Vict. c. 201	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bath, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Boroughs of Bath and Birmingham, the District of Brentford, the Special Drainage District of Burgess Hill, the Rural Sanitary District of the Caistor Union, the District of Castleford, the Boroughs of Guildford, Hanley, Liverpool, Rochester, and Warwick, and the District of Worthing.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 202	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Birmingham, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Borough of Birmingham, the Rural Sanitary District of the Chesterfield Union, the Districts of Dawlish and Keswick, the Rural Sanitary District of the Leek Union, the Borough of Maidstone, the Districts of Mistley, Moss-side, and Southend, the Rural Sanitary District of the Tadcaster Union, and the Districts of Wallasey and Weston-super-Mare.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 203	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Bilbrough, &c.) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the District of Bilbrough, the Improvement Act Districts of Bournemouth and Cirencester, the Districts of Clay Lane, Eccleshill, Felling, Nelson, and Normanton, the Improvement Act District of Runcorn, and the Districts of Stow-on-the-Wold, Sunderland, and Tormoham.
39 & 40 Vict. c. 235	The Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Artizans and Labourers Dwellings) Act, 1876: An Act to confirm Provisional Orders relating to the Boroughs of Birmingham, Liverpool, Nottingham, and Swansea.

No. 89.

SANITARY DISTRICTS for which BYELAWS have been CONFIRMED during the Year ended on the 31st of December 1876.

Sanitary District.	County.
Alnwick (Rural Sanitary District.)	Northumberland.
Altofts (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Altrincham (Local Gov. District.)	Chester.
Alverstoke (Local Gov. District.)	Hants.
Ashton-under-Lyne (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Audenshaw (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Barnet (Rural Sanitary District.)	Hertford.
Barnsley (Borough.)	York.
Barnsley (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Basford (Rural Sanitary District.)	Nottingham.
Belper (Rural Sanitary District.)	Derby.
Birmingham (Borough.)	Warwick.
Blaby (Rural Sanitary District.)	Leicester.
Bolton (Borough.)	Lancaster.
Brighton (Borough.)	Sussex.
Bromyard (Rural Sanitary District.)	Hereford.
Burslem (Local Gov. District.)	Stafford.
Carlisle (Rural Sanitary District.)	Cumberland.
Chorlton (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Clay Lane (Local Gov. District.)	Derby.
Cleobury Mortimer (Rural Sanitary District.)	Salop.
Conway (Rural Sanitary District.)	Carnarvon.
Cranbrook (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
Dorking (Rural Sanitary District.)	Surrey.
Driffield (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
East Barnet Valley (Local Gov. District.)	Hertford.
East Grinstead (Rural Sanitary District.)	Sussex.
East Retford (Rural Sanitary District.)	Nottingham.
Gillingham (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Gomersal (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Gravesend (Borough.)	Kent.
Grimsby (Borough.)	Lincoln.
Guisborough (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Halifax (Borough.)	York.
Handsworth (Local Gov. District.)	Stafford.
Hanley (Borough.)	Stafford.
Haslingden (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Hebburn (Local Gov. District.)	Durham.
Hove (Improvement Act Dist.)	Sussex.
Hunsworth (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Knighton (Local Gov. District.)	Radnor.
Lanchester (Rural Sanitary District.)	Durham.
Leckhampton (Local Gov. District.)	Gloucester.
Leeds (Borough.)	York.
Leicester (Borough.)	Leicester.
Leyton (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
Lincoln (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lincoln.
Liversedge (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Llandovery (Borough.)	Carmarthen.
Llandudno (Improvement Act Dist.)	Carnarvon.
Long Eaton (Local Gov. District.)	Derby.
Ludlow (Borough.)	Salop.
Maidstone (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
Mansfield (Improvement Act Dist.)	Nottingham.
Middlesbrough (Borough.)	York.
Millom (Local Gov. District.)	Cumberland.

Sanitary District.	County.
Milton (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
Mossley (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Nantwich (Rural Sanitary District.)	Chester.
Newbold and Dunston (Local Gov. District.)	Derby.
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Rural Sanitary District.)	Northumberland.
Newport Pagnell (Rural Sanitary District.)	Buckingham.
Newton Abbot (Rural Sanitary District.)	Devon.
Newtown and Llanidloes (Rural Sanitary District.)	Montgomery.
Northampton (Rural Sanitary District.)	Northampton.
North Aylesford (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
North Walsham (Local Gov. District.)	Norfolk.
Oystermouth (Local Gov. District.)	Glamorgan.
Penarth (Local Gov. District.)	Glamorgan.
Peterborough (Borough.)	Northampton.
Portsmouth (Borough.)	Hants.
Prescot (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Preston (Borough.)	Lancaster.
Prestwich (Rural Sanitary District.)	Lancaster.
Rochester (Borough.)	Kent.
Scarborough (Borough.)	York.
Shardlow (Rural Sanitary District.)	Derby.
Sheffield (Borough.)	York.
Sittingbourne (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Smallthorne (Local Gov. District.)	Stafford.
Southborough (Local Gov. District.)	Kent.
Spalding (Improvement Act Dist.)	Lincoln.
Spittlegate, Houghton, and Walton. (Local Gov. District.)	Lincoln.
Stalybridge (Borough.)	Lancaster.
Stockton (Rural Sanitary District.)	Durham.
Stratford-on-Avon (Rural Sanitary District.)	Warwick.
Stroud (Local Gov. District.)	Gloucester.
Swinton (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Tenterden (Rural Sanitary District.)	Kent.
Tetbury (Local Gov. District.)	Gloucester.
Thurstonland (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Uppingham (Rural Sanitary District.)	Rutland.
Wallsend (Local Gov. District.)	Northumberland.
Ware (Rural Sanitary District.)	Hertford.
Westbury-on-Severn (Rural Sanitary District.)	Gloucester.
Whickham (Local Gov. District.)	Durham.
Whitchurch and Dodington (Local Gov. District.)	Salop.
Whitley and Monkseaton (Local Gov. District.)	Northumberland.
Widnes (Local Gov. District.)	Lancaster.
Wigton (Local Gov. District.)	Cumberland.
Willesden (Local Gov. District.)	Middlesex.
Winsford (Local Gov. District.)	Chester.
Woodford (Local Gov. District.)	Essex.
Worcester (Borough.)	Worcester.
Worsborough (Local Gov. District.)	York.
Wortley (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.
Wycombe (Rural Sanitary District.)	Buckingham.
York (Rural Sanitary District.)	York.

The Board have also confirmed the byelaws adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the regulation of the businesses of a knacker, blood boiler, bone boiler, manure manufacturer, soap boiler, tallow melter, and tripe boiler, and certain regulations submitted by the York New Waterworks Company.

No. 90.

Special Inquiries by Inspectors in 1876.

Robert Morgan, Esq., C.E.

Date.	District.	County.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1876. Mar. 2	Nottingham	Notts	Public Health Act, 1875	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase of land; street improvements.
„ 3	Chesterfield R. S. A.	Derby	Ditto	*P.O.* Tupton, Pilsfield, and North Wingfield water supply.
„ 7	Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Ditto	*P.O.* Amendment of Local Acts and extension of District.
„ 17	Brigg	Lincoln	Ditto	*P.O.* Extension of District.
„ 15	Eccleshill	Yorkshire	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase; sewerage and water.
„ 29	Clay Lane	Derby	Ditto	*P.O.* Extension of District.
April 11	Basford	Notts	Ditto	*P.O.* Combined water supply.
„ 28	Dawlish	Devon	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase; street improvement.
„ 25	Bath	Somerset	Ditto	*P.O.* Alteration of Local Act.
„ 26	Tormoham	Devon	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase; street improvement.
May 11	Sleaford	Lincoln	Ditto	*P.O.* Extension of District.
„ 20	Nelson	Lancashire	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase: sewage outfall works.
„ 3	Carnarvon	Carnarvonshire	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase; street improvement.
„ 19	Bilbrough	Yorkshire	Ditto	*P.O.* Dissolution of District.
„ 17	*Caistor R. S. A.	Lincoln	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase; sewage outfall.
July 25	Holt	Norfolk	Ditto	Formation of Local Government District.
„ 24	Norwich	Ditto	Ditto	Default in providing sufficient sewerage.
Aug. 22	Seaton and Beer	Devon	Ditto	Settlement of boundaries.
April 12	Chapel-en-le-Frith	Derby	Ditto	Formation of Local Government District.

* Market Rasen, Middle Rasen, Laceby, and Tealby.

ARNOLD TAYLOR, Esq.

Date of Inquiry.	District.	County.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1876.				
Jan. 3	Edmonton	Middlesex	Public Health Act, 1875	Proposed separation of District.
„ 21	Bingley	York	Ditto	*P.O.* Extension of District.
„ „	Ditto	York	Ditto	Compulsory purchase; street improvement.
„ „	Ditto	York	Ditto	Adjustments of Accounts.
Feb. 24	Ardsley	Ditto	Ditto	Construction of Local Government District.
Mar. 1	Brighton	Sussex	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase; street improvement.
„ 31	Burnley	Lancashire	Ditto	*P.O.* Ditto.
April 4	Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan	Ditto	*P.O.* Ditto Sewerage.
„ 5	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	*P.O.* Ditto Water.
„ 6	Aberavon	Ditto	Ditto	*P.O.* Increase of borrowing powers.
„ 7	Risca	Ditto	Ditto	Settlement of boundaries.
„ 12	Lichfield	Staffordshire	Ditto	Conference with Town Commissioners; sewage disposal.
May 2	Redcar	Yorkshire	Ditto	*P.O.* Extension of District.
„ 4	Felling	Durham	Ditto	*P.O.* Ditto.
„ 5	Bingley	York	Ditto	*P.O.* Alteration of Local Act.
„ 9	Gillingham	Kent	Ditto	*P.O.* Extension of District.
„ 10	Tunbridge Wells	„	Ditto	*P.O.* Compulsory purchase; street improvement.
„ 11	Burgess Hill	Sussex	Ditto	*P.O.* Dissolution of Special Drainage District.
July 14	Kirkleatham	Yorkshire	Ditto	Formation of Local Government District.
„ 18	Brandon	Durham	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 19	Willington	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 21	Durham	Ditto	(Baths and Washhouses Act).	Proposal to sell baths and washhouses.
„ 24	Sheldon and East Thickley.	Ditto	Public Health Act, 1875	Formation of Local Government District.
Sept. 20	Hindley	Ditto	Ditto	Altering number of members of Local Government Board.
Aug. 23	Moston, Blackley, and Harpurhey (Lancashire).	Lancashire	Ditto	Construction of Special Drainage District.
Oct. 6	Newent	Gloucester	Ditto	Inspection of sewerage works, &c., and water.
Nov. 28	Axminster	Devon	Ditto	Default in providing sewerage.
„ 30	Exeter	Ditto	Ditto	*P.O.* Street improvement.
Dec. 18	Brandon	Ditto	Ditto	*P.O.* Division into wards.
„ 20	Workington	Cumberland	Ditto	*P.O.* Extension of District and repeal of Local Act.
„ 22	Taunton	Somerset	Ditto	Sanction of Board to the purchase of waterworks.

J. T. Harrison, Esq., C.E.

Date of Inquiry.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1876.			
January 20 - -	Shepton Mallet - -	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order to form Local Government District.
„ 13 - -	Birmingham - -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order to partially repeal, alter, and amend the Birmingham Improvement Acts, 1851 and 1861, and Birmingham Park's Act, 1854.
„ 25 - -	Wheathampstead -	Ditto - - -	Conference respecting outfall works.
February 10 and March 30 - -	Worthing - - -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order to extend district.
February 17 - -	Winchcombe - -	Ditto - - -	Conference as to formation of Local Government or Special Drainage District.
„ 26 - -	South Cave (Beverley)	Ditto - - -	Conference respecting the sewerage.
March 1 and 28 -	Darlington - - -	Darlington Borough Sewage Irrigation Act, 1872.	Sanction to borrow 70,000*l.*
„ 15, 16, 17, and on April 12	Birmingham - -	Artisans Dwellings Act	Provisional Order for improvement scheme.
March 21 - -	Southend - - -	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order to acquire land for street improvements.
„ 23 - -	Eling and Fawley -	Ditto - - -	Constitution of Special Drainage District.
„ „ - -	Tatton and Hythe .	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
„ 27 - -	Basingstoke - - -	Ditto - - -	Conference as to sewage farm.
April 4 - -	Preston - - - -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order to acquire land for street improvements.
„ 20 - -	Bournemouth - -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order for extension of district and alteration of Private Acts.
„ 25 - -	Carlisle - - - -	Carlisle Improvement Act, 1873, and Carlisle Citadel Station Act, 1873.	Sanction to borrow 25,000*l.*
„ 27 - -	Grindon (Leek Union)	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order to acquire land for water supply.
May 4 - - -	Maidstone - - -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order to acquire land for sewage works.
„ 16 - - -	Chelmsford - - -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order to acquire land for markets, &c.
„ 24 - - -	Reading - - -	Waterworks, Sewerage, and Drainage Improvement Act, 1870.	Arbitration between Mr. Benyon, M.P., and Town Council.
„ 30 - - -	Flaxley and Cinderford	Public Health Act, 1875	Application for Urban powers (Westbury Union).
„ „ - - -	Flaxley - - - -	Ditto - - -	Application to dissolve Special Drainage District.
June 30 - -	Lancing (Sussex) -	Ditto - - -	Inquiry respecting Dr. Kenealy's complaint.
July 5 - - -	Benfieldside and Consett.	Ditto - - -	Application for alteration of areas.
August 30 - -	Silverhill (Hastings Union).	Ditto - - -	As to reasonable cost for proper supply of water.
September 1 -	Bognor - - - -	Ditto - - -	Alteration of constitution of Local Board.
October 13 - -	Sheffield - - -	Sheffield Tramways Act, 1872.	Sanction to borrow 42,000*l.*
November 22 -	Amblicote (Stourbridge).	Public Health Act, 1875	Application for Urban powers.
„ 23 -	Brackley (Brackley) -	Ditto - - -	Default of Rural Sanitary Authority as to water supply.
December 14 -	Gildersome - - -	Ditto - - -	As to reasonable cost for water supply.
„ 22 -	Skipton - - - -	Ditto - - -	Provisional Order to extend District.

MAJOR HECTOR TULLOCH, R.E.

Date of Inquiry.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1876.			
February 8	Newton-in-Makerfield	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order to increase the borrowing powers of the Sanitary Authority.
„ 23	Buckley	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 24	Connah's Quay	Ditto	Ditto.
„ „	Bagillt	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 29	Cheadle	Ditto	Ditto.
March 3	Nottingham	The Nottingham and Leen District Sewerage Act, 1872, and the Public Health Act, 1875.	Partial repeal of the Nottingham and Leen District Sewerage Act, 1872.
„ 7	Earlsdom	Public Health Act, 1875	Compulsory purchase of land for sewerage.
„ 8	Briton Ferry	Ditto	Partial repeal of the Briton Ferry Local Board Act, 1873.
„ 9	Abertillery	Ditto	Settlement of boundaries for a Local Government District.
„ 28	Nottingham	The Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Act, 1875.	Provisional Order to confirm an Improvement Scheme made by the Corporation.
„ 29	Wath-upon-Dearne	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order for the partial repeal of the Wath-upon-Dearne Improvement Act, 1846.
„ 30	Silsden	The Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875.	Provisional Order to carry out a gas project.
April 4	Wellingboro'	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
May 2	Much Woolton	Ditto	Concerning the propriety of certain sewerage works to be constructed outside the District.
„ 4	Newport (Isle of Wight)	Ditto	Purchase of the works of the Newport Water Company.
„ 9	Cirencester	Ditto	Provisional Order for the repeal of the Cirencester Improvement Act, 1825.
„ 10	Swansea	The Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875.	Provisional Order to confirm an Improvement Scheme made by the Corporation.
„ 24	Shiffnal	Public Health Act, 1875	Constitution of Special Drainage District.
„ 16	Wallasey	Ditto	Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for street improvements.
„ 17	Moss Side	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 18	Hanley	Ditto	Ditto, and for the disposal of sewage.
„ 19	Sheepshed	Ditto	Application to the Board to declare the parish a Local Government District.
„ 22	Brentford	Ditto	Provisional Order for compulsory purchase of land for offices.
„ 25	Brosely	Ditto	Application to the Board to declare the parish a Local Government District.
„ 26	Dawley	Ditto	Ditto.
June 9	Abbot's Bromley	Ditto	Dispute with respect to the sufficiency of the sewerage of Abbot's Bromley.
„ 15	Worcester	Ditto	Conference with the Corporation regarding the sewerage of Happy Land.
July 12	Dukinfield	Ditto	Settlement of a dispute with respect to the boundary of the district.
„ 21	Haslemere and Thursley	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 27	Bracebridge	Ditto	Ditto.
August 8	Knowle and Totterdown.	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 9	Gloucester Rural Sanitary District.	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 23	Belgrave	Ditto	Application to the Board to declare the parish to be a Local Government District.
„ 29	Bagillt Fawr, Bagillt Fehan, and Welstone.	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
October 3	Hednesford and Cannock.	Ditto	Application to the Board to declare the ecclesiastical district of Hednesford and the parish of Cannock respectively to be Local Government Districts.
November 7	Walton-le-Dale	Ditto	Application to the Board to declare the township a Local Government District.
„ 15	Abertillery	Ditto	Application to the Board to declare portion of the parish of Aberystruth to be a Local Government District, and to divide it into wards.
„ 29	Wembdon Road and Mount Radford.	Ditto	Dissolution of the Wembdon Road Special Drainage District and constitution of parts of the parishes of Wembdon and Bridgewater to be a Special Drainage District.

MAJOR HECTOR TULLOCH, R.E.—*continued.*

Date of Inquiry.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1876.			
December 5	Rhuddlan	Public Health Act, 1875	To constitute portion of the parish a Special Drainage District.
„ 6	St. Asaph	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 12	Haslemere and Thursley.	Ditto	Constitution of parts of the parishes into a Special Drainage District.
„ 15	Kingsley	Ditto	Constitution of parts of the township of Kingsley into a Local Government District.

COLONEL PONSONBY COX, R.E.

1876.			
January 18	Alnwick R.S.D.	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
February 5	Mistley	Ditto	Conference as to dissolution of district.
„ 9	Long Eaton	Ditto	Adjustment of accounts between Local Board of Long Eaton and Shardlow Union.
„ 15	Rochford	Ditto	Special Drainage District.
„ 24	Ripley	Ditto	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ 23	Milnrow	Ditto	Ditto.
March 1	Stafford	35 & 36 Vict. cap. 91.	Bill to extend borough boundaries, &c.
February 25	Peterborough	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
March 16	Church Stretton	Ditto	Special Drainage District.
„ 28	Mistley	Ditto	Provisional Order to dissolve district.
„ 31	Skelmersdale	Ditto	Provisional Order to authorise a gas undertaking.
„ 30	Liverpool	Artizans' Dwellings Act	Order to confirm a scheme.
April 6	Tadcaster R.S.D.	Public Health Act, 1875	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ „	Tadcaster	Ditto	Special Drainage District.
„ 5	Castleford	Ditto	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ „	Whitwood	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 7	Barnoldswick	Ditto	Consent to formation of a Local Government District.
„ 11	Stoke-on-Trent	Ditto	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ 10	Keswick	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend the district.
May 4	Normanton	Ditto	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ 5	Hyde	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend the district.
„ 2	Rochester	Ditto	Provisional Order to alter the incidence of rating.
„ 11	Northwich	Ditto	Appeal of certain parishes against apportionment of expenses
„ 6	West Houghton	Ditto	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ 19	Cleckheaton	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend district.
„ 16	Slough	Ditto	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ 26	Leyburn	Ditto	Special Drainage District.
June 23	South Normanton	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
„ 20	Ambleside	Ditto	Appointment of a sanitary officer.
„ 14	Todmorden	Ditto	Settlement of a disputed boundary.
„ 30	Bromley	Ditto	Conference with Sanitary authority.
„ 28	Chipping Norton	Ditto	Inquiry as to objections to construction of a reservoir.
July 22	Colerne	Ditto	Special Drainage District.
„ 27	Hebden Bridge	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend the district.
August 23	Altrincham	Ditto	Provisional Order to purchase land compulsorily.
„ „	Wilmslow		Appointment of a summoning officer.
September 19	Grantham	Ditto	Special Drainage District.
„ 29	Reddish	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
„ 27	Hyde	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend the district.
„ „	Bredbury	Ditto	Ditto.
October 11	Purstin Jaglin	Ditto	Petition for exclusion from Local Government District.
„ 12	North Bierley	Ditto	Provisional Order to extend district.
„ 21	Ash	Ditto	Complaint of default against Sanitary authority.

C. N. Dalton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Date of Inquiry.	District.	Act.	Nature of Business.
1876.			
February 10	Truro	Public Health Act, 1875	Alteration of incidence of rating.
„ 22	Andover	Ditto	Ditto.
March 21	Stoke-upon-Trent	Ditto	Transfer of market and alteration of Local Act.
„ 29	Huntingdon	Ditto	Alteration of incidence of rating.
April 19	Runcorn	Ditto	Amendment of Local Act.
May 10	Warwick	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 17	Birmingham	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 20	Mansfield Woodhouse	Ditto	Increase of number of members of Local Board.
„ 31	Ramsgate	Ditto	Amendment of Local Act.
June 2	Guildford	Ditto	Repeal of Local Act.
„ 7	Luton	Ditto	Dissolution of Local Government District.
„ 10	Brighton	Ditto	Amendment of Local Act.
July 12	Haverfordwest	Ditto	Dissolution of Improvement Act District.
„ 18	Leigh	Ditto	Apportionment of liabilities.
August 11	Hyde	Ditto	Amendment of Local Act.
„ 31	Chorlton	Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1875.	Suspension of clause in Turnpike Act.
November 22	Dewsbury	Public Health Act, 1875	Adjustment of accounts.
December 12	Kingston-upon-Hull	Ditto	Amendment of Local Act.

Samuel Joseph Smith, Esq., C.E.

1876.			
May 16	Sunderland (Durham)	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Compulsory purchase and taking lands under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts for improving certain streets.
„ 17	Stockton-on-Tees, Norton (Durham).	Ditto	Provisional Order to dissolve a Special Drainage District.
„ 18	Ulverstone R.S.A., Broughton West (Lancashire).	Ditto	Compulsory purchase and taking of lands and water rights under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts for water supply of this district.
June 6	Southborough (Kent)	Ditto	Compulsory purchase and taking of lands under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts for the purpose of sewage irrigation.
„ 21	Alcester R.S.A., Alcester (Warwick).	Ditto	Constitution of a Special Drainage District.
„ 22	Alcester R.S.A., Astwood Bank (Warwick).	Ditto	Ditto.
July 7	Sheerness U.S.A., West Minster (Kent).	Ditto	Complaint as to want of proper water supply and sewerage.
„ 19	Wigan (Lancashire)	The Wigan Improvement Act, 1874.	Extension and improvement of gas works.
August 29	Reigate R.S.A., Bletchworth, Horley, and Merstham (Surrey).	The Public Health Act, 1875.	Application to be invested with certain Urban powers.
„ 31	Croydon	Ditto	Complaint as to alleged nuisance.
October 6	Fareham R.S.A., Stubbington (Southampton).	Ditto	Complaint as to sewerage and sewage disposal.
„ 7	Fareham R.S.A., Cosham (Southampton).	Ditto	Complaint as to insanitary condition of this township.
„ 20	Llanelly R.S.A., Burry Port (Carmarthen).	Ditto	Constitution of a Local Government District.
November 18	Belper R.S.A., Wirksworth.	Ditto	Ditto.
„ 21	Belper R.S.A., Belper	Ditto	Ditto.

No. 91.

List of Port Sanitary Authorities.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date on which the powers of the Authority expire.
Boston - - *	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Western Point to a point on the opposite shore near Claypole House, with a certain creek or arm of the sea termed "Boston Deeps." [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the Port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, creeks, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Boston Town Council	September 29th, 1877.
Bridgwater -	So much of the Customs port as lies to the southward of or within an imaginary straight line drawn from the most northerly point of Stert Point to the Lower Lighthouse in the parish of Burnham.	Bridgwater Town Council.	Ditto.
Bristol - -	So much of the port as lies between the eastern boundary of the Customs port at Aust, in the county of Gloucester, and the boundary between the parishes of Walton-in-Gordano and Clevedon in the county of Somerset.	Bristol Town Council	Ditto.
Cardiff - -	So much of the port as lies between the River Rumney and Lavernock Point.	Cardiff Town Council	Ditto.
Cardigan -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Pencemmaes to the nearest point of Cardigan Island, and thence taking the whole of the outer or northern sides of the said island to the nearest point of the parish of Verwick.	Cardigan Town Council.	Ditto.
Carnarvon -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Aberafon Clynnog to the mouth of the Malltraeth River.	Carnarvon Town Council.	Ditto.
Chepstow -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from the site of the old Watch-house at Beachley to Mathern Pill.	Chepstow Local Board.	Ditto.
Chester - -	So much of the port as lies above an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Dee at the Queen's Ferry. (Waters of the river above such imaginary straight line included.)	Chester Town Council	Ditto.
Colchester -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the River Colne from Saint Osyth Point on the east bank to Fresh Marsh on the west. (With waters of the River Colne.)	Colchester Town Council.	Ditto.
Cowes - -	All that part of the port comprised within a line commencing at the westernmost point of Gurnet Bay at high-water mark, and running eastwards along high-water mark past a place called "Egypt"; thence southwards along the west bank of the River Medina to a place called "Dodner"; thence in an imaginary straight line eastwards across the said river, and northwards along the east bank thereof in front of East Cowes to the buoy at Old Castle Point; thence northwards in an imaginary straight line to the West Bramble Buoy (being the point of junction of the limits of the several ports of Portsmouth, Southampton, and Cowes); thence south-westwards along the limits of the port of Southampton to a point opposite to, and north of, the starting point; and thence southwards to the said starting point.	West Cowes Local Board.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other ports named on this page.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date on which the powers of the Authority expire.
Dartmouth - *	So much of the port as lies between an imaginary straight line drawn from Kingswear Castle across the River Dart to the Battery Point on the south, and another imaginary straight line drawn across the said river from Higher Noss Point to Higher Sand Quay Point on the north. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, creeks, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Dartmouth Town Council.	September 29th, 1877.
Deal - -	The whole of the port - - - - - -	Deal Town Council -	Ditto.
Exeter -	So much of the port as lies between the bridge of the town of Exeter and the Cheekstone Rock. (Docks, Creeks, &c., running into the River Exe.)	Exeter Town Council	Ditto.
Falmouth and Truro.	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Zoze Point on the east to Pendennis Point on the West, together with the whole of the port of Truro.	(Joint Board) - - "The Falmouth and Truro Port Sanitary Authority."	March 25th, 1878.
Faversham -	So much of the port as lies east of Harty Ferry and west of an imaginary straight line drawn from Shellness Point to the eastern extremity of the Nagden Salt Marshes, including the river or haven of Faversham and the creek called Oare Creek.	Faversham Improvement Commissioners.	September 29th, 1877.
Fleetwood -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Rossall Point to the Screw-Pile Lighthouse, and from thence to Fluke Hall, near the north-eastern boundary of the township of Garstang.	Fleetwood Local Board.	Ditto.
Gloucester -	So much of the port as lies within the limits of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal and the docks connected therewith.	Gloucester Town Council.	Ditto.
Hartlepool -	So much of the port as abuts upon the district of the West Hartlepool Improvement Commissioners, the district of the urban sanitary authority of the borough of Hartlepool, the district of the local board of Middleton in Stranton, and the district of the local board of Throston.	(Joint Board) - - "The Hartlepool Port Sanitary Authority."	Ditto.
Harwich -	So much of the port as lies within imaginary straight lines drawn from Levington Creek to Tillshole on the River Orwell, and from Blackman's Head to Landguard Point at the mouth of Harwich Harbour, and within the embankment and bridges of the Great Eastern Railway crossing the River Stour from the parish of Brantham, in the county of Suffolk, to the parish of Lawford, in the county of Essex.	(Joint Board) - - "The Harwich Port Sanitary Authority."	June 24th, 1878.
Hayle - -	So much of the Customs port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Carrack Gladdon Point on the west side of St. Ives Bay, to the eastern end of the Black Cliff on the eastern side of the bay.	Hayle Local Board -	September 29th, 1877.
Hull - -	So much of the port as contains the harbour, docks, and wharves belonging to the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, and the waters of the port abutting upon such harbour, docks, and wharves.	Kingston-upon-Hull Town Council.	Ditto.
Ipswich - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line to be drawn across the River Orwell from the north side of the entrance to Levington Creek to a creek or hole on the opposite shore, commonly called Tills Hole in the parish of Shotley. (Waters of River Orwell abutting thereon included.)	Ipswich Town Council.	Ditto.
King's Lynn -	So much of the port as commences at the junction near the upper roads of the Main Ship Channel from sea with the Upper Bull Dog Channel, and is bounded thence on the east by the sea bank for the time being, and on the west by the fiscal limits of the port, as far as the northern end of the Norfolk Estuary Marsh Cut, and comprises the said cut, and the entire harbour of King's Lynn, as far as the Free Bridge over the Eau Brink Cut.	King's Lynn Town Council.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the orders issued to the other ports named on this page with the omission in the case of Deal of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following further modifications:

The Deal order mentions "Every place," &c., appointed as a Customs boarding station.

The Ipswich order omits the reference to Customs boarding station.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date on which the powers of the Authority expire.
Lancaster -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Sunderland Point to Cockersand Abbey. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, creeks, &c. belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Lancaster Town Council.	September 29th, 1877.
Littlehampton	So much of the port as lies between the mouth of the River Arun and an imaginary straight line drawn from the point where the northern boundary of the parish of Littlehampton abuts upon the river, to the nearest point thereto on the opposite bank, with so much of the port as adjoins those parts of the coast which are within half a mile from the mouth of the river in an easterly and westerly direction.	Littlehampton Local Board.	Ditto.
Liverpool -	The whole of the port - - - - - -	Liverpool Town Council.	†
‡London - -	The whole of the port - - - - - - - -	The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.	March 25th, 1878.
Lowestoft -	So much of the port as lies between the Mutford Lock at the head of Lake Lothing Inner harbour and the mouth of the new harbour of Lowestoft. Together with so much of the port as abuts upon the urban sanitary district of Lowestoft.	Lowestoft Improvement Commissioners.	September 29th, 1877.
Maldon - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the Blackwater River from Tollesbury Point on the north side thereof to Saint Peter's-on-the-Walls on the south side thereof. (With waters of the Blackwater River abutting on the Riparian districts named, and basin of the Chalmer and Blackwater Canal.)	Maldon Town Council	Ditto.
Milford - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from St. Ann's Head to Blockhouse Point on the opposite coast.	(Joint Board) - - "The Milford Port Sanitary Authority."	December 25th, 1877.
Newport - -	The whole of the port - - - - - - -	Newport (Mon.) Town Council.	September 29th, 1877.
New Shoreham	That part of the port extending from the western boundary of the parish of Hove, to the western boundary of the parish of Lancing, including the harbour or natural port of New Shoreham.	New Shoreham Local Board.	Ditto.
Penzance -	That part of the port which lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Cuddan Point on the east to Lamorna Cove on the west.	Penzance Town Council.	Ditto.
Plymouth - -	So much of the port as lies within the Plymouth Breakwater.	Plymouth Town Council.	Ditto.
Poole - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of Poole Harbour from the easternmost side of North Haven to the easternmost side of South Haven.	Poole Town Council	Ditto.
Portsmouth -	That part of the port lying within and to the north of an imaginary straight line to be drawn from Gilkicker Point to South Sea Castle.	Portsmouth Town Council.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the Orders issued to the other Ports named on this page with the omission in the case of London and Newport of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following further modifications:

Instead of "Waters of the port within such limits," the Lowestoft and New Shoreham orders contain the words "Waters abutting on such part of the said Port."

† Constituted permanently by Provisional Order.

‡ The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London are constituted the Port Sanitary Authority by the Public Health Act, and the order of the Board merely assigns to them powers.

Port.	Extent of Jurisdiction.	Authority.	Date on which the powers of the Authority expire.
Preston - - *	So much of the port as adjoins the district of the Lytham Improvement Commissioners, with the dock commonly known as the New Dock. [Together with the waters of the port within such limits, and the place for the time being appointed as the Customs boarding station for such part of the port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the statutes in that behalf. Also the watersides of the districts of the Riparian authorities named in the order, with the docks, creeks, &c., belonging to the part of the port above specified.]	Lytham Improvement Commissioners.	September 29th, 1877.
Rochester -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from the Cockleshell Hard Coastguard Station to Queenborough Spit, with so much of the River Medway beyond the said limits as is within the jurisdiction of the Rochester Town Council.	Rochester Town Council.	Ditto.
Southampton -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Hill Head to the Bramble Buoy, and thence to Calshot Castle.	Southampton Town Council.	Ditto.
Sunderland -	So much of the port as lies within the boundaries of and is conterminous with the Sunderland Union. (With waters of the River Wear abutting on the Riparian districts named.)	(Joint Board) - - "The Sunderland Port Sanitary Authority."	Ditto.
Swansea - -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn from Mumbles Point to the south-eastern boundary of the port.	Swansea Town Council.	Ditto.
Teignmouth -	So much of the port as lies between a point called "The Ness," in the parish of Stokeinteignhead, and the boundary between the parishes of East Teignmouth and Dawlish, including so much of the estuary of the River Teign as lies between the sea and the bridge connecting Teignmouth with Shaldon.	Teignmouth Local Board.	Ditto.
Wells - -	So much of the port as lies to the south of the Wells Fairway Buoy and abuts upon the parish of Wells-next-the-Sea.	Wells (Norfolk) Improvement Commissioners.	Ditto.
Weymouth -	So much of the port as abuts upon the several parishes of Radipole, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth, Wyke Regis, and Portland.	(Joint Board) - - "The Weymouth Port Sanitary Authority."	Ditto.
Wisbech - -	The whole of the port. (With waters of the Wisbech, otherwise termed the Nene River, abutting on the Riparian districts named.)	Wisbech Town Council.	Ditto.
Workington -	So much of the port as lies within an imaginary straight line drawn across the mouth of the River Derwent from the extreme point of the north bank to the extreme point of the south bank of the river.	Guardians of the Poor of the Cockermouth Union.	Ditto.

* Similar clauses to those within brackets are contained in the Orders issued to the other ports named in this page with the omission in the case of Wisbech of the reference to the "part" of the port, and the following further modifications:

Instead of "Waters of the port within such limits," the Sunderland order contains the words "Waters of the said Port abutting on such boundaries," and the Wells order contains the words "Waters abutting on such part of the said Port."

No. 92.

STATEMENT showing—

I. The RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES who have been invested with URBAN POWERS, or in whose Districts portions of the Public Health Act, 1875, have been declared to be in force, during the year 1876.

II. PORTIONS of the Act declared to be in force.

III. The EXTENT to which the Order applies.

[For the year 1875, *see* Report No. V., p. 430.]

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	II. Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	III. Extent to which the Order applies.
Abingdon - -	Sections 44, 157, and 158 - -	The township of Sutton Wick, and those parts of the parishes of Saint Helen, Abingdon, and Saint Nicholas, Abingdon, which are not comprised in the municipal borough of Abingdon.
Alnwick - - -	Sections 42, 44, 157, 158; sub-section 3 of section 160; section 169, excepting so much as relates to the providing of slaughter-houses and to the making of byelaws with respect thereto; and section 170.	Within the townships of Amble and Embleton.
	So much of section 157 as relates to to the making of byelaws with respect to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation, and to the prohibition of their use for such habitation.	The remaining portion of the rural sanitary district of the Union.
Altrincham - -	Sections 157 and 158; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	The parish of Mobberley and the townships of Ashton-upon-Mersey, Bollen-Fee, Dunham-Massey, Fulshaw, Hale, Nether Knutsford, Over Knutsford, Northen, Pownal-Fee, and Timperley.
Aston - - -	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158 - -	The parish of Sutton Coldfield, and so much of the parish of Aston as comprises the hamlets of Erdington and Witton.
Atherstone - -	Sections 44, 157, 158, and 169, excepting so much of the last-named section as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses.	The rural sanitary district of the Atherstone Union.
Bath - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The parish of Twerton.
Belper - - -	Sections 44, 157, and 158 - -	Those parts of the parish of Alfreton and of the chapelry of Ripley which are included in the rural sanitary district of the Belper Union.
Billericay - -	Section 169, except so much thereof as relates to the providing of slaughter-houses, and to the making of byelaws with respect thereto, and section 170.	The hamlet of Brentwood and the parishes of Great Burstead, Shenfield, South Weald, and Wickford.
Blaby - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The township of Narborough.
Bromley - -	Sections 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, and 160.	The parish of Beckenham.

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	II. Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	III. Extent to which the Order applies.
Chapel-en-le-Frith	Sections 42, 44, 45, 157, and 158	The parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chepstow	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158	The parishes of Caldicot, Lydney, and Saint Briavels.
Chertsey	Sections 44, 157, and 158	The rural sanitary district of the Chertsey Union.
Clutton	Sections 44, 157, and 158	The parishes of Cameley, Camerton, Chew Magna, Clutton, Paulton, Publow, Saint Thomas in Pensford, and Timsbury.
Coventry	Sections 42, 44, 157, 158, and 170; and so much of 169 as does not relate to the providing of slaughter-houses.	The rural sanitary district of the Coventry Union.
Dursley	Sections 42, 44, 47, 157, and 158	The parish of Wootton-under-Edge.
Easington	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158	The parish of Castle Eden and the townships of East Morton, Haswell, Monk Hesledon, Seaham, Shotton, Thornley, and Wingate.
East Retford	Sections 42, 44, 45, 47, 66, 112, 113, 114, 115, 155, 156, 157, and 158; sub-sections 1 and 3 of section 160; the first paragraph of section 161; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; section 170; and sub-section 5 of section 171.	Parishes of Clarborough and Ordsall.
Faversham	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158	The parishes of Boughton-under-Blean, Linstead, Ospringe, Preston-next-Faversham, and Teynham.
Glanford Brigg	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158	The townships of Appleby, Ashby, Bromby, Crosby, Frodingham, and Scunthorpe. [By an Order dated the 12th July, 1876, the powers, &c., were withdrawn as regards the township of Appleby.]
Gower	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158	The parish of Llanrhidian Higher.
Great Ouseburn	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	The townships of Acomb, Boroughbridge, and Langthorpe.
Guisborough	The first clause of section 161	The township of Brotton.
Haltwhistle	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158	The contributory places of Blenkinsopp, Haltwhistle, Hartleyburn, Lambley, and Thirlwall.
Headington	Sections 42, 44, 112, 113, 114, 157, and 158; the first paragraph of section 161, with respect to lighting; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	The parishes of Headington, Iffley, and Marston, and so much of the parishes of Cowley and Saint Giles as is included within the rural sanitary district of the East Retford Union.
Hendon	Sections 39, 44, 45, 47, 112, 113, 114, 157, and 158.	The rural sanitary district of the Hendon Union.
Hexham	Sections 157, 158, and sub-section 3 of section 160.	The parishes and townships of Allendale, Broomhaugh, Chollerton, Corbridge, Eltringham, Haydon, Hedley Woodside, Horsley, Humshaugh, Mickley, Newbrough, Ovingham, Ovington, Prudhoe, Prudhoe Castle, Riding, West Acomb, and Wylam.

I. Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	II. Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	III. Extent to which the Order applies.
Kingsbridge	Section 42	The parishes of Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, and Modbury, and so much of the parish of Malborough as is comprised in the Salcombe Special Drainage District.
Leigh	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158, and the first clause of section 161.	The township of Golborne.
Longtown	Section 42	The parish of Arthuret.
Loughborough	Sections 42, 44, 157, 158, 170, and section 169 excepting so much of the last-named section as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses.	The parish of Sheepshed.
Middlesbrough	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158	The townships of Eston and Stainton.
Merthyr Tydvil	Sections 44 and 158; the first paragraph of section 161 with respect to lighting; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	The parishes of Gelligaer, Penderyn, Vainor, and the hamlet of Rhigos.
Okehampton	Sections 44, 157, and 158	The parishes of Chagford, Hatherleigh, and North Tawton.
Rhayader	The first clause of section 161	The parish of Rhayader.
Rotherham	Sections 44, 157, and 158; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	The several parishes and places of Aston-cum-Aughton, Beighton, Brampton Bierlow, Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Orgreave, Tinsley, Treeton, Whiston, Wickersley, and that part of the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne which is included in the rural sanitary district.
Saint Neots	Sections 42, 44, and 45; and the first paragraph of section 161, with respect to lighting.	The parish of Kimbolton.
Sculcoates	Section 45	The parish of Hessle and the townships of Preston and Welton; and within so much of the parish of Sutton-with-Stoneferry as is not included in the urban sanitary district of Kingston-upon-Hull, and so much of the townships of Kirk Ella, North Ferriby, and Swanland as is not included in the urban sanitary district of Newington.
	Sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 157, and 158.	The parish of Hessle, and so much of the parish of Sutton-with-Stoneferry as is above described.
Stockton	Section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the providing of slaughter-houses and to the making of byelaws with respect thereto; and section 170.	The parish of Norton and the townships of Billingham, Cowpen Bewley, Whitton, Wolviston, and that part of the township of Stockton-upon-Tees which is not comprised in the municipal borough of that township.
Stoke-upon-Trent	Sections 44, 112, 113, 157, and 158; sub-section 1 of section 160; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	The rural sanitary district of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent.
Stone	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	Stone special drainage district.

I.	II.	III.
Names of Unions, the Guardians of which are the Rural Sanitary Authority in each case.	Portions of the Act declared to be in force.	Extent to which the Order applies.
Sunderland - -	Sections 25, 42, 44, 45, 47, 66, 112, 113, 114, 115, 150, 151, 152, 155, 156, and 158; sub-sections 1 and 3 of section 160; the first paragraph of section 161; and sub-section 2 of section 171.	The township of Ford.
Tavistock - -	Sections 42, 44, 157, 158, and 169, excepting so much of the last-named section as relates to the providing of slaughter-houses and to the making of byelaws with respect thereto, and section 170.	The parishes of Beerferris, Calstock, Lifton, and Tavistock, and so much of the parishes of Buckland Monachorum, Saint Peter Tavy, Sampford Spiney, Walkhampton, and Whitchurch, as is comprised in the ecclesiastical district of Saint John, Horrabridge.
The Fylde - -	Sections 44, 170, and 169, excepting so much of the last-named section as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses.	The contributory places of Freckleton, Marton, Medlar-with-Wesham, and Poulton-in-the-Fylde.
Ticehurst - -	Sections 42 and 44 - - -	The rural sanitary district of the Ticehurst Union.
	Sections 157 and 158; section 169, excepting so much thereof as relates to the provision of slaughter-houses; and section 170.	The parishes of Burwash, Etchingham, Frant, Lamberhurst, Salehurst, Ticehurst, and Wadhurst.
Warwick - -	Sections 42, 44, 157, and 158 - -	The parish of Kenilworth.
West Bromwich -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	So much of the parish of Handsworth as is not included in the district of the Handsworth Local Board.
Westbury-upon-Severn	Sections 144, 145, 149, 150, 151, and 152.	The parish of Hinders Lane and Dockham, the township of East Dean, and the special drainage district of Flaxley.
Whitehaven - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The several parishes and places of Cleator, Distington, Egremont, Ennerdale and Kinniside, Harrington, Hensingham, Lamplugh, Low Keekle, Parton, Preston Quarter, Saint Bees, Saint John's Beckermet, and Salter and Eskat, and the Arlecdon and Frizington special drainage district.
Wimborne and Cranborne.	Section 42 - - - - -	The Wimborne special drainage district.
Witham - -	Sections 42 and 44 - - -	The contributory places of Great Coggeshall, Hatfield Peverell, Kelvedon, and Little Coggeshall.
Worksop - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The parish of Todwick.
	Section 158 - - - -	The parishes of Barlborough, Clown, Harthill-with-Woodall, Wales, and Whitwell.
Wrexham - - -	Sections 157 and 158 - - -	The parishes of Markiviel, Ruabon, Threapwood, and Worthenbury, and the townships of Abenbury Fechan, Acton, Allington, Bangor, Bersham, Broughton, Brymbo, Erthig, Esclusham Above, Esclusham Below, Gresford, Gwersylt, Holt, Minera, and Stansty.

No. 93.

Special Drainage Districts formed, 1876.

Name of Special Drainage District.	Area of District.	Date of Authority for formation.
Allerton Bywater and Kippax.	- - - - - - - -	20th September, 1876.
Arlecdon and Frizington.	The townships of Arlecdon and Frizington, in the parish of Arlecdon.	17th May, 1876.
Cheadle - - -	That part of the parish of Cheadle known as the Town Quarter.	22nd June, 1876.
Church Stretton -	- - - - - - - -	23rd June, 1876.
Dorking - - -	Part of the parish of Dorking - - -	10th February, 1876.
East Dereham - -	Part of the parishes of East Dereham and Scarning.	14th March, 1876.
East End - - -	- - - - - - - -	28th December, 1876.
Great Baddow - -	Part of the parish of Great Baddow - -	29th April, 1876.
Knowle and Totterdown.	- - - - - - - -	20th September, 1876.
Leigh - - -	Part of the parish of Leigh - - - -	5th February, 1876.
Rochford - - -	Part of the parish of Rochford - - -	30th March, 1876.
Somerby and Harrowby.	- - - - - - - -	13th November, 1876.

Special Drainage Districts dissolved, 1876.

Name of District.	When dissolved.
Burgess Hill - -	29th September 1876.
Norton - - -	29th September 1876.

Appendix L.

Manufacturing Districts Acts, 1863–1864.

Page.

No. 94. Statement of Sums repaid in respect of Loans advanced by Public Works Loan Commissioners - - - - 392

No. 94.

TABLE showing NAME of PLACE and Amount Repaid on each Separate LOAN, on the 31st December 1876, in Reduction of Principal Moneys Advanced by the PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSIONERS under "THE PUBLIC WORKS (MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS) ACTS, 1863-64."

NAME OF PLACE.	Amount of Separate Loans.	Total Amount of Loans.	Amount advanced on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount advanced.	Principal Repaid on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount of Principal Repaid.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Accrington	3,000		3,000		1,100 0 0	
	24,000		24,200		7,926 13 4	
	11,900		11,900		4,270 0 0	
	39,100	39,100	39,100	39,100	13,296 13 4	13,296 13 4
2. Adlington (Chorley)	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	873 14 4	873 14 4
3. Ardwick (Manchester)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	10,700 0 0	10,700 0 0
4. Ashton-under-Lyne	6,343		6,343		2,603 17 4	
	59,489		59,489		22,363 0 0	
	1,700		1,700		680 0 0	
	57,500		57,500		19,333 6 8	
	125,032	125,032	125,032	125,032	44,980 4 0	44,980 4 0
5. Atherton	5,216		5,216		1,938 13 4	
	8,669		—		—	
	13,885	13,885	5,216	5,216	1,938 13 4	1,938 13 4
6. Bacup	14,600		14,600		5,313 6 8	
	5,000		5,000		1,833 6 8	
	19,600	19,600	19,600	19,600	7,146 13 4	7,146 13 4
7. Barton and Eccles	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
8. Bedford	10,893	10,893	10,893	10,893	3,997 13 4	3,997 13 4
9. Blackburn	78,300		78,300		29,156 13 4	
	65,825		65,825		22,553 6 8	
	144,125	144,125	144,125	144,125	51,710 0 0	51,710 0 0
10. Bollington	9,859	9,859	7,500	7,500	2,950 0 0	2,950 0 0
11. Bolton	55,000		55,000		20,500 0 0	
	66,000		66,000		57,100 0 0	
	4,934		4,934		1,875 16 0	
	52,000		52,000		18,666 13 4	
	177,934	177,934	177,934	177,934	98,142 9 4	98,142 9 4
12. Bowdon	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	1,041 13 4	1,041 13 4
13. Bradford	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,775 0 0	2,775 0 0
14. Bredbury (Stockport)	400		400		160 0 0	
	1,840		1,840		1,126 19 10	
	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	1,286 19 10	1,286 19 10
15. Brindle (Chorley)	1,200	1,200	600	600	308 4 7	308 4 7

Table showing Name of Place and Amount Repaid on each Separate Loan, on the 31st December 1876, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Amount of Separate Loans.	Total Amount of Loans.	Amount advanced on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount advanced.	Principal Repaid on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount of Principal Repaid.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16. Broughton (Salford) -	9,500		9,500		3,666 13 4	
	3,100		3,007		1,069 0 0	
	12,600	12,600	12,507	12,507	4,735 13 4	4,735 13 4
17. Burnley - - - -	37,800	37,800	37,800	37,800	14,066 13 4	14,066 13 4
18. Bury - - -	10,000		10,000		3,833 6 8	
	23,259		23,259		7,644 7 4	
	15,000		15,000		5,833 6 8	
	48,259	48,259	48,259	48,259	17,311 0 8	17,311 0 8
19. Charnock Richard (Chorley)	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	460 0 0	460 0 0
20. Cheadle Bulkeley (Stockp^{t})	1,802	1,802	1,400	1,400	533 6 8	533 6 8
21. Cheadle Moseley (Stockport)	698	698	698	698	279 4 0	279 4 0
22. Cheetham (Manchester) -	18,260	18,260	18,260	18,260	6,686 13 4	6,686 13 4
23. Chorley (Cheshire) - -	2,500		2,500		1,050 0 0	
	10,000		5,680		2,170 13 4	
	12,500	12,500	8,180	8,180	3,220 13 4	3,220 13 4
24. Chorley (Lancashire) -	14,250	14,250	14,250	14,250	5,275 0 0	5,275 0 0
25. Chorlton (Manchester) -	13,000		13,000		5,033 6 8	
	4,000		4,000		1,533 6 8	
	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	6,566 13 4	6,566 13 4
26. Clayton-le-Moors - -	10,709	10,709	10,709	10,709	3,803 0 0	3,803 0 0
27. Crompton - - -	2,330	2,330	1,200	1,200	840 0 0	840 0 0
28. Cuerdon (Chorley) - -	750	750	750	750	312 10 0	312 10 0
29. Darcy Lever (Bolton) -	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	560 0 0	560 0 0
30. Denton - - -	2,222		2,222		888 16 0	
	2,035		2,035		847 6 8	
	1,521		1,521		582 14 0	
	5,778	5,778	5,778	5,778	2,318 16 8	2,318 16 8
31. Disbury (Chorlton) - -	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	2,883 6 8	2,883 6 8
32. Droylsden - - -	2,800		2,800		1,120 0 0	
	11,421		11,421		4,140 6 8	
	14,221	14,221	14,221	14,221	5,260 6 8	5,260 6 8
33. Dukinfield - - - -	2,010		2,010		871 0 0	
	9,000		9,000		3,333 6 8	
	8,400		8,400		2,890 0 0	
	6,700		6,700		2,293 6 8	
	9,000		9,000		3,133 6 8	
	35,110	35,110	35,110	35,110	12,521 0 0	12,521 0 0
34. Edgworth (Bolton) -	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	616 13 4	616 13 4

Table showing Name of Place and Amount Repaid on each Separate Loan, on the 31st December 1876, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Amount of Separate Loans.	Total Amount of Loans.	Amount advanced on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount advanced.	Principal Repaid on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount of Principal Repaid.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
35. Euxton (Chorley)	566	566	566	566	226 8 0	226 8 0
36. Failsworth	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	2,700 0 0	2,700 0 0
37. Farnworth	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0
38. Glossop	3,500		3,500		2,953 14 8	
	1,138		1,138		455 4 0	
	5,317		5,317		5,317 0 0	
	5,092		5,092		5,092 0 0	
	1,354		1,354		541 12 0	
	5,130		2,800		2,800 0 0	
	7,500		..		..	
	29,031	29,031	19,201	19,201	17,159 10 8	17,159 10 8
39. Gorton	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	8,566 13 4	8,566 13 4
40. Great Harwood	8,000		8,000		3,083 6 8	
	280		280		312 0 0	
	500		500			
	8,780	8,780	8,780	8,780	3,395 6 8	3,395 6 8
41. Halliwell	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,250	1,076 6 8	1,076 6 8
42. Handforth (Stockport)	400	400	400	400	160 0 0	160 0 0
43. Harwood (Bolton)	1,614	1,614	1,614	1,614	625 2 8	625 2 8
44. Hazel Grove (Stockport)	2,000		2,000		833 6 8	
	900		900		340 0 0	
	800		800		293 6 8	
	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	1,466 13 4	1,466 13 4
45. Heaton Norris (Stockport)	2,583	2,583	2,583	2,583	1,013 15 4	1,013 15 4
46. Heywood (Heap)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
47. Horwich (Bolton)	1,600	1,600	800	800	320 0 0	320 0 0
48. Hulme (Manchester)	7,600	7,600	7,600	7,600	2,853 6 8	2,853 6 8
49. Hurst	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	442 16 9	442 16 9
50. Hyde	14,200		14,200		5,260 0 0	
	14,790		14,790		5,037 0 0	
	28,990	28,990	28,990	28,990	10,297 0 0	10,297 0 0
51. Lancaster	7,000	7,000	..	..	..	..
52. Little Lever (Bolton)	1,670	1,670	1,200	1,200	506 13 4	506 13 4
53. Macclesfield (Borough)	33,500		16,500		5,950 0 0	
	7,500		3,500		1,300 0 0	
	5,530		1,500		..	
	46,530	46,530	21,500	21,500	7,250 0 0	7,250 0 0
54. Macclesfield Union	5,530		2,250		2,220 11 0	
	5,000		2,750		570 11 0	
	2,000		1,000			
	12,530	12,530	6,000	6,000	2,791 2 0	2,791 2 0

Table showing Name of Place and Amount Repaid on each Separate Loan, on the 31st December 1876, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Amount of Separate Loans.	Total Amount of Loans.	Amount advanced on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount advanced.	Principal Repaid on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount of Principal Repaid.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
55. Manchester	25,000		25,000		9,583 6 8	
	130,000		130,000		51,000 0 0	
	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	60,583 6 8	60,583 6 8
56. Marple (Stockport)	730		730		292 0 0	
	1,400		1,150		525 16 7	
	2,130	2,130	1,880	1,880	817 16 7	817 16 7
57. Middleton and Tonge	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	2,333 6 8	2,333 6 8
58. Mossley	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,866 13 4	1,866 13 4
59. Newton-in-Mackerfield	9,000		9,000		2,800 0 0	
	1,000		1,000		273 6 8	
	3,620		3,620		1,165 6 8	
	6,880		6,880		2,301 6 8	
	20,500	20,500	20,500	20,500	6,640 0 0	6,640 0 0
60. Offerton (Stockport)	200		200		86 13 4	
	200		200		80 0 0	
	100		100		33 6 8	
	500	500	500	500	200 0 0	200 0 0
61. Oldham	18,000		18,000		7,800 0 0	
	5,700		5,700		2,280 0 0	
	75,000		75,000		27,500 0 0	
	4,200		4,200		1,533 6 8	
	3,000		3,000		1,100 0 0	
	14,280		14,280		5,236 0 0	
	120,180	120,180	120,180	120,180	45,449 6 8	45,449 6 8
62. Openshaw	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	6,700 0 0	6,700 0 0
63. Oswaldtwistle	22,738	22,738	22,738	22,738	8,412 13 4	8,412 13 4
64. Over Darwen	2,000		2,000		800 0 0	
	32,000		32,000		11,433 6 8	
	34,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	12,233 6 8	12,233 6 8
65. Pendleton (Salford)	1,000		1,000		336 13 4	
	15,505		15,505		5,568 6 8	
	16,505	16,505	16,505	16,505	5,935 0 0	5,935 0 0
66. Pennington	11,685	11,685	11,685	11,685	5,295 0 0	5,295 0 0
67. Poulton	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
68. Preston	28,500		28,500		11,333 6 8	
	19,739		19,739		18,199 3 4	
	15,000		15,000		5,500 0 0	
	63,239	63,239	63,239	63,239	35,032 10 0	35,032 10 0
69. Quarlton (Bolton)	460	460	460	460	184 0 0	184 0 0
70. Ramsbottom	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	2,950 0 0	2,950 0 0
71. Reddish (Stockport)	300	300	300	300	120 0 0	120 0 0

Table showing Name of Place and Amount Repaid on each Separate Loan, on the 31st December 1876, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Amount of Separate Loans.	Total Amount of Loans.	Amount advanced on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount advanced.	Principal Repaid on each Separate Loan.	Total Amount of Principal Repaid.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
72. Rochdale	5,000		5,000		2,166 13 4	
	10,600		10,600		4,240 0 0	
	14,000		14,000		4,233 6 8	
	29,600	29,600	29,600	29,600	10,640 0 0	10,640 0 0
73. Romilly (Stockport)	300	300	300	300	120 0 0	120 0 0
74. Royton	1,000		1,000		400 0 0	
	3,000		2,000		706 13 4	
	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	1,106 13 4	1,106 13 4
75. Rusholme	3,000	3,000	..	..	..	..
76. Salford	40,000		40,000		13,983 6 8	
	760		760		304 0 0	
	40,760	40,760	40,760	40,760	14,287 6 8	14,287 6 8
77. Sharples (Bolton)	2,100	2,100	1,500	1,500	553 6 8	553 6 8
78. Skerton (Lancaster)	600	600	600	600	230 0 0	230 0 0
79. Spotland (Rochdale)	1,000		1,000		1,000 0 0	
	2,000		2,000		2,000 0 0	
	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
80. Stalybridge	2,954		2,954		1,214 18 8	
	3,000		3,000		1,200 0 0	
	5,834		5,000		1,900 0 0	
	62,500		62,500		21,416 13 4	
	74,288	74,288	73,454	73,454	25,731 12 0	25,731 12 0
81. Stockport	25,493		25,493		10,014 2 0	
	883		883		353 4 0	
	2,000		2,000		800 0 0	
	31,000		22,000		7,566 13 4	
	59,376	59,376	50,376	50,376	18,733 19 4	18,733 19 4
82. Tintwistle (Ashton)	400	400	400	400	260 0 0	260 0 0
83. Tyldesley	7,100		7,100		2,633 6 8	
	8,650		5,000		1,900 0 0	
	15,750	15,750	12,100	12,100	4,533 6 8	4,533 6 8
84. West Houghton (Bolton)	1,560	1,560	1,560	1,560	624 0 0	624 0 0
85. West Leigh	5,312	5,312	5,312	5,312	2,064 8 0	2,064 8 0
86. Wheelton (Chorley)	700	700	700	700	280 0 0	280 0 0
87. Wigan	30,270		30,270		11,765 13 4	
	17,800		17,800		6,406 13 4	
	48,070	48,070	48,070	48,070	18,172 6 8	18,172 6 8
		1,846,082		1,766,515		705,739 4 9

Appendix M.

Orders and Certificates (Poor Law and Sanitary).

	Page.
No. 95.—Orders and Certificates issued, Year 1876 - -	398

No. 95.

Orders and Certificates under Seal issued by the Local Government Board, Year 1876.

Subjects of Orders or Certificates.		Number issued.
POOR LAW.		
Accounts. (*See* "Regulations.")		
Audit—		
Decisions on appeals against Allowances, Disallowances and Surcharges, including School Boards	Orders	97
Ditto	Certificates	679
Auditor—		
Appointment of		1
Alteration of District or Salary		2
Collectors of Poor Rates and Assistant Overseers—		
Appointments, Duties, Salaries, and Districts		51
Compensation for use of Premises		1
Debts—		
Extending time for Payment		100
Elections—		
Prescribing mode		1
Dividing into Wards or altering Wards. (*See also* "Sanitary.")		2
Supplying Vacancies		96
Deciding questions as to disputed Elections		2
Adding small Parishes to others for purposes of Election, or otherwise altering Numbers		14
Rescinding Declaration Order as regards total number of Guardians		7
Emigration—		
Authorising Expenditure		20
General Orders. (For particulars, *see* Report page 43.)		2
Guardians—		
Declaring Board		1
Loans—		
Redeeming Balances		3
Charging "Common Fund"		1
Carried forward		1,080

Subjects of Orders or Certificates.	Number issued.
Poor Law—*continued.*	
Brought forward	1,080
Local Acts—	
Alteration or repeal of. (*See* "Provisional.")	
Officers—	
Compensation for loss of Office	7
Dismissals	21
Overseers' Duties	1
Parishes—	
Re-arrangement under section 1. of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876"	1
Parochial Offices	17
Pay Clerk: Appointment of	1
Property of Unions or separate Parishes—	
Sale, Letting, or Exchange	13
Appropriation of Sale Produce	4
Property of Parishes in Unions—	
Compensation for use of, by Guardians	1
Sale, Letting, or Exchange	100
Mode of taking votes	1
Appropriation of Sale Produce	67
Provisional Orders	2
For particulars, *see* Report page 42.	
Regulations (other than Relief)	
Prescribing or altering Accounts. (*See also* "General Regulations" below.)	2
General Regulations	17
Relief—	
Committees	3
Out-Relief Regulations	1
Removal of Paupers—	
Transfer of powers to Guardians under "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876"	5
Schools—	
Authorising reception of Pauper Children (Certificates)	3
Ditto ditto Cancelling	2
Removal of Pauper Children to certified Schools	2
Carried forward	1,351

Subjects of Orders or Certificates.	Number issued.
Poor Law—*continued.*	
Brought forward	1,351
School Boards—	
Division of Parishes into Districts (Consents)	4
School Districts—	
Formation of	1
Separation of Parishes from	1
Stocktaker—	
Appointment. (For particulars, *see* Report page 43.)	
Treasurer—	
Altering Forms	1
Unions—	
Formation of	1
Separation of Parishes from, or addition of Parishes to	3
Union Assessment Committee Act —	
Map	3
Vestries Act—	
Application of, wholly or in part, to Parishes : Providing Vestry Rooms, and authorising appointment of Vestry Clerk, &c.	11
Witnesses—	
Payment of Expenses incurred in attending Inquiries held by Local Government Inspectors	15
Workhouses, Separate Workhouse or District Schools, Asylums, Dispensaries, Relief Offices, &c.—	
Appropriation for a Small-pox Hospital	1
Expenditure in the purchase, erection, or hiring of Buildings, or in additions or alterations thereto, and in the purchase, hiring, or exchange of Land for Sites or other purposes	95
Signing consent away from Board	17
Extending time for erection of Workhouse	1
Total	1,505

Subjects of Orders or Certificates.	Number issued.
SANITARY.	
Adjustment of Accounts	2
Adjustment of Debts	1
Adjustment of liabilities—	
Transfer of debts. (Numbers included under head of "Provisional." For particulars, *see* Table at page 367.)	
Audit—	
Decisions on Appeals against Allowances, Disallowances, and Surcharges — Orders	7
Ditto — Certificates	105
Compulsory Purchase. (Numbers included under head of "Provisional." For particulars, *see* Table at page 367.)	
Costs of Inquiries	245
Debts—	
Extending time for payment	19
Districts—	
Alteration of name or name of Local Board	2
Alteration of areas. (Numbers included under head of "Provisional." For particulars, *see* Table at page 367.)	
Constitution—	
Special Drainage	12
Urban Sanitary (*See also* "Provisional.")	6
Dissolution. (*See* "Provisional.")	
Settlement of Boundaries	4
Union, for appointment of Medical Officer of Health	2
Elections—	
Division into Wards. (*See* "Provisional.")	
Ditto (Guardians under Public Health Act)	2
Altering numbers	3
Extending time	4
Inspector of Nuisances: Joint Appointment of	12
Letting property. (*See* "Parochial Offices," Poor Law.)	
Loans—	
Sanctioned under seal. (For particulars, *see* Tables at pages 352, 358.)	429
Extension of Borrowing Powers. (Number included under head of "Provisional." For particulars, *see* Table at page 367.)	
Return as to Sinking Fund or Instalments	2
Local Acts: Alteration or Repeal. (Numbers included under head of "Provisional." For particulars, *see* Table at page 367.)	
Medical Officers of Health—	
Joint Appointment of	28
Assistance by District Medical Officers	2
Carried forward	887

Subjects of Orders or Certificates.	Number issued.
Sanitary—*continued.*	
Brought forward	887
Nomination of Members of Rural Sanitary Authority	6
Officers—	
Compensation for loss of office	15
Port Sanitary Authorities—	
Re-constituting	40
Ditto (Joint Boards)	8
Accounts (ditto)	4
Provisional (For particulars, *see* Table at page 367.)	100
Sewers—	
Fixing amount of contribution for use of	1
Construction and maintenance: Apportionment of expenses	1
Sanction to works outside District	1
Special Expenses: Determining (*See also* "Urban Powers conferred on Rural Authorities," and "Adjustment of Accounts.")	23
Turnpikes—	
Winding up Trust	1
Suspending Act in part	1
Urban Powers conferred on Rural Authorities. (For particulars, *see* Table at page 385.)	53
Urban Powers withdrawn. (For particulars, *see* Table at page 385.)	1
Vaccination—	
Appointment of Examiner to act as substitute for Examiner previously appointed	1
Voting at Local Board	
Rule 64 of the first part of Schedule II. of the Public Health Act, 1875	1
Water Supply—	
Determining cost	1
Apportioning cost of Well	1
Total	1,146
TOTAL (SANITARY)	1,146
TOTAL (POOR LAW)	1,505
TOTAL	2,651

Appendix N.

Parliamentary Returns.

Page

No. 96. List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1876 - - - - - - - - 404

No. 96.

LIST OF REPORTS, RETURNS, and other DOCUMENTS prepared by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD and presented to Parliament during the Session 1876.

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
POOR LAW:		
Return showing the Number of Orders of Removal from Unions and Parishes, signed by Justices and executed in England and Wales, from the 25th day of March 1874 to the 25th day of March 1875; stating the Number of Persons removed, the nature of alleged Settlement, and the Amount of Expenses incurred in the Removal; distinguishing the Orders so executed from or to Parishes not in the Union, and between different Unions (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper (H.C.) No. 477 of Session 1868 - - Like Return in respect of Paupers removed from one Union to another by consent and without Order (H. of Lords) - - - -	20.	33, folio.
Return showing the Amounts Expended and Estimated to be Expended, under Orders of the late Poor Law Board, and of the Local Government Board, by Metropolitan Boards of Guardians, Managers of Sick Asylums, Managers of Pauper Schools, or other Local Authorities, for the Erection or Enlargement of Buildings for the Reception of Paupers belonging to the Metropolis, since the 1st day of January 1868, &c. &c.	86.	8, folio.
Monthly Comparative Statement of Paupers, for 1875 and 1876 - - - - -	138. (A.) to 138. (A.–XI.)	84, folio.
Paupers, 1st January 1876 - - - - -	138. (B.)	49, folio.
„ 1st July 1876 - - - - -	138. (B.–I.)	49, folio.
In-maintenance and Out-door Relief:		
Lady-day Half year 1876 - - -	138. (C.)	33, folio.
Michaelmas Half year 1876 - - -	138. (C.–I.)	33, folio.
Annual Poor Rate Return, 1875–1876 - - -	138. (D.)	17, folio.
Use of Stimulants.—Copy of Correspondence between the Guardians of the St. George's Union, Middlesex, and the Guardians of the Wrexham Union, relative to the discontinuance of the use of Stimulants in the latter Union -	202.	5, folio.
Return of the number of persons born in Ireland who received with their dependent children, i.e., their children under 16 years of age, any Relief in England as Paupers, either on 1st day of January or 1st day of July 1875: And, of the number of Orphan and Deserted Children, Born of Irish Parents, who were in receipt of Relief on the same days - - -	206.	18, folio.

NOTE.—Papers presented to both Houses by Command of Her Majesty are distinguished by having the letter C. prefixed to the No. All the other documents have been laid before the House of Commons only; except the paper be otherwise designated.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1876—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Poor Law—*continued.*		
Return for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1874, of the number of paupers in receipt of Relief in each Union in England on the 1st of January of each year respectively, together with cost of Total Relief to the Poor - - - -	214.	80, folio.
Return for copy of any Correspondence between the Poor Law Guardians of Witham, Essex, or any of them, and the Local Government Board, relative to the disallowance by the Poor Law Auditor of a sum paid for a Church Rate by such Guardians - - - -	234.	4, folio.
Number of Complaints about the Elections of Guardians in the Years 1874 and 1875, to the Local Government Board, and about which Official Inquiries were held, &c. &c. - -	243.	1, folio.
Return of the Number of Men, Women, and Children in the several Union Workhouses on the 1st day of January 1875 (or on any previous date for which the Return could be made); distinguishing the number professing to belong to the Church of England, and the number belonging to all other Religious Communities - - - - - -	257.	19, folio.
Poor Law Expenditure (In-maintenance and Out-relief) in each Union in England, in 1874–1875 - - - - - -	277.	25, folio.
Returns from each Union in England and Wales of the number of Wives and Children of Soldiers and Marines in receipt of Poor Relief at any time during the Parochial Year 1875. Similar Return as to the Wives and Children of Militiamen - - - - - -	329.	3, folio.
Copy of the Evidence taken at the Inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Charlotte Hammond, a Pauper in the St. George's Union, Middlesex; together with the Report of the Inspector, and the Official Letter of the Local Government Board, announcing their decision in the case - - - - - -	377.	20, folio.
Valuation Lists. Return as to Rateable Value, &c. of Unions in England and Wales for the year 1875 - - - - - - -	397.	22, folio.
Returns showing the Number of Parishes in every Union, formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834; the Number of Guardians for each Parish and for each combination of Parishes, and for every Ward in a Parish when divided into Wards. The number of Contests at the Annual Elections during the last three years. The Number of Voting Papers delivered to Electors; the Number collected, and the Number of Votes recorded in the Return for each Separate Contest; and the Cost of each Election, showing the Clerks' Remuneration separately -	421.	191, folio.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1876—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Poor Law—*continued.*		
Relief of the Poor in Holland. Report by W. J. Sendall, Esq., Local Government Board Inspector	C.-1620.	29, 8vo.
Public Health:		
Sewage, &c. Method or Methods adopted for the disposal of Sewage and excreta by the Urban Sanitary Authorities of Districts in England and Wales having more than 5,000 inhabitants. The total amount expended in each District in any works for the artificial treatment of Sewage; and the profit, if any, derived from those works, &c., &c., (H. of Lords)	36.	52, folio.
Vaccination Prosecutions. Copy of a Letter addressed by the Local Government Board to the Guardians of the Evesham Union	110.	2, folio.
Intermediate Report of Dr. Angus Smith, chief Inspector under the Alkali Acts, 1863 and 1874, to the Local Government Board, of his Proceedings since the passing of the latter Act	165.	15, folio.
Thames Valley Sewerage. Report of Lieut.-Colonel Cox, R.E., Local Government Board Inspector, to the President of the Board upon an application from the Improvement Commissioners of Surbiton to form the whole or parts of certain Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts into a united District under the 279th Section of "The Public Health Act, 1875," for the purpose of carrying into effect a System of Sewerage for the use of all such Districts or Parts of Districts	184.	9, folio.
Returns of the Official Representations made, under the Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, to the Commissioners of Sewers, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and Urban Sanitary Authorities; of the number, size, and locality of the Areas to which such representations relate, &c. &c.	294.	6, folio.
Metropolitan Water Companies, Statement of Accounts for the Year 1875	426.	38, folio.
Vaccination Prosecutions (Keighley Union). Copy of a Letter of Instructions addressed by the Local Government Board to their Inspector W. J. Sendall, Esq.	436.	2, folio.
Sewage disposal.—Report of a Committee appointed by the President of the Local Government Board to inquire into the several modes of treating town sewage. Accompanied (in separate cover) by fourteen plans	C.-1410.	130, 8vo.
Medical Officer, Local Government Board.—Annual Report. (Part VII.) New Series	C.-1508.	107, 8vo.

List of Reports, Returns, and other Documents prepared by the Local Government Board and presented to Parliament during the Session 1876—*continued.*

Subject of Document.	Parliamentary Number.	Number of printed pages.
Local Taxation:		
Local Authorities (Receipts and Expenditure, 1874)	83.	7, folio.
Turnpike Roads (South Wales), Report of the General Superintendent with reference to the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1875 -	144.	6, folio.
Highways Act, Return of Places in the several Counties in England and Wales which have adopted the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61; showing, inter alia, with regard to Counties in which the Act has been only partially adopted, the Number and Total Acreage of Parishes which have not adopted it; and the Rate in the £ levied as Highway Rate in each Highway District, during the year ended the 25th March 1869 - -	233.	17, folio.
Turnpike Roads (comparison of Expenditure) -	266.	1, folio.
County Rates (England) - - -	273.	16, folio.
Municipal Borough Rates (England) - -	337	28, folio.
Local Taxation Returns (Annual), 1874-75 - -	396.	188, folio.
Highways—Receipts and Expenditure, 1874 - -	C.-1618.	77, folio.
Turnpike Trusts—Receipts and Expenditure, 1874 -	C.-1619.	73, folio.
General:		
Returns as to Parliamentary Boroughs in England, the Parliamentary and Municipal Boundaries of which are co-extensive, and of which the Population does not exceed 250,000; showing, 1. The Population; 2. The Number of Electors; 3. The Rateable Value, and the Number of Persons assessed at different Rateable Values - - - -	134 & 134†	2, folio.
Summary of Returns of Owners of Land in England and Wales (exclusive of the Metropolis) -	335.	33, folio.
Annual Report of Local Government Board, Fifth -	C.-1585.	461, 8vo.

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

505

REPORT

ON

THE POOR LAWS OF CERTAIN OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND ON

THE COMBINATION THERE OF PRIVATE CHARITY WITH OFFICIAL RELIEF.

BY

J. J. HENLEY, Esq.,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1877.

LONDON:
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REPORT.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
June 1877.

SIR,

IN compliance with your instructions I have inquired into "the system of voluntary charity organisation and poor "law relief combined in certain parts of the United States of "America," and I herewith submit the results of my inquiry.

In preparing the following Report I have had the advantage of seeing a paper by Mr. Longley, formerly one of my colleagues, who visited New York and Boston in 1871, and the Reports relating to the relief of the poor obtained from the United States in 1872, through the British Legation at Washington.* I have likewise received, through the kindness of the State officials and other gentlemen in the United States, a very large number of most valuable reports, returns, handbooks, and papers. Of all these I have made great use.†

The time at my disposal for personal inquiry on the spot was limited to an absence of two months from my district, and consequently allowed me to spend only a few weeks in America. I therefore confined my observations to parts of the States of Massachusetts and New York, and especially to the cities of Boston and New York. I much regret that I was unable to visit Philadelphia also, from which city most valuable information was received in 1872.

The State of Massachusetts contains 7,800 square miles (being thus somewhat larger than Wales) and a million and a half of inhabitants. It has important manufactures, and in Boston, with its 341,900 inhabitants, a seaport and commercial city of the first rank.

The State of New York contains 45,600 square miles, and is thus about nine-tenths the size of England, while the city according to the latest returns contained over 1,100,000 persons.

It will be desirable at the commencement to point out that the several States of the Union are, for such purposes as those of this inquiry, independent countries and enact their own poor laws in their own local Legislatures. The poor laws consequently differ in every State, though, as might be anticipated, the codes bear a general resemblance to each other and to those of Britain.

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* Three of these are printed in the Appendix to this Report.

† It should be mentioned that attention was first called to the important subject of my inquiry by Mr. James Bryce in an article in "Macmillan's Magazine," published in 1871.

In Massachusetts the unit of poor law administration is the town or city, comprising in each case the surrounding rural district. In New York State the unit is either the town or the county, but as under a recent permissive Act, which has been largely adopted, the distinction between town and county may be abolished by the Board of Supervisors, it is generally true that in New York the unit of poor law administration is the county. In this State the counties are on the average about the size of Surrey or Berkshire.

In Massachusetts the towns bear the burden of the settled poor, unsettled paupers only being a charge on the State. In the State of New York in like manner the towns, where they have not been absorbed for poor law purposes into the counties, bear only the cost of their own settled paupers, the expenses of the unsettled poor being borne mainly by the counties, but partly by the State. Settlement is so easily obtained in New York that the State paupers there have hitherto been few as compared with the same class in Massachusetts. Recent changes, however, in the law of settlement of the latter State, relieving the State at the cost of the localities, will tend to lessen the difference.*

Massachusetts. Settlement.

In Massachusetts the different ways in which legal settlements may be acquired within any city or town are described as follows :—[Massachusetts General Statutes, c. 69.]

1st. A married woman shall follow the settlement of her husband, if he has any, within the State, if not, any settlement she may have had is not suspended by the marriage.

2nd. Legitimate children shall follow the settlement of their father, but if he has none, that of the mother, if she has any.

3rd. Illegitimate children shall follow the settlement of their mother, but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth if neither of their parents then have a settlement in the place.

4th. Any citizen of the United States being 21, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the State, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

5th. Any citizen of the United States having an estate the principal of which is set at $200 or the income $12 in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same to State, county, city, or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

6th. Any person chosen and actually serving for one year as clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes in any place shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

---

* In May 1876, the Boston overseers reported that more than one half of the persons assisted by them claimed under this recent legislation.

Massachusetts. Settlement.

7th. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel gains a settlement in the place where he is or may be settled as minister.

8th. Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place at a legal meeting held under a warrant containing an article for that purpose shall thereby acquire a settlement therein.

9th. Any citizen of the United States dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated place at the time it is incorporated into a town shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

[All places incorporated by the name of districts were in 1876 declared to be towns.]

10th. Upon the division of a city or a town every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall in such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually has his home within the bounds of such new city or town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place.

11. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then 21 years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement. Being hired as a journeyman is not considered setting up a trade.

When a State (*i.e.* unsettled) pauper has a wife with a legal settlement, both husband and wife must be supported by the place where she has such settlement.

The law of settlement in this State has recently been enlarged, so as to include in certain cases persons who are not citizens of the United States. Thus by an Act passed in 1875 :—

Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and who served for not less than one year in the military or naval service of the United States during the recent civil war as part of the quota of any town or city of this State, or who shall have died or become disabled from wounds or disease received in such service, and the wife and widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have gained a settlement in such town or city, provided such person on enlistment was of the age of 21 years, and had at that time resided in said city or town for six months.

And by Statute 1874, chap. 274.

§ 1. Any person being 21 who resides in any place within this State for five years together, and pays all State, city, or town taxes duly assessed on his estate for any three years within that time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Massachusetts. Settlement.

§ 2. Any woman being 21 who resides in any place for five years together, without receiving relief, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

There has been some discussion as to the meaning of this clause, and a judicial decision has been obtained that its effect was not to give a separate settlement to a married woman when her husband had one which she could take, but only to diminish from ten to five years the time of residence required to give a settlement to a married woman. It is further argued (though it does not appear to have been so settled judicially) that the five years' residence must be as an unmarried woman, and that she cannot during coverture be acquiring a settlement in her own right.

The recent changes in the law of Massachusetts, consisting as they do in the formation of many new heads of settlement, are in a direction contrary to that which has been taken by poor law reformers in England. There the facility of settlement has been increased, apparently with the deliberate intention of increasing the proportion of outdoor relief to indoor relief, on the ground that the former is more economical ;* here the tendency has been to restrict the facilities of removal, and every effort is made to diminish the amount of outdoor relief as being not only demoralising but extravagant.†

All persons will accept outdoor relief; few indoor. The refusals to accept indicate power of self-support, and the best way of discovering this is by the administration of the "house test."

Since my visit—so lately indeed as in May of this year—an Act has been passed in Massachusetts introducing out-relief to State poor. Particulars of this change will be given presently (p. 53.)

New York State. Settlement.

In New York State, settlement may be gained as follows:—(Statutes at Large, 1863, Part I. c. 20.)

§ 29. Every person of full age who, after this chapter shall commence and take effect, shall be resident and inhabitant of any town for one year, and the members of his family who shall not have gained a separate settlement, shall be deemed settled in such town. A minor may be emancipated from his or her father, and may gain a settlement,—

1. If a female, by being married and living for one year with her husband, in which case the husband's settlement shall determine that of the wife.

2. If a male, by being married and residing for one year separately from the family of his father.

---

* Mr. Wheelwright, the special agent to the Board of State Charities, Massachusetts, in his report for 1873–74, in defending the new measure argues that it will be productive of economy, and endeavours to prove this by comparing the cost of paupers in the State almshouses (indoor relief) with that of the sick poor relieved by the towns receiving outdoor relief. Till the present year the State gave no out-relief except to sick poor.

† The same opinion is held in parts of the United States. "Outdoor relief "tends to extravagance, but it must always be the more common mode. It needs "to be very carefully looked after." (Newspaper report of speech by Mr. Sanborn.)

3. By being bound as an apprentice, and serving one year by virtue of such indentures. New York State. Settlement.

4. By being hired and actually serving for one year for wages to be paid to such minor.

A woman of full age by marrying shall acquire the settlement of her husband, if he have any, and until a poor person shall have gained a settlement in his own right, his settlement shall he deemed that of his father or mother; but no child born in any place used and occupied as a residence for the poor of any town, city, or county shall gain any settlement merely by reason of the place of such birth, nor shall any child born while the mother is a county pauper gain any settlement by reason of the place of its birth.

§ 30. No residence of any person as a pauper in the county poorhouse, or place provided for the support of the poor, or in any town while supported at the expense of any other town or county, shall operate to give such pauper a settlement in the town where such actual residence may be had.

Every city and town in Massachusetts is bound to relieve and support all poor persons lawfully settled therein. To perform this duty, overseers are annually elected, who are to see that paupers are properly relieved. They may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians; and they have the same power over persons committed to their care as directors or masters of workhouses. The father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, children, or grandchildren of a pauper are, however, bound to support him when able, and the Superior Court of the county may make such order on them as it deems sufficient. Massachusetts. City and town paupers.

The overseers in their respective places are to provide for the immediate relief of all persons found therein having lawful settlements in other places when they fall into distress, until they are removed to the places of their lawful settlements. The expense so incurred within three months next before notice given of their removal, as also of their removal or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor. But if the pauper is removed within 30 days from the time notice is received by the place of his settlement, that place is not required to pay more than one dollar a week.

The overseers are also to relieve, support, and employ all strangers having no settlement within the State until their removal to a State almshouse,* and, in case of their decease, to bury them, the expense to be recovered from kindred, if possible; if not, the State allows $5 for the funeral of every pauper over 12, and $2½ for each under 12.

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* For description of the above, *see* p. 21.

Massachusetts. City and town paupers.

Every city and town is liable to repay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers and till provision is made by them. Upon the death of a pauper actually chargeable to any place within the State, the overseers of such place may take possession of his property, and if administration is not taken within 30 days, may sell the same to reimburse any expense which has been incurred for the pauper, and they may sue for any of the pauper's property that is withheld.

To illustrate the relief arrangements of a town in Massachusetts, I give the following summary of a return of the Boston overseers for 1876–7 :—

NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of PERSONS aided during the year ended April 30, 1877.

1,008	having tax settlements in Boston under laws in force previous to 1874.
554	having military settlements.
1,662	settlements under the Act of 1874.
286	having settlements in Boston relieved elsewhere.
3,510	families having settlements in Boston.
682	residing in and relieved in Boston, having settlements in other cities and towns, which refund the amount of relief granted.
973	sick State paupers. Amount of aid refunded by the State.
1,748	non-settlement cases, temporarily aided.
6,913	families, representing 20,739 persons.

New York State. Town and county paupers.

In New York State every poor person is entitled to be supported in the town or county in which he may be at the expense of the town or county of his settlement, if he has one ; and the overseers of this town or county have the option at any time of "taking and receiving him to their town and there supporting "him," though he cannot be removed by the place which administers the relief.*

As before stated, the distinction between town and county may be abolished, and when this has been done the whole expenditure for relief of the settled poor becomes a county charge. But even in this case overseers are elected who are the immediate agents in administering relief in the towns.

Overseers are elected annually. They receive no salary, but are paid a fee for each pauper relieved, an arrangement which is said, in some cases, to have led to serious abuse.

The overseers of the poor in a county where a poorhouse is established are bound to send any applicant "who is in such "indigent circumstances as to require permanent relief and sup-"port," and "who can be safely removed," to the county poorhouse. An overseer may give relief at his discretion to the extent of £10, but can expend no more without an order from a

* Identical provisions appear to have been included in the Dutch poor laws till the recent disappearance from them of every provision as to settlement. (*See* Mr. Sendall's Report, 1876.)

justice of the peace. If the person applying requires only temporary relief, or is sick, lame, or otherwise disabled so that he or she cannot be conveniently removed to the county poorhouse, the overseer may, on the order of a justice of the peace, expend any sum not exceeding $10 in such relief, but no greater sum may be given to a county pauper without an order from a superintendent of the poor. New York State. Town and county paupers.

In counties where there is no poorhouse, no person can be supported as a county pauper without the direction of at least one superintendent, which the overseer must take steps to obtain.

Each county elects one or more "superintendents of the poor." These officers have the general superintendence and care of the county poor of their respective counties. They (under the direction of the Supervisors) provide poorhouses or other suitable places for the maintenance of the poor. They appoint the keepers of such houses, and generally control them, prescribe the rate of allowance for bringing paupers to the poorhouse, and audit the accounts of the overseers and all other persons for services relating to the relief, support, or transportation of county paupers. It is likewise their duty to decide summarily and conclusively upon a hearing of the parties any dispute as to settlement, and for this purpose they are empowered to enforce the attendance of witnesses. They are elected for three years, and when there is more than one, only one vacates office each year.

Superintendents are responsible to the "Board of Supervisors." Each town annually elects one supervisor, and the whole body forms the "Board," which has an annual meeting, at which it examines and passes the accounts of the superintendents, receives appeals in certain cases against their decisions, when any are urged, fixes the rate of their remuneration, decides on their number (whether one or three), takes bonds from those newly appointed, and generally controls the administration of the poor relief of the county. The Board of Supervisors likewise fixes and orders the county poor rate on an estimate from the superintendents.

In Massachusetts the overseers of any place are bound to "relieve, support, and employ" all poor persons having no lawful settlement within the State until their removal to a State almshouse. The several cities and towns may at their own expense send to the State almshouse at Tewksbury all paupers not having a settlement within the commonwealth. Any pauper so sent and able to work is liable to be transferred to the State workhouse or the State primary school. Massachusetts. State paupers.

Where a person having a legal settlement in any town or city becomes an inmate of a State almshouse, the town or city has to refund the cost of his maintenance.

Idiots having no known settlement may be sent to a State almshouse.

Indians who have not acquired a settlement are regarded much as State paupers.

New York. State paupers.

In the State of New York every poor person who is blind, lame, old, impotent, or decrepid, or in any other way disabled or enfeebled, who makes application to the proper officer, and has not resided 60 days in any county within one year preceding, is a State pauper and entitled to be maintained.

The State Board of Charities is authorised to contract with not more than 15 counties or cities of the State for the support in poorhouses or other institutions of such paupers. Such poorhouses, &c., are called State almshouses. The State Board of Charities frames the rules and regulations to be observed in such almshouses. Their number in 1876 was 11, with accommodation for 1,200 State paupers. They were situated at Albany, Yaphank, Delhi, Canton, Buffalo, Binghampton, Watertown, Syracuse, Flatbush, Rome, and Waterloo.

The Board gives notice of the location of these almshouses to the county clerks, who thereupon inform the superintendents, overseers, and other poor law officers, upon whose application and on satisfactory proof the county judge and justices, police justices, and superintendents of the poor by warrant direct that any poor person applying for relief shall be sent to the nearest State almshouse, and maintained there until duly discharged. All expenses properly incurred in the removal of any such pauper are defrayed by the treasurer of the county, but are reimbursed to him annually by the State treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller.

On proper accounts being submitted the expense of the maintenance of such paupers is defrayed quarterly by the treasurer of the State.

If any person leave an almshouse without being duly discharged, and within one year is found soliciting alms, he is punishable by confinement in jail for three months or commitment to a workhouse.

Massachusetts. Central authority.

The Massachusetts Board of State Charities was created in the year 1863 and consists of seven members. They are authorised by law to supervise the whole charitable reformatory and correctional system of the commonwealth, and they report annually to the Legislature, with such suggestions and recommendations as seem needful. They have the power of admission and transfer to several of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State and of discharge from several others. They have advisory powers in other cases, but cannot directly control the management of any public establishment. Their secretary and general agent are appointed for three years and are the only salaried members of the Board, the other members being paid only their necessary travelling expenses when on duty. The unsalaried members are appointed for five years each, one retiring every year.

The general agent is required to oversee and conduct most of the outdoor business of the Board. He has the supervision of vessels bringing to Boston persons who have never before been within the State, and must enforce all laws respecting them; if

Massachusetts. Central authority.

they require relief and have a legal settlement in the State, he must cause the town or city to make proper provision for their support, or if they have not, must remove them. He must personally attend to the removal of all feeble persons and those whoare dangerously insane, take measures to indemnify the State for expenses in relief of persons who have means of their own or relatives liable to pay for them, investigate applications for relief by parties who have been in the State less than a year, and see that proper legal disposition is made of such cases. He has discretionary power to remove persons who are likely to become State charges to places where they belong or have friends willing to give them maintenance, and is authorised, subject to the Board, to transfer persons from one institution to another. He investigates complaints that persons confined in lunatic hospitals ought not to be so confined, and appears when cases of this kind are taken into court. He must see that prosecution is made in bastardy cases when the mother is a State pauper. Upon his complaint certain inmates of the State almshouse may be tried and sent to the State workhouse.

The secretary superintends the clerical business of the Board. He records the weekly reports of the several institutions, and keeps registers of the inmates, receives and examines reports from the various prisons, supplies blank schedules to the entire body of reformatory and penal establishments, revises and tabulates the yearly reports, prepares the statistical tables, and tabulates the facts and figures of pauper returns. He keeps all the records, and furnishes a monthly report of the expenses. He accompanies the Board on its visits of inspection, and is required to make frequent visits himself to the various institutions. He prepares interrogatories with a view to illustrate the working of the law, and the causes and treatment of pauperism, insanity, and crime, and makes an extended annual report.

There are likewise a "visiting agent" and a "special agent." These officers are not members of the Board.

The visiting agent is required, either personally or by his assistants, at least once in each year to visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the State, or who have been indentured or placed out under any provision of law, to investigate all applications for the indenture or adoption of children who are wards of the State, as well as all applications for the release of children indentured or placed out; to seek out suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate, and maintain children; to investigate all cases of complaints arising against children under the age of 17; to attend at the trial of such children, and protect their interests; and to report upon special matters referred to him by the Board.

The law makes his consent necessary to the adoption of any pauper child, and puts him into relations with all the courts and institutions that deal with juvenile dependants and offenders. His proceedings are under the supervision of the Board.

Massachusetts. Central authority.

The special agent for the sick poor has the entire charge of business relating to sick State paupers in towns or cities. He receives notices, investigates and records the history of each case, causes removals to the State almshouse, and sees that necessities are properly supplied. He ascertains the place of settlement of paupers, and the kindred or friends who may be called upon to help them, or whether they have any means of their own. He audits all bills of towns for support of the State sick and for the burial of the dead.

New York. Central authority.

In May 1867 an Act was passed providing for the appointment in the State of New York of a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities. In 1873, by a further Act, their title was changed to be "State Board of Charities," and their duties were defined. As now constituted, the Board consists of eleven members appointed by the Governor, and four ex-officio members. Having been appointed for different periods, they do not all vacate office together. They have power to appoint their own officers, and from time to time to define the duties to be performed by them. They must hold at least four public meetings in the year.

The Board, or any one or more of the members, is authorised to visit and inspect any charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institution (excepting prisons), whether receiving State aid, maintained by municipalities, or otherwise, and also any incorporated or private asylums or institutions for the insane.

It has full power to examine into the condition of the several institutions, financially or otherwise, and the conduct of trustees and officers, and any neglect or refusal on the part of any officer or person connected with such institutions to afford such information and facilities for inspection as the Commissioners may require, is punishable by a fine of $250.

If in the opinion of the Board any matter connected with such institutions requires legal investigation, they are to report to the Attorney-General, who will conduct the inquiry and report the result to the Board.

The managers and officers of each institution are to furnish any returns that the Board may require.

The Board are to collect and report all information as to the best mode of dealing with those who require assistance from the public funds, to make any suggestions, and to furnish statistics.

The Board may designate by resolution three or more persons in any county to act as their representatives as visitors of the several poorhouses and institutions therein, except such institutions as have a board of managers appointed by the State, and all officers and persons in charge are to admit, under a penalty on refusal of $250, all persons so designated upon the production of a copy of the resolution, and to allow them free access to all parts and all inmates.

The secretary of the State Board of Charities is required to visit the almshouses and verify the reports, for which purpose he is invested with all the powers of a member of the Board. He may cause any insane inmate to be removed to an appropriate asylum at the expense of the State. He also has the placing out and binding of children, the removal of paupers with settlements, and, in addition, has the same powers and duties as a superintendent of the poor in the counties. New York. Central authority.

The following institutions are subject to the powers of the Board :—

5 State hospitals for insane.
2 „ hospitals for blind.
5 „ institutions, deaf and dumb.
1 „ institution, idiots.
1 „ institution, inebriates.
2 „ reformatories.
11 „ almshouses.
56 county poorhouses (*i.e.* almshouses).
23 city almshouses, hospitals, and asylums.
2 town poorhouses (*i.e.* almshouses).
147 orphan asylums and homes for the friendless (supported by societies).
47 hospitals (exclusive of the State and city hospitals).
48 dispensaries.
7 private insane asylums.

The foregoing statement may be taken as a general account of the administration of poor relief in the States of New York and Massachusetts, subject, however, in certain districts to variations introduced by special Acts. It will not be necessary to describe these in detail, but I shall deal separately with the cases of Boston city and the city and county of New York, each of which has a law in many respects different from that of the rest of the State in which it is situated.

In what I have still to write I shall have little occasion to refer to the parts of Massachusetts and New York outside the cities of New York and Boston, except as to the State institutions (as distinguished from those of the towns and counties), and what I have still to say as to the State institutions may be most conveniently treated in combination with the results of my personal inquiries.

I will now proceed to describe some of the various institutions that came under my notice for the relief of the poor in Massachusetts and New York, and I cannot do better than borrow from the pen of Mr. F. Sanborn, the able chairman of the Board of State Charities in Massachusetts, a statement of the principles on which these institutions have been established in that State. Principles of administration.

[Extract from report made by F. B. Sanborn, Chairman of the Board of

Principles of Administration.

State Charities, to the Massachusetts Centennial Commission, 1st February 1876:—]

"If then public charity has done something in Massachusetts to control the evils which in European countries seem capable only of slight alleviations and to reduce the number of the dependent classes to a minimum, let us see more precisely how it has been done.

"Our philanthropists have first classified, then educated, and finally protected these dependants, and at each step in the process the number of the self-supporting has been increased. To separate the young from the old, the vicious from the honest poor, the invalid and insane from the able-bodied and the sane, was the first step; and this classification once made released many from a condition of absolute dependence and put them in the way of self-support. The children thus cease to be paupers and become pupils in some school, or find places in families where they gradually rise to a condition of independence; the sick and the insane are more rapidly restored to health, and the vicious placed under wholesome restraint are compelled to earn part of their own subsistence. Next to classification comes instruction, and here it is that the Massachusetts system has been particularly efficacious. In schools for the blind, for the deaf mute, for the idiot, we have trained those classes elsewhere so dependent to a very satisfactory degree of independence; in orphan asylums and reformatories and industrial schools we have educated the neglected and vicious among the young, so that thousands of that class have become respectable members of society, and this work has been undertaken by the public and paid for by the public treasury in this commonwealth to an extent elsewhere unknown."

The views here expressed entirely accord with those of the most enlightened English poor law reformers, and as the Commissioners of State Charities in Massachusetts are empowered by law to transfer pauper inmates from one so-called charitable institution or lunatic hospital to another, there can be no doubt that eventually the classification of these institutions will be more perfect than it is at the present moment.

Workhouses.

The workhouses in the United States which I visited must be regarded rather as penal institutions than as places for the relief of the destitute poor. The majority of their inmates have been committed to them under sentence, or, in the county and city of New York, are self-committed, in a manner which I shall hereafter describe; they are therefore unable to discharge themselves till the expiration of their sentence, or until they are pardoned by the authorities.

Massachusetts. State workhouse.

The State workhouse of Massachusetts at Bridgewater contained, according to the official Report on the 1st October 1875, 422 persons, who were thus classed:—

165 male prisoners.
184 female prisoners.
64 paupers.
9 discharged prisoners.

The prisoners are generally committed under the Vagrant Act, commonly known as the "Pipers and Fiddlers Act" [General Statutes, chap. 165, sec. 28], which is very comprehensive. I insert the section:—

"Rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons, who go about begging,

persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behaviour common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming-houses, or tippling shops, may, upon conviction, be committed for a term not exceeding six months to the house of correction, or to the house of industry, or workhouse, within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the workhouse, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county."

The male inmates of the State workhouse are as far as practicable employed upon the land. There are, however, many whose safe keeping does not permit them to pass beyond the prison yard. Others are employed upon the repairs and painting of the buildings. Basket-making has lately been introduced as indoor labour. The women of the institution are employed in the manufacture of clothing for the inmates, and of cheap clothing for sale outside the establishment. The associated system is here carried out, with hardly any attempt at classification, but the defect has not escaped the attention of the authorities. The inspectors say in their last Report:—

"The importance of a classification of the inmates of this and similar institutions is, to our minds, more and more apparent with increased experience and observation, and we would emphasize the testimony of the many able advocates of that reform."

Captain Nahun Leonard, junior, the superintendent of the workhouse, in a Report which he was good enough to give me when I visited the establishment, describes its condition in the following graphic sentences, which are here given *in extenso* as illustrating the difference already described between an almshouse and a workhouse:—

"Twenty-two years ago this institution was opened as a State almshouse under the charge of Hon. L. L. Goodspeed, who remained its superintendent 17 years. Paupers who had no legal settlements were sent here in large numbers by the cities and towns of this section of the State. In course of time it was found that many were receiving aid who were not entitled to it. Vagrancy had become systematized. Farming then, as now, was the chief employment. On the approach of winter, when farming operations were suspended, there was usually a large influx of able-bodied vagrants, who came here to make a holiday of the winter. When spring came, and they were invited to the fields, they demanded and received their discharge, there being no legal power by which they could be detained. Says the superintendent, 'so bold and exacting had some of them become, that the omission to give 'them a kind invitation to return on the approach of the succeeding winter 'was considered a piece of ill manners on the part of the offending officer.'

* * * * * * * *

"There was another class of paupers who by their own folly, crime, and self-abuse, had become dependent. These were continually seeking admission to the almshouse, and immediately upon their return to health claimed their discharge. But they came again and again with the same loathsome diseases of which they had formerly been cured, and were again and again discharged, only to pursue the same evil practices as before.

Massachusetts. State workhouse.

"The superintendent and others interested in the subject still continued to plead for a law by which the two classes of paupers above described might be retained a certain length of time, and thus be made to contribute something towards defraying the expenses incurred for their benefit, believing also that a longer restraint would tend to wean them from their vices, and induce them to lead a better life.

"In 1866 an Act was passed establishing a State workhouse at the State pauper establishment at Bridgewater. In accordance with that Act any inmate of either of the State almshouses who came within any of the descriptions of persons contained in section 28, chap. 165, of the General Statutes,* might, on conviction thereof before a trial justice or police court, be sentenced to the State workhouse for a term not less than six months nor more than three years.

"In 1869 and 1870 some changes were made in the law, so that not only inmates of the State almshouses, but also persons residing or sojourning in any city or town in the State could, if convicted of any of the offences specified in the section before named, be sentenced to the State workhouse. The time of sentence was also changed, the minimum being three months, the maximum two years.

"For several years subsequent to 1866 the institution nominally contained two departments, one for the paupers and one for the convicts. The former, however, rapidly diminished, while the latter gradually increased. Finally, in May 1872, the Almshouse department was abolished, and the paupers removed to Tewksbury.

"Since that time the institution has been a penal institution, yet, among those who give but little attention to the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, the impression widely prevails that this is still a pauper establishment. Some newspapers now and then refer to it as a State almshouse, and to its inmates as State paupers. We have laboured under some disadvantages in consequence of this misnomer. Friends of inmates sometimes demand their release, and not unfrequently exhibit considerable indignation because their request is not complied with.

"Although it is more than three years since the almshouse was discontinued, yet within the past year sick and disabled paupers have arrived here on the evening train with an almshouse permit from some overseer of the poor who has not yet heard of the change. Even many who are cognizant of the changes which the law has effected, appear to be under the impression that none are committed here except that mildest type of criminals commonly denominated 'pauper convicts.' Probably a majority of the cases would come under this head; but besides this class we have to day at the State workhouse representatives from the Westborough Reform School, the Lancaster Industrial School, Concord State Prison, Sing Sing, Blackwell's Island, each of the Massachusetts lunatic asylums, and from every gaol and house of correction in the commonwealth.

"We have, therefore, almost every grade of criminals, from the mild and inoffensive vagrants to the hardened culprits who have graduated from the distinguished penitentiaries of the land. In a majority of these cases the crime alleged to have been committed is vagrancy.

"There is as remarkable a dissimilarity in the ages of the convicts as in their mental, moral, and physical conditions. Of those admitted during the present year 14 were over 70 years of age, while 47 were under 20. They arrive here in all stages of disease both of mind and body. Others are physically well but mentally diseased. There are still others who are well both in mind and body, but are too unsafe to be taken beyond the yard of the prison. No proper means having been provided for separation and classification, this heterogeneous and incongruous multitude mingle together in the yards when off duty, sleep in the same dormitories, and eat at the same tables. How to classify these inmates and keep them suitably and profitably employed has been a question of much anxious study. I respectfully commend the subject to your careful consideration."

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* The "Pipers and Fiddlers Act," quoted above.

The cities of Boston and Lowell also maintain workhouses, but it would be impossible to describe them in detail without enlarging this Report beyond its legitimate limits. The former is under the management of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions of the city of Boston, who submit annual reports to the mayor and city council. The Lowell workhouse is in the hands of the overseers. Massachusetts City workhouses.

New York State has no establishment similar to the Massachusetts State workhouse at Bridgwater; the city and county of New York has, however, a most important establishment on Blackwell's Island. New York. City Commissioners.

Before describing this it will be necessary to touch on the special poor law administration of New York city. The governing body are the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. These are three in number. They are appointed by the mayor and receive a salary of not more than $5,000 each. They have the exclusive control, management, and appointment of officers of the almshouse, workhouse, nurseries, lunatic asylums, public burial places of the poor and strangers, of the penitentiary prison, and various houses of detention. They also have the binding out and cancelling of indentures of the pauper children of the city.

The Commissioners are forbidden to be interested in any contract.

The following is a list of the establishments under their charge:—

Workhouse	On Blackwell's Island.
Almshouse	„
Penitentiary	„
Hospital for incurables	„
Blind asylum	„
Hospital for harmless insane	„
Epileptic and paralytic hospital	„
Soldiers' Home	Ward's Island.
School ship "Mercury"	Hart's Island.
Industrial school	„
Idiot asylum	Randall's Island.
Charity hospital	On Blackwell's Island.
Bellevue hospital	East River.
Fever hospital	Blackwell's Island.
Homœopathic hospital	Ward's Island.
Infants' hospital	Randall's Island.
Randall's Island hospital.	
Convalescent hospital	Hart's Island.
Reception hospital	99th Street.
Ditto	City Hall Park.
Surgical and medical relief for out-door poor	On East River.

New York. City Commissioners.

Lunatic asylum - - -	On Blackwell's Island.
Insane asylum - - -	On Ward's Island.
Morgue - - -	In East River.
City cemetery - - -	On Hart's Island.
Lodge - - - -	On Blackwell's Island.
Retreat - - - -	"
Nursery - - -	Randall's Island.

The prisons and penitentiary are likewise in their charge. The average number of inmates of all these institutions was in 1875, 10,600.

The present Commissioners exercise a very close supervision of these establishments, and I was informed that one or more of them visits the Islands daily.

New York. City workhouse.

By the kindness of the Commissioners, and Mr. Phillips, the secretary of the Board, who gave me a special free pass upon their private steamer, I was enabled to visit several of the above institutions, and I had the advantage on one occasion of accompanying two of the Commissioners of the Board of State Charities, Mr. Theodor Rosevelt, and Mrs. Charles Lowell.

The workhouse is situated upon Blackwell's Island, is constructed on the cellular system, and has a prison-like appearance.

The inmates are locked up in cells when they are not at work or at their meals.

It is lawful to detain in this workhouse any person who shall have been duly committed to the city prison, the penitentiary, or the almshouse, and also persons applying for relief, provided their own consent be obtained (in the manner described below); but vagrants, paupers, or recipients of public charity, unless previously convicted of crime, must not be employed in company with persons committed for offences other than intoxication or assault and battery not felonious.

The workhouse inmates are required to perform a task of hard labour, being employed at getting out stone, cultivating ground, building sea-walls, widening and making roads in the island, or at various trades, such as those of tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and painters. It is provided, however, that their employment is to be such as does not conflict or come into competition with any mechanical or other employment pursued by the people of the State. Those who are physically unable to perform hard labour are employed upon the cultivation of vegetables in the workhouse grounds. The women's occupation is needlework and washing. If any convict or pauper does not perform the allotted task he or she is punishable by confinement or by being fed on bread and water only. The hours of labour are not to exceed 10 per day.

The Commissioners may open at discretion an account with all paupers committed to the workhouse, charging them for their maintenance, and crediting them with a fair compensation for

their labour, and on discharge may pay to them any balance that may be due. New York. City workhouse.

Paupers in the almshouse who are capable of working are to be sent daily to the workhouse or some other place to be put at work, and the children in the nurseries are to be provided with suitable employment under the following enactments:—

The officer having charge of the almshouse shall daily send all paupers residing in the almshouse capable of performing any work, and not otherwise employed, to the workhouse or such other of the institutions—the city prisons and penitentiary exempted—where they shall be put at such labour as the chief officer thereof may be authorised by the Board of Commissioners to direct (ch. 510, 1860, § 14).

It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the nurseries to provide suitable employment for all the children under his care, under such regulations and provisions as are herein-before provided for, in reference to paupers committed as aforesaid (ch. 510, 1860, § 15).

A considerable number of the inmates of this workhouse are transferred to various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners to perform menial work and the ordinary repairs that may be required on the buildings. The following extract from the Report of the medical superintendent of the City Insane Asylum, Ward's Island, shows, however, that in some respects this practice is considered objectionable:—

"A standing obstacle in the way of the proper conduct of this institution is the employment of a number of prisoners, male and female, to do most of its work. This is an unfortunate result of the association of charitable and correctional institutions, and brings into more or less close contact with the inmates of the former men and women of the most depraved and worthless class in the city. The entire number of paid officers and employés allotted to the institution is but 46, and such important trusts as the office work and the receipt and issue of the clothing are left to unpaid and irresponsible persons. The presence of these people in the asylum has a constantly and powerfully depreciating effect upon its tone and discipline, and under a new regulation, practically limiting the class of prisoners sent here to those under sentences of but 10 days, there is a constant change going on which prevents any successful endeavour to enforce order and propriety of conduct. Recognising soon after my entrance upon duty here the ill effects which resulted from the presence of these prisoners, and especially of the females, and from the familiar intercourse which was then permitted between them and the employés and patients, I felt that no more important duty rested upon me than to address myself to the remedying, to the extent of my power, of this evil."

The cost of maintenance of each inmate is about 1 dollar 20 cents a week. The workhouse dietary would in England be considered too liberal for this class of inmates. It consists of a pint and a half of rye coffee, sweetened with molasses, for breakfast; 1 lb. uncooked of fresh beef for dinner upon five days in the week, and salt meat upon two days with bread and vegetables. The allowance of bread for the day for each inmate is 30 ounces. Indeed, bread is given in all the public institutions I visited without stint. In comparing the dietary of this workhouse with those of similar establishments in this country, however, it must be borne in mind that in the United States meat is more generally within the purchasing power of the lowest Workhouse dietary.

New York. City Workhouse.

wage-earning class than it is in England;* though it is doubtful whether, even in America, fare so ample as this can at all times be obtained by many independent labourers.

Although able-bodied men when self-committed are, as I shall presently mention, detained in the workhouse, and there is much to be said in favour of such treatment, yet I doubt whether the test of destitution thus applied is really as potent for the class concerned as that of an English workhouse, as it appears to lack some of the chief deterrent elements of workhouse discipline, viz.:—

1st. A diet inferior to that of the ordinary labourer.

2nd. Constant confinement within the workhouse walls.

3rd. A task of hard work carried on entirely within the building.

The situation, however, of the workhouse and other kindred institutions upon Blackwell's Island, renders strict confinement within walls less necessary for the safe custody of the inmates.

The following Table exhibits the distribution of the inmates of the workhouse for the year ended December 31st, 1875:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign	Total.
Number remaining in house, 31 December 1874.	589	674	1,263	436	827	1,263
Number received during the year ending 31 December 1875.	10,113	12,076	22,189	7,399	14,790	22,189
Number returned from other institutions during year.	3,584	6,721	10,305	3,435	6,870	10,305
Totals - -	14,286	19,471	33,757	11,270	22,487	33,757
Number discharged during year ending 31 December 1875.	9,548	11,837	21,385	7,128	14,257	21,385
Number eloped during year ending 31 December 1875.	222	233	455	152	303	455
Number died during year ending 31 December 1875.	73	28	101	37	64	101
Number transferred to other institutions during year.	3,887	6,815	10,702	3,587	7,115	10,702
Totals - -	13,730	18,913	32,643	10,904	21,739	32,643
Number remaining in house December 31, 1875	556	558	1,114	366	748	1,114
Showing a decrease of - -	33	116	149	70	79	149

As noticed above, the inmates of the workhouse are of two distinct classes, viz., persons committed for offences, and paupers self-committed from destitution. The process of self-commit-

* Thus at the time of my visit the contract price for beef by the carcase was 5 cents per pound.

ment is as follows:—Upon the application of an able-bodied person, he is required as a condition of relief to endorse an order for admission to the workhouse, thus committing himself for a period, which is generally three months. The following is a copy of the form of commitment:— New York. City Workhouse.

The Superintendent of the workhouse will receive C—— R——, native of , who stands committed to the workhouse for *three* months.
Aged . By occupation . Residence in city or county
years. Cause, *destitute.*
Department of Public Charities and Correction, New York.
187 .

(Signed) A—— B——.
Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction.

(*Endorsement.*)
I hereby consent to the within commitment.
(Signed) C—— R——.

Though the commitment is for a definite period, I was informed that the Commissioners almost invariably discharge a self-committed pauper who is fortunate enough to obtain employment. Still the power of detaining him remains, and must act as a most salutary check upon the troublesome class so well known to all guardians and workhouse masters by the names of "Fluctuatings," or "Ins and Outs," and who are in America well named "Revolvers."

I may conclude this notice of the workhouse by stating that the Commissioners "have power in relation to all persons committed as vagrants, by reason of their being persons who shall "have contracted infectious or other disease in the practice of "drunkenness or debauchery, requiring charitable aid to restore "them to health, after the same have been cured to commit "them to the workhouse for no longer than six months, or until "their work has reimbursed the Commissioners the cost of their "cure and maintenance."

The State almshouses in Massachusetts and New York State, and the almshouses of Boston and New York, may fairly be compared to workhouses in England, with this exception, that the able-bodied and the children are as far as possible removed from them, the former to workhouses, which, as previously mentioned, are almost of a penal character; the latter, either to separate schools, or in the case of New York (when they are not placed out or adopted in private families) to chartered institutions, of which I shall make mention presently. The aged, the sick, the imbecile, and the harmless lunatics are the inmates of these almshouses. The dietary, like that of the workhouses, is ample in quantity and of good quality. The wards visited Almshouses.

Almshouses.

by me were in some instances overcrowded, but the inmates appeared to be kindly treated.

Boston Board of Directors for Public Institutions.

The city almshouse of Boston is not under the control of the overseers. The Legislature of Massachusetts has by various Acts divested them of a large portion of the powers and duties they formerly possessed, and by the Act of 1857, c. 35, these powers and duties are assigned to the "Board of Directors for Public Institutions," a body which is appointed by the corporation, and which now performs in Boston many of the duties imposed upon overseers of the poor in the various towns by the general Statutes. But the overseers of Boston, in practice, still furnish outdoor relief, and they may send paupers to the house of industry (*i.e.*, workhouse) or to the almshouse, though when received there, they come under the charge of the above-named directors.

Boston city almshouse, workhouse schools, &c.

By the courtesy of these last-named gentlemen, I was permitted to accompany them in their steamer upon a visit of inspection to the almshouse and other public establishments upon Deer Island, in the harbour of Boston, and had every facility afforded me for examining in detail the whole of the arrangements; and although I do not propose to describe these institutions, I cannot avoid expressing the opinion I formed of the high discipline therein and of the accurate knowledge of every detail possessed by the chairman.

The directors do not fail to exercise the usual American hospitality towards their guests.

Massachusetts. State almshouse.

The State almshouse of Massachusetts is at Tewksbury, and, like the other State institutions, is under the management of inspectors appointed by the Governor, and residing in the neighbourhood. The superintendent holds a direct appointment from the Governor, and selects his subordinate officers subject to confirmation by the inspectors. The average number of inmates has been about 844, and the present weekly cost of each is about 2 dollars 19 cents.

It may be added that the average cost of the support of inmates for the eight years to 1874 ranged from $1.75 to $2 weekly, the average stay of the inmates from 14 to 15 weeks, and the average cost of each for the entire stay from $24.50 to $30.

The dietary is as follows:—Breakfast: bread and coffee every day. Supper: bread and tea every day. Dinner: Monday, corned beef, potatoes, bread; Tuesday, fresh fish with sauce, potatoes, bread; Wednesday, fresh beef boiled, vegetable soup, potatoes, bread; Thursday, like Monday; Friday, salt fish with sauce, potatoes, boiled beets, bread; Saturday, like Wednesday; Sunday, pork and baked beans, brown bread. All vegetables raised are given out to inmates. Graham bread is furnished three meals a week, and rye and Indian bread one meal. Asylum diet is the same as above, except that butter is supplied for breakfast and supper, and roast beef on Thursdays for dinner. Vinegar, pepper, and salt to all inmates, *ad libitum*.

It is only necessary to add to this, that the vegetables raised in 1875 included carrots, onions, beets, turnips, cabbage, greens, tomatoes, cauliflower, celery, salsify, leeks, potatoes, lettuce, summer squashes, and cucumbers; of the last, 3,000 dozen.

The State Commissioners in their last Report have commented severely upon the management of this institution, and measures have lately been taken under the authority of the Legislature for its improvement.

State almshouses, New York.

The State of New York has no institution corresponding to the Massachusetts almshouse at Tewksbury.* As before pointed out, it undertakes the cost of poor relief to a much more limited extent than the neighbouring State. Imbeciles and other paupers not able-bodied are, however, provided for in certain county poorhouses at the cost of the State, and these places while so occupied are called State almshouses.

New York. City almshouse.

The almshouse belonging to the city and county of New York is, like the workhouse, situated on Blackwell's Island. Its average number of inmates for the year 1875 was 1,173. The dietary recommended by a medical board in 1867 is, like that of the workhouse, very liberal.

For dinner, Sundays and Thursdays, roast beef; Mondays and Wednesdays, mutton broth; Tuesdays and Saturdays, beef stew; salt fish on Fridays, for which a proper quantity of flour, butter, and condensed milk is furnished, and other meals in proportion.

Insane.

Massachusetts and New York have now separate asylums for the chronic insane. The one at Tewksbury, Mass., is thus described by Dr. Nathan Allen in a paper read in 1875 :—

Massachusetts. Chronic insane.

"The asylum in Massachusetts was established near eight years ago by reason of the crowded state of the hospitals, and partly from the fact that the State almshouses at the time contained large numbers of this class mixed up promiscuously with other paupers. This asylum is located at Tewksbury on a large farm owned by the State, consisting of a brick building 250 feet long, 45 feet wide, and four stories high, accommodating 300 insane persons. Though located near the almshouse the asylum with its inmates and yards are entirely distinct. The expense has averaged for each inmate a little over $100 a year, and the whole saving to the State amounts to $25,000 a year."

I visited this building with Mr. Sanborn and Dr. Nathan Allen, two of the State Commissioners. It is similar to the lunatic wards of an English workhouse.

New York. Chronic insane.

The Willard Asylum, situated in the State of New York, receives the chronic insane from the county poorhouses, but the cost is recovered from the counties. By the law the counties are compelled to send such persons to this asylum unless specially exempted by the Board of State Charities, but the institution having been for some time full, a considerable number of chronic insane still remain in the county poorhouses (or almshouses).

It is situated in the western part of the State, about 300 miles from the city of New York.

This institution is worthy of especial notice at the present time, as its establishment points to a determined attempt to deal

* As to the so-called "State Almshouses of New York," see p. 10.

New York. Chronic insane.

with the large class of chronic harmless lunatics such as now crowd many of the asylums in England, to the exclusion of fresh, and therefore to some extent curable, cases of lunacy.

The asylum is beautifully situated on the Seneca Lake, and is built on the pavilion principle, with a large central block for the residence of the medical superintendent and the administrative officers, with wards for such patients as cannot be treated with safety in the separate blocks. There is a large extent of ground belonging to the establishment, and some of the blocks are placed a considerable distance from the central establishment, of which they are independent except as to the gas supply, laundry work, and the general supervision of Dr. Chapin, the medical superintendent.

The following extract from the Report of the trustees (5th annual Report, 1873) and of the medical superintendent will be read with interest :—

"The group of buildings to which allusion has been made in previous reports was occupied in February last. It consists of five buildings two stories high located 1,200 feet from the main asylum edifice and adjacent to the garden. The central building is used as a refectory to which all patients accommodated in the group with their attendants go to their meals. There is a rear wing used as a kitchen and boiler house one story high. The first floor of the refectory building is divided into two dining rooms by an intervening hall, each accommodating 100 patients. The building exclusive of the rear wing is 73 by 44 feet.

"The four dormitory buildings face the Seneca Lake and are placed two on each side of the central or refectory building arranged *en echelon*. Each building is separated from the adjacent one a distance of 12 feet. The dimensions of each dormitory building are 125 feet by 48 feet. The arrangement of all the halls or floors is similar. Each floor has a day room 48 by 24 feet, six single rooms 9 by 11 feet, four associated dormitories, two rooms for attendants, and a bath room and watercloset. There is a hall 9 feet wide. Water is distributed through the buildings from the reservoir, and heat is generated from direct and indirect radiators supplied with steam. Gas is used throughout supplied from the main works. Each floor has accommodation for 25 patients. A single building is designed to receive 50 patients comfortably, and by crowding it will be possible to add to this number. Four attendants reside in each building, one of whom is selected with reference to his experience and trustworthiness, and designated a supervisor. The whole group is under the immediate supervision of a gentleman and his wife of mature years and discretion. The medical service is rendered by one of the physicians, who visits every hall daily.

"The plan contemplates placing 50 patients in one building, the number which we have fixed upon as most suitable for administrative purposes. The patients selected for transfer from the main asylum are the industrious, mild, and harmless. The arrangement permits every access to the grounds, and the buildings have been repeatedly for several hours at a time without a single occupant. There has been a decided relaxation in the discipline and restrictions which exist in the main asylum, and so far as we have observed a greater degree of comfort and contentment has prevailed.

"If it is deemed advisable that this institution be further enlarged, if the good work begun ought to go forward to the accomplishment of results which we feel assured the average public sentiment will heartily approve, we express the opinion that there are no medical or administrative reasons which can interpose. In our judgment and experience large numbers of the chronic insane dependents may be gathered under a single organisation and administration, but reasons which would admit this would operate against the collection of large numbers of acute cases of insanity."

Again, in their 7th annual Report for 1875, they say :— New York. Chronic insane.

"During the past year a new group of five two-story brick buildings have been commenced, and are now enclosed, roofed, slated, neatly plastered, and painted. The inside woodwork, the piping, boilers, and heating apparatus are in course of construction, and we expect to have the buildings ready for occupancy by the 1st of May next. Our estimate for the cost of this group of buildings ready for the furniture was one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000). Most of the work and material has been done and furnished by contract let to the lowest bidder, and the cost of the building complete will not exceed our estimate. When completed the State will have a fine group of substantial buildings with ample and comfortable accommodation for 200 to 250 chronic insane people. We may be permitted to say here that these cottage buildings thus grouped together are one of the peculiarities of this asylum. They are not expensive structures, have but little outside ornamentation, but they are substantial, well arranged, and on the whole present a pleasant home-like appearance, doing no discredit to the State, and furnishing a safe and becoming home for 200 to 250 insane people. These less expensive and we think appropriate buildings for the purposes for which they are designed have attracted a good deal of attention. Inquiries in regard to them have been made from many States besides our own. The problem of how to reduce the cost of public buildings for the charities of the States has excited anxious inquiry. It has necessarily an important bearing on the question of care and the necessary provision for the helpless and the unfortunate. This important problem we think is being satisfactorily solved in the cheaper buildings provided here. In thus furnishing cheaper buildings it has been done without diminishing the inside comfort or lowering the standard of care of the inmates. We have demonstrated that we can here by the addition of new groups of cottages provide for the insane for $500 per patient. We are enabled to do this because our laundry, bakery, and our gas manufactory are of sufficient capacity to enable us to enlarge without any increase of cost for these buildings and appliances."

In connexion with these notes on the treatment of lunatics, I will quote the following passage from the 16th annual Report (1875) of the New York City Commissioners of Charities, &c. on the subject of the treatment of inebriates, to which much attention has been given in the United States :— New York. Inebriate Asylum.

"*Inebriate Asylum.*—This institution is in the same building occupied by the homœopathic hospital (upon Ward's Island), and is under the same management. It has not proved a success either in the number attracted to or the reformations effected by it. During the past year 43 paying patients were received.

"The establishment has been given a fair trial, and no means have been spared to make if possible one successful inebriate asylum. The conclusion the experiment has led to is that habitual drunkenness is not to be regarded as a disease, but a habit practically within the control of each individual case.

"The majority of those admitted during the year were so demoralised by excessive drinking that their discontent was only appeased by the knowledge that the time of commitment would soon expire, and they would again be at liberty to return to their former imbibitions. There is little need of asylums for the cure of this infirmity, for the very small number who desire reformation can attain the object at home and with their families. The Commissioners from past experience are of the opinion that the public funds can be put to a much better use than in equipping and maintaining an inebriate asylum."

Any report upon the relief of the poor in the United States of America would be incomplete without a detailed account of the care hitherto taken of emigrants, who, especially since the year 1847, have in such large numbers reached the shores of America. Relief to emigrants.

Relief to emigrants.

In New York the administration of relief to emigrants has been entrusted to the Board of Emigration. I visited the central office where the emigrants are landed, and the institutions upon Ward's Island to which the sick and destitute are transferred, and I am thus able to bear testimony to the excellent arrangements that have been made for their care and comfort. I fear indeed that there are instances in which the liberal diet and comparative idleness of these establishments may have acted prejudicially upon some new comers from Europe unaccustomed to such fare in their own homes, and prevented their seeking employment for themselves.

The following most interesting statement is copied from a paper read in May 1875, by Dr. Edward C. Mann, Superintendent of the State Emigrant Insane Asylum on Ward's Island, New York, at a conference of charities held in connexion with the American Social Science Association :—

"When an emigrant steamer arrives at the quarantine station, six miles below the city of New York, a boarding officer stationed there visits the vessel, examines into the sanitary condition of vessel and passengers, hears complaints, and ascertains if proper medical care has been taken of the passengers during the voyage. The landing agent gives checks for the emigrants' baggage, which is taken to Castle Garden, and remains there until claimed by the owners, insured against damage or loss. When the emigrants are landed at the Castle Garden pier, they are examined by a medical officer, who sends the sick to the temporary hospital at Castle Garden or to Ward's Island; and also selects all subject to special bonds under the law, such as blind persons, cripples, lunatics, or any others who are likely to become a future charge. This examination ended, the emigrants are conducted to the rotunda, a large roofed circular space in the centre of the depôt, with separate compartments for the different nationalities. Here the names, nationality, former place of residence, and intended destination of the emigrants, with other particulars, are taken down. The interior of Castle Garden is well warmed, lighted, and ventilated, and will accommodate about 4,000 people. The emigrant finds facilities for supplying every immediate want without leaving the depôt. A restaurant furnishes him with plain well-cooked food at reasonable prices. Exchange brokers are at hand to exchange his gold and silver into United States currency. To guard against the possibility of extortion, the market rates and the daily fluctuations of foreign exchange are marked on boards conspicuously placed, and the broker is required in every case to give the emigrant a written memorandum in his own language of the transaction. There are also offices at which emigrants can procure tickets at the established rate to any part of the United States or Canada, with the privilege of selecting their own route, and without the risk of fraud and extortion to which they are subjected outside the limits of the depôt. In case they wish to depart immediately, their luggage is labelled and checked, and themselves conveyed without extra charge to the railroad or steamboat depôt. Before the emigrants leave the rotunda the names are called of those who have letters or friends awaiting them, and who at once receive the former or are delivered to the care of the latter. For those who wish to communicate immediately with friends at a distance there is a telegraph office in the depôt, and clerks understanding every Continental language are ready to conduct their correspondence. There is a labour exchange, which is free of charge to emigrants and employers. For the former it procures employment in the city or at a distance, while for the latter it supplies all sorts of skilled, mechanical, and agricultural labour to any part of the United States. A temporary hospital, with a resident physician, and nurses always in attendance, receives any one who may be ill on arrival or suddenly attacked after entering the depôt, or who may be brought to it sick from the city, until they can be sent to the establishment on Ward's Island. Every precaution is taken to ensure the comfort and safety of emigrants so long as they are in charge of the Commissioners."

The Commissioners, though bound under ordinary circumstances to afford relief to emigrants during five years from the date of their arrival, are relieved from doing so after the end of the second year, in the case of any person capable of earning a livelihood. Relief to emigrants.

It appears from a recent Report that during the period of their existence the New York Board of Emigration has supervised the landing of over 6,000,000 of emigrants with their baggage. It has provided and cared for 1,717,838 of alien emigrants for a greater or less time subsequent to their arrival. It has treated and cared for 547,209 in its various hospitals. It has supplied 485,669 with temporary board, lodging, or pecuniary assistance. It has provided 400,187 with employment through its labour bureau, and has relieved and provided for 226,651 in various counties and institutions of the State at a cost of $1,411,474. It must be borne in mind that this aid to emigrants can in no sense be classed under the head of ordinary poor relief as it is understood in England, neither can it be regarded as mere charity. The organisation must rather be termed a compulsory provident society, for the emigrant on landing was compelled to pay a sum of money (fixed after some variations at one dollar and a half), which formed a special fund for the relief of those who might become indigent within a certain time.

Though the New York Commissioners of Emigration were only incorporated in 1847, the system of levying a small tax on emigrants, in order to provide a fund for such of them as might within a short time prove to be in need of relief, is by no means new. According to Mr. Sanborn, "it is an old "policy in the seaboard States, having been commenced in "Massachusetts in 1701, in New York and Pennsylvania before "the Revolution, and adopted almost in its present form in "Massachusetts and New York before the great wave of European "emigration had set in."

On the 21st of March 1876, however, the Supreme Court of the United States determined in the case of Henderson *v.* Wickham, that the New York Statutes under which these sums were levied were unconstitutional and void, as being "regulations of commerce." The question is of such vital importance to persons emigrating from this country that I must direct your attention to the following extracts from the opinion of the Hon. C. Whitney, counsel to the Corporation of New York:—

"Sections 1 and 2 of chapter 195 of the State Laws of 1847, and the several subsequent Acts amendatory thereof, prescribe, among other things, in substance, as follows:—

"That within 24 hours after the landing of any passenger, not a citizen of the United States, from any ship or vessel arriving at the port of New York, from any of the United States other than this State, or from any country out of the United States, upon a written report of such fact to be made by the master or commander thereof to the mayor, the owner, or consignees of such ship or vessel shall be required, within 24 hours, to give a bond in the penalty of $300 with two or more sufficient resident securities for each and every such passenger" conditioned to indemnify and save harmless the

Relief to emigrants.

Commissioners of Emigration, and each and every city, town, or county in this State, from any cost which said Commissioners, or such city, town, or county shall incur for the relief or support of the person named in the bond within five years from the date of such bond; and also to indemnify and refund to the said Commissioners of Emigration any expense or charge they may necessarily incur for the support or medical care of the persons named therein if received into the marine hospital or any other institution under their charge.

"The same second section, as subsequently amended by sec. 13 of cap. 224, of the laws of 1853, provides that it shall be lawful for any such owner or consignee, within 24 hours after the landing of such passenger, 'to commute 'for the bond or bonds so required' by paying to the Health Commissioners of the City of New York the sum of two dollars for each and every such passenger, and 50 cents of this amount is required to be set aside as a separate fund for the benefit of each and every county in this State except the county of New York. It is further thereby provided that the Commissioners of Emigration shall deposit the moneys of said fund so set apart in any bank that the said Commissioners may select, and the same, or so much of it as may be necessary, shall be distributed to the several counties, except the county of New York, once in every three months, and the balance that may be left after such three months payments shall be paid over to the Commissioners of Emigration for general purposes.

* * * * * * * *

Under the authority of these Statutes the Commissioners collected from incoming immigrants a fund not only adequate to the immediate relief of the sick and needy thereof, but which enabled them to erect various buildings in furtherance of the general purposes of said laws. They were the agents, so to speak, of the State of New York in carrying out a contract between the people of the State and immigrants from foreign States, by which none but such immigrants as could give bonds or pay commutation money were to be received, and these upon complying with said conditions, giving their bonds or paying their money, through the owners of the vessels in which they arrived, became entitled to be cared for and helped as care and help might be needed. There was no mere charity in the case. These laws established reciprocal obligations, the immigrant gave his bond or paid his money as required; the State on its part, through the Commissioners of Emigration, furnished help out of these very moneys as promised, whenever the same was in proper cases requested by the immigrant.

"On the 21st day of March last the Supreme Court of the United States determined in the case of Henderson *v.* Wickham that these Statutes were unconstitutional and void. The whole system as before described created by these laws became abrogated with them, farther pecuniary supplies ceased with the operation of the laws, but the moral obligation imperatively remained in the people of the State which had devised the fallen scheme to see that those who had contributed bond or money on the faith of the validity of said law should not fail of their right to such care or help as had been promised them and might be needed and demanded. The source of revenue being cut off on the 1st of last May and something over a month after the promulgation of said decision the funds of the Commissioners becoming exhausted, they were unable to supply what the State had promised to those on whose behalf money had been actually paid and bonds actually given; and to meet this emergency and the moral right of these persons by satisfying their reasonable wants according to promise, the Legislature enacted a law whereby the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as might be necessary, was appropriated, and the title and body of said Act sufficiently indicate though the same is somewhat indefinitely worded, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners of Emigration to pay their current expenses during the year commencing on the 1st day of May 1876, in performing the duties imposed upon them by law inferentially towards those immigrants to whom alone any duties whatever were thereby due, namely, those who under the said abrogated laws had acquired such moral right to relief or maintenance under the circumstances stated. It is clear, I think, from these considerations that the Commissioners of Emigration, in declaring as they do to your Board that their institutions are no longer open to any immigrants requiring aid or support, except those who

had arrived at this port previous to March 21st, 1876, have correctly defined the strict limitation under which they act, both as trustees of property acquired under laws which have mainly ceased to exist, but wherein certain persons, and they only, are nevertheless *ex equo et bono* interested, and under the letter and spirit of the more recent Statute, by which money has been placed at their disposal by the State for the sole and exclusive purpose of doing justice to this very class. Relief to emigrants.

"The next question is whether the aid and support which the Commissioners of Emigration are actually and legally incompetent to extend to needy immigrants can lawfully be afforded them by your body (Department of Public Charities and Correction for New York City) in the absence of a specific appropriation for that purpose.

* * * * * *

"The practical result is that until such legislation shall be had by Congress or the Legislature shall venture upon the exercise of this doubtful power, the people of this State are not shielded by any laws against the influx of that class of immigrants. In the meantime there clearly is no duty or obligation beyond the promptings of charity on the people of this State or their official representatives to aid or support them.

"My opinion upon the whole is, first, that the Commissioners of Emigration have no power in law to relieve the class of persons who have applied and are applying to them for relief, and whom they request your department to supply therewith; and secondly, that it is not only no part of their duty or obligation but not in the power of your department to supply the same, because the claimants for relief belong to a class long since exclusively and specially confided by law to the care of another municipal department, and equally without the purview of your powers, and the beneficial scope of the appropriations which you are authorised to have made to you only to carry them into effect."

It has since been proposed to establish under United States authority regulations similar to those thus swept away, and a Bill has been prepared by the Boards of Charities of the States principally concerned, which is to be submitted to Congress. Under this, the tax on each emigrant would still be levied, and relief would still as before be afforded, but by a national bureau in each seaport instead of by State authorities. To this Bill, however, considerable opposition was apprehended.

As a temporary measure the Legislature of New York granted $200,000 for the service of 1876, but the necessities of the Emigration Commissioners appear to be still very pressing, for they have besides had to obtain authority to mortgage their real property for $200,000, while on the 31st December 1875 they remained in debt to the superintendents of the poor and overseers of the various cities, towns, and counties to the extent of over $99,000.

Destitute children chargeable to the State in Massachusetts are maintained in separate schools. I visited the large primary State school at Monson, which is most beautifully situated for the purpose, and is surrounded by a large farm, which, however, is not much used for industrial training. Like the other State institutions, it is under the management of inspectors appointed by the Governor. The average number of children during 1875 was nearly 500, and the average weekly cost 1 dollar 62 cents. Children, Massachusetts.

The children of this school are by law not classed as paupers, though most of them come from the State pauper class, and are

Children, Massachusetts.

transferred to Monson by the Board of State Charities from the Tewksbury almshouse. Children cannot remain in the school beyond the age of 16, except for special reasons. The law directs that they shall be placed in good families as speedily as possible, and in this manner 100 children or more are disposed of yearly.

The following extract from the annual Report of the Board of State Charities for 1874–5, shows that it had been designed to board out the State children, though no progress had up to that date been made towards doing so:—

"No action has been taken as yet with a view to place children in families where board should be paid for them, as was contemplated in the original Act establishing the visiting agency. The inspectors of the primary school have several times recommended that children from their institution be placed out in this manner, in order to remove them at an earlier age from the ill influences of a great establishment. With this recommendation this Board concurs; and it may also be best to place out some of the special wards of the Board in the same manner. To cover the expense of so doing, which ought not to exceed one dollar a week for each child, it would be necessary either to set apart a portion of the annual appropriation for the primary school, or to make a small special appropriation for this object."

The supervision of the children in their homes and finding places for others, is under the special direction and care of the State Visiting Agency, which I have described in an earlier part of this Report.

In their last Report, the Board of State Charities remark:—

"The average number of children (wards of the State) *in families* subject to visitation has not probably exceeded 1,000 during the year, and at the end of the year was but 982. A year previous it was stated as 1,178, so that there has been a decrease of nearly 200 in a single year. The cost of maintaining young offenders in Massachusetts reformatories and prisons is now from $25,000 to $50,000 a year *more* than it was in 1869, when the visiting agency was established by statute. Probably the number and cost of these young offenders would have been greater than this but for the agency, but nobody can say how much greater, or that it would certainly have been any larger.

"It appears that there are 193 cities and towns in Massachusetts in which 864 of these wards of the State are placed, more than 200 of them being in the 19 cities, and not less than 600 in 174 rural and suburban towns, while there are nearly 150 rural and suburban towns that contain none. If but a single child were placed in each of these omitted towns, the number in the great establishments would be reduced within reasonable limits."

Children, Boston.

The children at Monson are those chargeable to the State of Massachusetts, but there are of course others in the town and city almshouses. The city of Boston has a large establishment on Deer Island, to which in the year 1873–4 as many as 490 children under 12 were admitted. (See Mr. Tufnell's remarks, p. 33.)

Children, New York State.

The Legislature for the State of New York, on the 24th of April 1875, passed an Act to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children, which made it illegal to commit any child over 3 and under 16 years of age to any poorhouse, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or paralytic, or be otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care. But such children were to be

sent to some orphan asylum, or other charitable or reformatory institution as now provided for by law. And the officers charged with the support and relief of indigent persons were to cause the removal of all children between the ages of 3 and 16, not exempted as above, from their respective poorhouses, on or before the 1st January 1876, and to provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, as now provided for by law. Children, New York State.

This Act was passed at the suggestion of the New York State Charities Aid Association. The reasons which influenced them are stated in the first annual Report of the Committee of this association on children, from which I will make a quotation :—

"The fact that the door of a poorhouse must be open to every person in need of its shelter, makes it easy to see that it can be no fit place to bring up a child, for it is impossible to separate the different classes of its inmates. The children of a tramp and casual lodger cannot be kept apart from the resident children, and girls just growing from childhood are exposed to bad language and worse example from the vicious of their own sex, who are too often but little older than themselves. To this must be added the debasing influence of pauper labour, which is largely employed in our poorhouses, and the strong likelihood that a child brought up in an atmosphere of pauperism will remain in it, or return to it after a slight struggle with the outside world. Granted that the institution be a model of its class, what is to take the place of a home training, with its daily, hourly lessons of patience, self-sacrifice, and self-helpfulness."

To the same effect as the above quotations is the following, referring to Massachusetts, from the twelfth Report of the Board of State Charities:— Children, Massachusetts.

"That the best poorhouse is but a bad place for children, no right thinking person will deny. The fact that they have been in such an institution tells against them whenever they go out. The enforced association with older inmates tends to corrupt them and nurture in them vicious habits. It breaks down their sense of self-respect and lessens their sense of self-dependence. Their minds are plastic and easily moulded. They naturally and inevitably come to look upon themselves as a class set apart for support at the public expense. Pauperism breeds pauperism. Through these children who pass two or three or half a dozen years in the poorhouse, the line of pauperism is sure to be extended into the next century. From among them the ranks of the criminal classes are certain to be largely recruited, the road from the almshouse to the prison being one that is easily found.

"From every point of view that can be taken by one who desires the progress of the State and the welfare of humanity, the maintenance of children in almshouses is an evil to be deplored; possibly it may be a necessity, but in any event it is pernicious. These children ought to know the influence of good homes. Their moral and spiritual natures ought to be encouraged to growth. They deserve something better than the almshouse can give them—a fairer chance to make of themselves worthy and respectable men and women. What individuals can do for them, what the State can do for them, should be done with thankful alacrity, to the end that vice and crime may be decreased; to the end that pauperism and its weighty burdens may be reduced; to the end that these little ones may have such an opportunity for life here and hereafter as is the right of every human being."

In accordance with the provisions of the Act above referred to, a gradual removal of the children from the poorhouses of the several counties of New York was at once begun, and the work Children, New York State.

Children, New York State.

was believed to be mainly accomplished by the time named in the Act.

The number of children transferred from the New York City Institution, on Randall's Island, to various institutions, has been furnished to me by the Department of Public Charities and Correction. It was as follows:—

To New York Catholic Protectory - -	164
„ Institution of Mercy, 81st Street and Madison Avenue - - - - -	113
„ Juvenile Asylum - - - -	18
„ Nursery and Children's Hospital - -	36
„ Fire Point House of Industry - -	6
„ Hebrew Orphan Asylum - - -	1
„ Home of the Friendless - - -	1
	339

For children from 3 to 16 placed in these institutions, the city of New York pays monthly at the rate of two dollars weekly per head, the appropriation for this purpose for the year 1877 being $25,000. These children are not subject to any inspection by the City Commissioners of Charities and Correction, though the institutions to which they have been transferred appear to be liable, like others, to the visitorial powers of the State Board of Charities.

It may be remarked that the transfer of so large a number of children to chartered institutions, which was sanctioned by the Act, was not the result contemplated by the original promoters of the movement, who desired, as appears from their reports, to have the children placed in private families under strict inspection.

It is of course far too early to form any opinion of the effects of this great and sudden change, though one cannot fail to admire the motives that called forth this prompt action, intended to sever children from the baneful influence of adult pauperism; and looking at the great powers of inspection possessed by the Board of State Charities, we may hope that careful supervision will be exercised over them in their new homes.

Children. (Mr. Tufnell.)

Since commencing this Report I have been favoured with a paper from my late colleague, Mr. Tufnell, who was in the United States and Canada during last autumn, and took the opportunity of visiting some of the schools in those countries. So far as I am able to speak from my more limited experience, I can endorse Mr. Tufnell's views with regard to the English district and separate schools for pauper children, of which American gentlemen who had visited England always spoke in the highest terms. To Mr. Tufnell belongs the credit of bringing them to their present high standard of efficiency.

Mr. Tufnell's experience in such matters is so unique that I need no apology for introducing in full his statement upon "destitute and criminal children in England and America":— Children. (Mr. Tufnell.)

"I was anxious to discover how they managed in America with children similar to our destitute and criminal children in England, and I had opportunities of making some investigations on this subject in Philadelphia and Boston.

"In Philadelphia there is a magnificent endowment called the Girard College, which is intended for orphan boys, and in fact receives the poorest orphan children, who in England would come upon the poor rates. It contained at my visit 550 boys, who are all taught for six hours daily. This instruction is extremely good, including geometry, French, and drawing, but it is my opinion that the intellectual instruction was much beyond the necessities of children in this rank of life, and that the right principle for all boarding schools for poor children, who must ultimately gain their living by the labour of their hands, is to conduct them on the half-time system, *i.e.*, the intellectual instruction should be confined to an average of three hours daily, and the rest occupied with some industrial employment, calculated to discipline their habits and muscles to what will be required of them when sent into the world. I stated this theory to the superintendent, who agreed in the importance of habituating the children to hard labour, and said that he had long wished to introduce industrial training, and to diminish the time in school, but that the managers were opposed to his view.

"I also visited an institution for the orphans of soldiers killed in the last civil war and regular pauper children. This was conducted on the principle of our workhouse schools, with the serious drawback that there was very little industrial training, though more for the girls than the boys, the necessary household work supplying some amount of appropriate labour for the girls.

"In both the above establishments the children were mostly sent out between the ages of 14 and 16, partly by apprenticeship, for which, however, no premium was given, nor was any payment made to the employers of any children, whether apprenticed or not.

"I then visited a reformatory, in which the half-time system was in vigorous operation, the importance and necessity of it being fully recognised. But the boys were solely engaged in brush-making, and as the institution was situated in the city there was no possibility of employing them in agriculture. I consider this a mistake, and that the right plan of reforming criminal boys is to employ them on the land, as at Mettray and Redhill. As the boys are mostly on dismissal indentured to farmers, it would seem doubly desirable to accustom them to agricultural work, and the superintendent admitted that it would be an improvement to remove the institution to the country.

"Considering the excellent system of public education enforced in Pennsylvania, I was surprised to find the ignorant condition of most of the children on entrance. They are mostly on admission between the ages of 13 and 14, and out of 154 boys admitted during last year, only 18 could read well, 11 only knew the alphabet, and 28 were wholly uninstructed. Out of 35 girls admitted 3 only could read well, 14 could read monosyllables, and 5 were wholly uninstructed. The proportion of the uneducated does not appear to be less than those sent to similar institutions in England.

"I was, however, chiefly interested by what I saw in Boston, where a school for the pauper children of the city has been erected in Deer Island, Boston Harbour. At the time of my visit in October there were 150 boys and 60 girls in the establishment. The accommodation for these children in school, bedrooms, lavatory, &c. was extremely good. They were in school 5 hours daily, but were subjected to no systematised industrial training. There is a reformatory for criminal boys in the same island, and I was surprised to find that even here no regular training in industry had been introduced. A training ship had been tried, but was given up for reasons that I was familiar with, and which had led me previously to doubt the efficiency of the ship system in England. The Governors, however, had lately decided that it was desirable to teach the boys some industrial work, and the superintendent had been directed to make inquiries as to the most suitable description of industry for the

Children. (Mr. Tufnell.)

boys. After this had been settled for the reformatory, I was informed that it was intended to see what industrial training could be provided for the pauper children. The deficiency on this point seemed to me the great defect in both institutions. As the population of Boston is 250,000 the 210 pauper children would seem a small proportion when compared with the usual pauperism in English cities; however, I suspect that many children who would be in pauper schools in England are neglected in Boston, as the chaplain of Deer Island says in his last Report that he had learned from official sources that there are hundreds of neglected children in the city of Boston, who should be taken from the haunts of vice and placed in schools to be educated at the expense of the city.

"I also inspected several schools in Toronto, Upper Canada. These as wel as all the other common schools which I visited in America are admirably appointed, and the Normal school at Toronto equals in building accommodation and educational appliances of every description the best arranged Normal schools in England. Both in Toronto and Boston the excellent system of graded schools was adopted, that is, instead of each school comprising all classes from the highest to the lowest, a separate school is devoted to each class, according to the number of classes into which it is thought best to divide the children. Thus there are five grades of pupils in the Toronto schools, and the inspector strongly recommends that this number should be increased to ten. As the system of graded schools often prevents a child from attending the school nearest its residence, and compels it to go a considerable distance in order to attend a school suitable to its grade, it might be anticipated that the attendance would be very irregular. The contrary, however, has been the result. The schools for the lower grades are much more numerous than for the higher, consequently the smaller children have not far to walk; while those elder children in the advanced classes or grades, probably because they are more awake to the advantages of education, willingly go considerable distances to attend schools fitted to their higher requirements. The instruction also being confined in each school to all in a similar grade of knowledge, is found to be more effective and so more attractive to the pupils.

"With the exception of this point of graded schools, I could find nothing in the educational systems in America worthy of imitation in England. The classes are usually between 50 and 60 under each teacher. In England the admirable invention of pupil-teachers completely meets this difficulty of placing such large classes under a single teacher, and though I admit that I had but few opportunities of examining the children in American schools, I am satisfied from what I saw, that the pupil-teacher system enables the children to be more thoroughly taught than is possible with one teacher to classes which were often beyond 60.

"As respects, however, the pauper and criminal class my impression is that the system established in England is very superior to anything existing in America. Except in one reformatory school in Philadelphia, the principle of the half-time system seemed unpractised and almost unknown. The reasons for bringing up poor children in habits of industry are based on both theoretical and practical grounds. It is consonant to reason, that those who will probably gain their living by the labour of their hands, should be taught to exercise their hands, and by living in boarding schools, it is possible to teach industry in a far more effective way than in a cottage. The report of the constabulary commissioners in England fully confirms this conclusion, as it was found that one of the chief sources of juvenile crime proceeded from children being put to hard work, whose muscles had never been inured to labour. When I explained this English system to the managers of American poor schools, the advantages of it were generally allowed, and it was admitted that the evils of what I may term the exclusive intellectual plan had been felt. I am satisfied that there is nothing comparable in America to our district and separate schools for pauper children, and to the Redhill plan for criminal children, and that in these respects we are in the right track in this country."

Mr. Tufnell's observations upon the lack of industrial training in the American schools will attract special notice, though the difficulty of carrying on outdoor labour in the climate

of these parts of North America, which are described as tropical in the summer and arctic in the winter, must not be overlooked.

Before leaving this subject I may mention two institutions which I visited in the United States for the instruction of teachable idiots. The one upon Ward's Island, New York city, is under the control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The other at Utica, in the State of New York, is a State institution under the management of a committee and under the supervision of the Board of State Charities. No one can have inspected the workhouses in England without being painfully impressed with the great need of such training establishments. Children so physically and mentally weak as to be rejected as unfit for the workhouse school linger in the workhouse without any attempt being made to restore them to society, or at any rate to make them more useful and intelligent inmates of a public institution, by becoming amenable to discipline, tidy in their habits, and more the subjects of self-respect. Doctor Wilbur's institution situated, at Utica, is in every respect a model one. Only those who have seen the effect produced upon this miserable class of persons by the skill and indomitable energy of one man aided by a staff of ladies can realise the results produced.

The buildings are substantial and were being enlarged at the time of my visit. The children were well clothed, in excellent health, and the wards were clean and tidy. There is a good sized farm attached, upon which many of the boys are employed.

The annual charge for pupils belonging to the State of New York is $200: children admitted from the other States pay at the rate of $250 yearly.

His system is based upon an attempt to arouse and engage the physical and mental energies of the children during every hour of the day, and the exercises of the more advanced pupils proved the success of his endeavours. I am unable to give any statistical results, and it must be understood that this is strictly a school, not an asylum for idiots, and that Dr. Wilbur can reject cases unlikely to become teachable.

I do not propose to give a detailed report of the methods resorted to there for the improvement of these children, as they are familiar to those who have studied the question in this country, but I could not help being struck with the extreme simplicity and ingenuity of the means employed to rouse the children and engage their attention.

It appears from the following extract from the eleventh Report of the Board of State Charities of Massachusetts that Boston was in advance of the rest of the United States in promoting schools of this kind:—

"This institution (the Massachusetts School for Idiots, Boston,) was the first establishment in America for the benefit of idiots. The superintendent says, there are now in the United States ten schools for that class of defectives with an average attendance of 1,100 pupils. He points out very forcibly the

Schools for Teachable idiots.

danger of organising establishments for teaching and training these children on principles that will tend to make them asylums for life, the true and sound principles, he says, are separation of idiots from each other, and then diffusion among the normal population."

It redounds greatly to the credit of the American people that they have recognised as a public duty the provision of such institutions, which in this country have been too limited in number, and have, where they existed, depended for the most part upon private charity.

Vagrants.

The question of vagrancy has become serious in the States of New York and Massachusetts.

The New York State Board of Charities make the following remarks on this subject in their Report for 1876 :—

"There is a large class of persons in the State generally known as tramps, who, without visible means of support, travel from one locality to another, subsisting upon private charity and such aid as they may from time to time obtain from public officials. During the spring and summer months they usually infest the country, but as winter approaches they are more commonly found in and about the large towns and cities. They beset alike the private residence, the offices of the superintendents and overseers of the poor, and of the police, seeking lodgings and meals. This class, which seems to have increased with the growth of our population from being little more than an annoyance, has, of late, become dangerous, threatening the peace and welfare of society, and also entailing large annual expenditure for their care and support from day to day.

* * * * * * * * *

"The information already obtained regarding this class shows that the greater portion of them are unmarried and generally able-bodied men in the prime of life. Most of them are returned as uneducated, intemperate, and classed by occupation as labourers. A small portion of them have had settled residences in this State, but the mass it appears, are the waste population of this and other States and countries, and a considerable number of them are foreigners not naturalised.

* * * * * * * * *

"Estimating for the other counties according to the best information at hand, it is thought that over two hundred thousand (200,000) acts of relief are annually bestowed on tramps by public officials in this State at an expenditure of nearly $200,000. Of course the number of persons thus relieved is only a fraction of this number of acts of relief, as the same person is repeatedly aided as he passes from one locality to another."

The attention which is being now given to this increase of vagrancy in the State of New York is strongly shown in the following extracts from an "Annual Report of a Committee on Adult Able-bodied Paupers" to the State Charities Aid Association.*

After significantly drawing attention to the fact that the overseers are paid in proportion to the number of cases relieved, they say—

"The system of entertaining tramps is peculiar everywhere, but different in different towns. In some the overseers have provided outhouses on their own premises, where these vagrants are herded together at night and fed at the overseer's house. He reports the number lodged and fed, and receives his pay on making affidavit that the account is correct. His compensation differs widely in the several towns. In some he has 25 cents for each meal and

* For an account of this Association see p. 58.

each lodging supplied. In some 45 cents for each. In some $1 for two meals and a lodging. In none does there seem to be any check upon him; even where the rule has been adopted that no tramp shall be lodged without an order from a justice of the peace, it is not enforced. In several of the towns tramps are arrested and sent to the gaol at White Plains, but this is an expensive way of disposing of them, since the justice who examines them receives $2 for each commitment, and in some of the towns at least, the officer is paid $5 for conveying the vagrant to the gaol. One justice has sent in to the Board of Supervisors a bill for $25,000 for the commitment and transportation of tramps to the county goal during the past year. In some of the larger villages and cities the tramps are lodged in station-houses or lock-ups, and in others again an arrangement is made with some person in the town to receive them, when sent with an order by the overseer, and the bills when presented are paid by the town. In one place the overseer lodges them in his own house, or that of any neighbour who will receive them. The fact is that these communities say to the vicious and idle, 'We will board you 'free of cost, if you will only come and stay among us.' The money wasted in this way is the least of the evils of the present system; the corrupting influence of these worthless men and women as they pass from town to town lodging among the people must be incalculable." Vagrants.

The Committee append reports which had been addressed to them by superintendents of the poor and others in 27 of the counties. These are not by any means all unfavourable to the present state of things, but if others may be credited certain districts are in a very unsatisfactory condition. I quote a few passages which tell in this direction:—

"I suppose the different towns in the county put in as overseers any man who will take the office. Intelligence or character does not enter into the case."

"I know of cases where the overseer was anxious to do business and furnish aid, merely for the pay he would receive for services rendered."

"I think pauperism is encouraged throughout our county by overseers of the town poor, that care but very little for the increasing evil of vagrancy and pauperism as long as they are profited by it."

"The utter want of education, and still worse, the want of principle of the men, we choose to distribute our money, &c."

"The incompetency of the poor-master (*i.e.* overseer) to make out records is such that none can be kept even though they are required by law."

"Our overseers are at present, as they have been heretofore, men of the labouring class. The overseers are so poor that the fees and perquisites of their office would be a great object to them, they themselves being out of work when they are most called upon to relieve others."

"Many (overseers) can not read or write."

"It is thought he defrauded his town by lodging a great number of tramps, even soliciting their patronage."

"Long since I came to believe that at least 99 per cent. of the tramping fraternity were professionals, and not entitled to the support or even sympathy of the public. In 1873-74 the north part of our county, especially, became over-run with them to such an extent that our homes were in constant danger from their presence, and it was soon seen that the overseers of the poor were reaping a rich harvest by feeding and caring for them. There was an unscrupulousness on the part of the overseers that was surprising and humiliating, and it existed to an extent that I was not prepared to believe, some of them even keeping *runners* on the road to pick up the members of this wretched class for the profit there was in keeping them. In May 1874 the superintendents of the poor reduced the price per meal and for lodging for these men from 25 to 15 cents. This had its influence, but not to the extent we wished, and in August following we reduced the price to 10 cents * * * On the 4th of the following June we cast the whole thing from us, and refused to do anything for them. This of course had reference to the able-bodied tramps, the sick have always been cared for * * * Since then very few, not more than 2 per cent. of the number cared for in 1873 and spring of 1874, have been kept by overseers, and the system of professional tramping is in a large degree broken up."

Vagrants.

In other counties a course similar to that described above has been pursued, and the allowance for vagrant relief reduced in one case to half, in another one third, with the same result of diminishing the number applying for relief.

In June 1874 the State Board of Charities reported to the Assembly (of New York State) as follows:—

"To correct the matter, a radical change in the manner of dealing with this class (tramps) is necessary. * * * In the case of the able-bodied no aid should be extended to them, except upon their rendering an equivalent therefor by their labour. * * * It should be stipulated that a certain amount of work shall be performed, and if the person after being aided refuses to perform the work, he should be subject to summary arrest by the superintendent or overseer of the poor, and proceeded against under the laws regarding vagrancy."

A Bill has this year been introduced into the New York Assembly, which, if passed, will provide a treatment of vagrants of great severity. It proposes to establish in each judicial district of the State at least two workhouses, one for males and one for females, and to make it incumbent on all magistrates to commit any person convicted of vagrancy to one of these for not less than 90 days nor more than six months in the case of a first conviction, and for not less than six months nor more than one year for any subsequent offence. The expenses are to be borne in each judicial district by the counties included in it on the basis of the general valuation.

It will be understood that what I have said above applies only to the vagrancy of Massachusetts* and New York State, outside of the cities of Boston and New York. The arrangements respecting the casual poor in those cities will now be described.

Out-relief, Boston.

The mode of administering out-relief in the city of Boston has been so ably described in the interesting letter of the Boston overseers, which will be found in the Appendix, that it is hardly necessary for me to enlarge on the subject.

I may shortly state that the bureau of charity, or central relief building, was erected by the Corporation some years since at a cost of $200,000.

It contains offices for—

The paymaster of State aid to disabled soldiers and sailors.
City physician.
Boston Provident Association.
Industrial Aid Society.
Boston Sewing Circle.
Boston Soldiers' Fund Association.
Ladies' Relief Agency.
German Aid Society.
Boston Police Relief Association.
The Co-operative Workers.
The "Registration of Charities."

Convenient offices are likewise appropriated for the overseers, including a temporary home for women and children, and a room

* As to recent action in Massachusetts with respect to casuals, see p. 42.

in which wholesome meals are furnished to destitute men. The essential features in this project were a thorough investigation of individual cases and a system of record and registration. Out-relief, Boston.

Persons suffering from destitution are referred either to the overseers or to one of the charitable agencies within the same building. The mode of administering out-relief by the overseers is as follows :—The 12 overseers for the city of Boston are assisted by a paid staff consisting of a secretary, clerks, and five visitors. These last-mentioned officers correspond to the relieving officers in England. Relief is usually given provisionally by the paid officers, and is approved or otherwise by the overseers at their next meeting once a month or oftener. The relief consists chiefly in fuel and groceries; money is seldom given without an assurance that it will not be wasted or misapplied. The relief is for a limited period. As I have before mentioned, the overseers deal only with their own settled poor, and in certain cases with the non-resident poor belonging to other cities and towns in the State, and with the sick State poor.

The classes of poor to which out-relief is supposed to be restricted are the aged, infirm, widows, and children. The actual working of the present system, however, is somewhat more lax, as will be seen from the following summary of the causes of the outdoor aid given in 1876–7.

CAUSES OF AID.—OUT-RELIEF.

Sickness	2,383
Large family or small children and little work	759
Little or no work	1,614
Old and feeble	902
Feeble health (not old)	348
Man away, leaving family to be supported by the mother	427
Man in hospital	51
Man in jail	87
Crippled	210
Blindness	69
Orphans	25
Feeble-minded	27
Transportation	11

The overseers of the poor act also as agents of the commonwealth, by administering relief to certain sick poor who have not gained settlements within the State. This relief is repaid under certain conditions from the date of acceptance of the pauper by the Board of State Charities. They are also trustees of certain charitable foundations, which yield an annual income of more 20,000 dollars. This is appropriated, for the most part by the founders, to those who have seen better days. It is divided in sums of 40 dollars each among nearly 400 poor widows and single women. Few men are admitted to its benefits, though the terms of the trusts do not exclude them. This class further receive each winter wood or coal for firing.

The overseers have another list including 387 names of persons for the most part aged and infirm, who receive what are called pensions or grants from the poor rates, the whole amount annually granted in each case not exceeding 100 dollars, and generally being much less.

Out-relief, Boston.

In Boston, as already pointed out, indoor relief is not given by the overseers, the various institutions of the city being under the management of the directors.

The following is a copy of the form filled up in the case of each applicant for relief:—

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Questions in regard to Applicants.

Boston, A.D. 187 .

1. Name?	
2. Number in family?	
3. Colour, sex, age?	
4. Date and place of birth?	
5. Residence: Street and No.?	
6. Residence previously?	
7. When and how came to State?	
8. When and how to Boston?	
9. Lived here since, and how long?	
10. Occupation?	
11. Condition, int., ins., id.?*	
12. Naturalised, paid taxes, or assessed?	
13. When and how long?	
14. Where, and on what?	
15. Owned real estate?	
16. What, where, and when?	
17. Held office, what, how long, and where?	
18. Clergyman, settled and ordained, and where?	
19. Apprenticed to whom?	
20. Property and means? Money in bank? State aid? Pensions? Family in army or navy? Relatives able?	
21. When and where before aided and ceased to be aided?	
22. By what town and where then residing?	

	Husband or Wife.	Ancestors† of Husband or Wife.	
23. When and where married?			
24. Name and age?			
25. Date and place of birth?			
26. Occupation?			
27. Residence and settlement?			
28. Date and place of death and age then?			
29. Naturalised, paid taxes, or assessed?			
30. When, where, how long, and on what?			
31. Real and personal estate and means?			

* These contractions, I believe, are of the words intemperate, insane, idiotic.

Out-relief, Boston.

	Husband or Wife.	Descendants† of Applicant.	
32. Name and age?			
33. Residence?			
34. Occupation?			
35. Naturalised, paid taxes, &c.?			
36. Property and means?			
		Ancestors* of Applicant.	
37. Name and age?			
38. Date and place of birth?			
39. Occupation?			
40. Residence and settlement?			
41. Date of death and age then?			
42. Naturalised, paid taxes, or assessed?			
43. Property and means?			

† [Write ages after names, and other matter relating to each person under the names. Indicate children by c., grandchildren by g.c., father and mother by f. and m., grandparents by g.f. and g.m., and prefix p. or m. to indicate paternal or maternal grandparents.]

These forms when completed are filed and registered. The number prepared during the year 1876–7 was 2,050, making the total number then on file 16,211. In the words of the overseers,—

"These papers are not only valuable to us, giving the facts and circumstances of the families to whom relief has been furnished, but are accessible in a proper manner to anyone engaged in benevolent work. Through these documents a mass of information has been accumulated in regard to the antecedents and social condition of the applicants for charity in Boston which has no parallel probably in any city in the civilised world. This system of registration, the facts for which are acquired by special visits to the home of each applicant, is of vital importance in the distribution of municipal aid."

Male vagrant wards are not provided either in Boston or New York. Men destitute of lodging at night in the streets of those towns are placed in the police cells, but are not provided with food. In Boston, in 1875, 45,000 lodgings were thus provided.

Casuals, Boston.

In Boston, during the winter months, men have been supplied by the overseers of the poor with a meal at the "Temporary Home." Casual women and children being destitute in Boston are lodged at this institution (temporary home) in a manner which would be deemed almost luxurious in England. According to the printed rules temporary relief should only be given to deserving persons, and after such inquiry and investigation as the circumstances of each case admitted of, but I was informed that in practice the inmates of the temporary home differed nothing from our ordinary casual poor.

The Boston overseers in a recent Report quoted by the Board of State Charities (11th Report, p. 107) observe that,—

"The statistics of the temporary home, as compared with former years, exhibit a large increase in the number of single meals; about 8,000 more than the previous year. While regarding this department as one of the most important in our charge, we are conscious that it is the most liable to abuse. common humanity requires that the hungry should not be allowed to starve;

Casuals, Boston.

but to spread an open table for the idle and dissolute able-bodied men who have the sinews to work, but have not the inclination, we have reason to feel is not the best form of charity. The amount expended for this object is small compared with the means of an affluent city, but the temptation to indolence it fosters, and the thriftlessness it encourages, are the greatest dangers. The scenes of last winter were unparalleled since the doors of this institution were opened: insolent and degraded men clamoured at its portals demanding to have their wants supplied as a right, putting in fear not only the attendants, but the feeble and inoffensive people for whose benefit this special branch of the institution was established. Their behaviour did not indicate that they belonged to a weak or famished class, but rather gave evidence that the spirit they exhibited was furnished in the saloons and low rum shops, which are the great pests in every large city."

In 1875 an Act was passed giving overseers power to apply a labour test to persons of this class, and in Boston they were accordingly employed in sawing wood with the effect of very largely reducing their number. The following are the words of the Act:—

"An Act concerning Vagrants (1875, Chap. 70).

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

"The overseers of the poor of any town or city, or keepers of almshouses acting under their directions, may require any person not a resident of said town or city applying to them for and receiving from them food and lodging, either in an almshouse or other place, to perform a reasonable amount of labour in return for such food and lodging, and may detain such person until the same is performed, but not beyond the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the day succeeding his application; and if any such person shall refuse or neglect when so required to perform such labour suited to his age, strength, and capacity, or wilfully damage any of the property of such town or city in the charge of such overseers or other officers, he shall be deemed a vagrant within the meaning of the statutes relating to vagrants and vagabonds, and may be prosecuted and punished in the manner provided by chapter two hundred and fifty-eight of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or as otherwise provided by law.

"(Approved March 24th, 1875)."

From their latest Report it appears that the same plan has been continued and extended by the Boston overseers during the winter 1876–77. They say:—

"So far we have been able to avert the danger which was apprehended at its commencement, that the Temporary Home would become a receptacle for the indolent and thriftless. The labour test, which last year was applied to men who sought for meals at the common table, has this year been applied to the more permanent inmates, and the women, so far as they were able, have been employed in doing the domestic work. The same gratifying result as to reducing the number of meals appears this year as last, as is shown in the fact that during the year the number of meals furnished is 734 less than last year.* The applicants appear to be a better looking and more sober class than formerly, and generally apply themselves willingly to the work assigned them—the sawing and splitting of wood in the yard as a return for the assistance which they have received. The institution is not quite so popular as it was with the bummer and the tramp, while the real worthy seem to

* The total number in the past year was 17,163.

appreciate its privileges, and without a murmur submit to its requirements. The wood is sold at a small advance on its cost to any householder who desires it, and has proved a profitable measure, but the business has become so extensive that the committee have made arrangements with the Committee on Public Buildings to take a portion of it for heating the schoolhouses and other edifices under municipal control. Casuals, Boston.

"The statistics of the Home will be found in their appropriate place in the report. The most significant fact is that the majority of meals during the last year were furnished to residents of the city. In former years non-residents were largely in the ascendency.

In addition to the relief afforded by the overseers and by private societies, and in conformity with an Order passed by the City Council of Boston (December 24, 1875), soup was made and distributed by the police at nine stations from January 2nd to March 30th, at a total cost of £5,000. The greatest number of families fed in one day was 632, the average quantity distributed (to each person) was $1\frac{1}{5}$ pint, and the cost per meal $2\frac{2}{5}$ cents. Boston Police soup.

The condition of each family applying for soup was carefully inquired into by the (police) officers on their routes, and the distribution was made under the supervision of the captain of each district. In the distribution of this charity pains were taken to place it at the disposal of destitute families, many of whom were not readily reached by other means provided by the city, and it is believed by the police that many of these families had little else to sustain life during the cold weather. In addition to the distribution of soup, a sum of about £800 in money was contributed by generous ladies and gentlemen, and expended by the police in small sums for fuel, medicine, and clothing for children in cases where immediate relief was necessary. The bill of fare was varied as follows: mutton soup with rice, two days; beef soup with vegetables, one day; beef soup with ship bread, one day; beef soup with dumplings, one day; fish chowder, two days.

It does not appear that the police acted in any way in combination with the Poor Law authorities in administering this relief.

The following extract from the Report of the overseers will show that the policy of administering relief in this form was not universally admitted:—

"Public soup houses for relieving the poor may be necessary in the large cities of the Old World, and justified by the character of a large mass of their people, ignorant and half starved, destitute of ambition or hope to raise themselves above their abject condition, but not applicable to the dignity or position of an American city, abounding, like our own, in private charities, and its citizens ever ready to meet the wants of the deserving. The spectacle of little children, who are pupils, or should be, of our public schools, in the streets, pail in hand, on the way to a police station for soup for the families of which they are inmates, is not one of which any Bostonian should be proud. Besides its general effect upon the community, it must have a demoralising influence upon the children brought up under such circumstances, who will be likely to gather the impression that it is the duty of the Government to furnish them with a support. On the contrary, even if these little ones are not sensitive to the jeers of their companions, as they are engaged in this

Boston Police soup.

errand, they should have a nobler spirit inculcated into them. They should be made to understand that under our republican institutions the Government is to look to them to sustain it in its high functions, as they themselves are soon to have a responsibility for its good name and fame."

Poor Law medical relief, as it is called in England, is not given in Boston, except in the newly annexed portions of the city. In these, local medical officers continue to be employed, and are paid by the city. To the remainder of the population medicines and attendance, if requisite, are supplied by the dispensaries and hospitals.

Boston Provident Association.

Having shortly sketched out the mode of relief and the class of paupers relieved by the overseers, I will describe the Boston Provident Association, which gives aid in food and clothing through unpaid visitors to persons having no legal claim to relief from the city. These persons, if destitute, could receive official aid from the State only, and this would till lately have been in all cases indoor relief. Unofficial charity has, however, come forward to mitigate the supposed severity of the law, and to afford temporary relief to deserving persons in their own homes. But are the recipients worthy of this charity? Through the courtesy of the General Agent I was permitted to inspect the books of the Association, and received the following copy of one of the sheets of their ledgers or registers, which will more accurately convey to your mind the description of persons aided than anything I could write :—

November 20th, 1875.

Sheran, Catherine. Settlement, city. Aided by the city.

25, Billerica Street, Wid. Husband, Daniel, in the army; does nothing for the family. One daughter, 15 years old, who is now in Massachusetts Hospital. The mother lives at service, when she can get a place; idle now. She wants boots or rubbers. Gave her a pair of rubbers.

Joyce, Dudley and Abby. 5 pairs shoes, 3 yards flannel, 3 yards plaid, 3 dollars in coal and groceries.

141, Second Street, South Boston. 4 children —12 b., 7 b., 6 b., 1g. Man a labourer and jobber. Says he cannot get work. "Dr. Vinal" sends them here for aid. Wife out of health and cannot do anything towards their support. Referred to J. W. Newcomb.

O'Brien, Hannah. 2 dollars, groceries 4 dollars, and boots.

Parmenter Street. Now sent here by Mrs. G. D. Lowell to inquire about. Find that she has been without food, and has nothing to get a lodging with to-night. Gave her $2.00. As she had lived with a friend of mine, knew she must be a worthy woman.

Curtis, Ellis M. Coat-vest, coat, and under clothes.

Now in the Eye and Ear Infirmary. He was in the army, in a R. I. Regiment. Belongs here. His eyes are very bad, and attended to at the infirmary. A gentleman from the Surgeon-General's Office comes to solicit some clothing for him. Dr. Dale is trying to obtain a pension for him, as the disease was contracted in the army. The clothing was given, as he was destitute enough.

Donovan, Jerry and Margaret. Visitor *did not aid.*

270, Friend Street. 1 child, 2 months old. Husband fisherman, went away five months ago, should have been at home three months ago. She is now destitute, and asks aid for the first time. Referred to S. Condon, visitor.

Lawless, Mary. 2 pairs boots and clothing, 2 dollars in groceries.	166, Endicott Street, Wid. 3 children—15 g., 12 b., 11 g. O. C. She has lived out and boarded the youngest; the oldest is living out at present. She keeps a room and has two of the children with her. Came from England four years and nine months ago, therefore lacks three months of a settlement. Referred to Dr. Vogel, visitor.	Boston Providence Association.
McLaughlin, Mack and Bridget. $4.50 in coal and groceries (but relieved before report).	168, Endicott Street. O. C. Husband out of work a long time. 2 children—3 g., 2 g. Aided last winter, and now ask again. Referred to Dr. Vogel, who reports "Both drunk and unworthy." Called again and were refused.	
Collins, Patrick and Ellen. Drunk and shiftless. Did not aid.	149, Kneeland Street. O. C. 2 children—9 b., 6 b. Man a labourer; only gets a job once in a while. Aided last winter, and ask again. Referred to Mr. Rea, visitor.	
Quinn, Susan. No aid.	84, Endicott Street, Wid. 2 children—one married in Canada, the other, 18 years old, lives with her. The mother sews; asks for clothes, but seems to be an able, strong woman who should take care of herself, and at present thought it not worth while to refer her to visitor.	
Hartigan, Jane, wife of George O'Connor.	43, Barton Street, Wid. 3 children—12 g., 9 g., 3 b. She was aided from here two years ago; now comes under the new law of settlement. Married again to George O'Connor. Settlement out of town.	
Mahoney, Patrick and Ellen. 12 dollars in coal and groceries.	0.43, Lincoln Street. O. C. 2 children—5 b., 3 b. Man a stonelayer, now in the country looking for work. Aided last winter, and now ask. Referred to Dr. Hastings.	
	November 22nd, 1875.	
Archer, Ellen. 7 dollars, coal and groceries.	89, Hudson Street. Old case. An old widow; no family, and beyond work. Here only three years, from Philadelphia. Aided two winters, and now asks. Referred to H. Taylor.	
Sullivan, Jerry and Margaret. $4.12, coal and groceries.	2, Kingston Ct. 6 children—19 b., 17 b., 15 b., 12 g., 8 b., 6 b. Aided last winter. Husband and two large boys idle, one boy at work. She asks aid. Referred to Dr. Oliver.	
Guthrie, Dugall and Delia. Doubtful case, but gave 1 dollar in groceries.	136, Eliot Street. 4 children—15 b., 13 b., 9 g., 6 b. Man a dry goods salesman when he has anything to do. Out of work a long time, and has been away since spring. Referred to Dr. Channing.	
Lawler, Hannah and Jeremiah.	52, Billerica Street. 4 children—9 g., 7 g., 5 g., 3 b. Man a labourer, but now in City Hospital with a broken leg; woman washes and scrubs when she can get it to do. She was ill all summer and last winter. No settlement. Referred to S. Condon.	
Dillon, Joseph and Anna. $4.20, coal and groceries.	5, Emerald Street. O. C. 2 children—11 b., 2 b. Man a carpenter but an invalid, and has done little or nothing for three years. Aided the past two years, and now ask again. Referred to Dr. Brown.	
McDonald, Jennie and Stephen. $6, coal and groceries.	116, Cambridge Street. 1 child, four months old. Husband a shoemaker; been away three months, she don't know where. Dr. Hastings and Dr. Draper have interested themselves to obtain a wet nurse's situation for her. She now comes for the first time for aid. Came from Scotland a year ago. Referred to Miss Sarah Cabot, visitor.	

Boston Provident Association.

Larkin, Charles and Ann. No aid.

34, Utica Street. 3 children—13 b., 11 b., 9 g. Husband went to California three years ago, has not been heard from since. She applies for the first time. Referred to Dr. Hastings.

Fitzgerald, Charles and Mary. 1 pair brogans, and visitor did not aid.

7, Albany Place. 3 children—8 g., 6 g., 4 g. Man labourer, but laid up with rheumatism six months. Aided last year, now come again. Referred to Mr. Rowndy, visitor.

Finnegan, William and Honora. Settlement. For investigation, with repayment. Private aid $4.00; 2 suits clothing for boys.

7, Stillman Street. 2 children—12 b, 10 b. Man shoemaker; has the dropsy, and cannot work. Sent here by Miss M. A. Wales, who aids them from the diet kitchen. She recommends them for clothing for the boys, which was given. Have a settlement.

O'Brien, Mary and John. Settlement. $5.25, mostly in clothing. Wife drunken. Out-relief refused by overseer.

83, Cove Street. 5 children—13 b., 12 b.,8 b., 7 g., 1½ b. Husband in House of Correction for 15 months, been there 12 months. A labourer. The woman does cleaning. Three of the children have no shoes to wear to school; they also want clothing. Have settlement. Will refer to visitor when we have one.

February 12, 1876. Little boy comes with note from teacher, asking for shoes. Referred to visitor.

Bodden, Mary. Aid from the city in coal and groceries. Overseers.

88, Warrenton Street, Wid. Does cleaning for Mrs. W. T. Ball, from whom she brings a note saying "that she is very honest and much in need of coal." Lived in the city 20 years, and has a settlement. Referred to overseers.

Greenwood, Jennie. $5, coal and groceries.

147, Cambridge Street. O. C. 1 child a year old. Says "she has heard from her husband, as a merchant in Ohio;" in fact, he has left her. Aided last winter, and now applies again. Referred to Mr. Condon, visitor.

Upon an examination of this list it will appear that the majority of these persons would in England become paupers, and further, that many of them would only receive indoor relief.

The following extract from the 24th annual Report of the Association will show the scale of its operations :—

"The work done by the Association during the past year was considerably in excess of the amount ever done before in the same period: 11,844 visits were made to the houses of applicants for charity, being nearly 1,000 more than during the preceding year; 16,479 received provisions or fuel at their homes, being an excess of more than 1,500 over the number previously supplied; 3,015 applications were made at the central office, against 2,701 who applied last year; 4,143 orders for clothing, boots, shoes, &c. were answered by supplying the articles called for; and the sum of $8,000 was expended in providing these supplies. The total amount expended in charities of every kind during the year is $32,531."

It will be noticed that the Association entertains applications from all comers, whether belonging to the pauper class or not. The investigation of cases by the overseers is conducted by paid officers, similar to the English relieving officers. Inquiries by the societies are carried out by voluntary aid; and, however much one must admire the noble feeling which induces ladies and gentlemen of the highest station in Boston to devote their time, energies, and means to this charitable work, I have great doubt whether the investigation of cases could not be more satisfactorily dealt with by a limited number of carefully selected paid officers.

The Industrial Aid Society, which also has rooms in the charity building, registers the wants of employers and persons seeking employment, charging a small fee only to such employers of labour as are not subscribers to the Association. Boston Industrial Aid Society.

During the hard winter of 1875–76, in consequence of the number of able-bodied men out of employment and destitute, the Society undertook to supply work for a limited period. The following extract from the Report of the general agent for the quarter to March 31st, 1876, describes this operation.

"This quarter has been one probably of the most trying in the history of this society, not so much in the severity of the winter as in the distress consequent upon the want of employment and the difficulty of procuring it. Many persons have applied for assistance this winter who have never applied for it before, skilled mechanics, business men, accountants, and others who have met with reverses or exhausted their resources. In consequence of this distress and the difficulty in procuring employment it was deemed best to create it.

"The society therefore voted in January the sum of $500 and subsequently $200 more, for the employment of men on the Fitchburg Road. Employment was also provided for women in the large hall of the charity building under the supervision of Mrs. F. C. Paine and other ladies, who kindly volunteered their services as teachers in sewing and knitting of garments. The materials have been provided by the Society, and the garments are given to those who by faithful work and attention are deemed worthy. This charity has proved to be very successful and interesting. There were more applicants than could be supplied with work, and the hour for closing comes too soon both for scholars and teachers. As this charity is not expensive it is still continued, but the plan for the employment of the men was discontinued on March 11th.

"The number of men sent out to work on the Fitchburg Road and placed on the pay roll was 356, but some of these went to work more than once. About 175 families and some single men were thus relieved in the best way. Although some of the men refused work or worked badly, yet by far the larger portion turned out well, and some of them came from a distance to obtain it.

"The employment for women began February 12, and the number who have attended up to April 18 on Tuesdays and Fridays is 224.

"The great advantage of this temporary employment consists in the ability to test the sincerity of those applicants who declare they only need work, but to furnish it where there is no return for the outlay is a costly undertaking. In future it will be desirable to find some work which will be partly remunerative, if not wholly so, and perhaps hereafter there may be some remuneration for the work of the men whose labour and superintendence has been at our charge during the winter."

The last Report of this society shows that in the year ended October 1st, 1876 :—

"The whole number of applicants to October 1876 was 6,462, of which number 3,207 were males, 3,255 females. Of the males, 2,449 were adults, and 758 were minors, 1,810 were foreigners, and 1,397 were Americans, including those born of foreign parents, and 142 were coloured. Of the females, 2,595 were over 18 years of age, and 660 were under. Permanent places were found during the year for 405 men and boys, and for 850 women and girls. Sixteen persons were also returned to their homes in this country, to the British Provinces, and to Europe."

Employment had again been found by the society for some of the unemployed persons on its books. After referring to the proceedings just described, the last Report states :—

"A far greater number of men and as many women were, however, furnished with employment the past winter by an arrangement with the steam and horse roads to clear them of ice and snow, by which the labour paid to the men was

Boston Industrial Aid Society.

refunded. The work of the society is not, however, confined to procuring employment; the demands made upon it are various, but the most beneficial work for the public is the transfer of labourers to distant places, and the return of many to their homes, both in this country and abroad, by which the State and city are relieved of their support."

The services of such an association are most valuable at a seaport town like Boston, where emigrants from all parts of Europe land to seek employment in the vast fields of enterprise in the United States, and without such aid would often in a new country fall into destitution, and perhaps, without a directing hand to guide them, lapse into crime.

In England, however, no such voluntary appendage to poor law administration is necessary or desirable, the principles of supply and demand regulate the labour market, and the constant rise in the price of manual labour for the last few years would furnish a sufficient answer to those who would advocate such a system in this country.

Boston, Registration of Charities.

Since I was in Boston a most important step has been taken in the establishment of an organization called "The Registration "of Charities, its object being to secure an interchange of infor- "mation, to detect imposture, to discourage begging, to distin- "guish the worthy from the unworthy, and to promote economy "and efficiency in the distribution of relief."

The plan of operations proposed was thus described in a circular issued last September:—

"When we consider that at least 25 charitable societies, as well as numerous church benevolent societies, are now engaged in this city in distributing money and aid of various kinds, but that many of them are without exact knowledge of the specific objects or the actual work of the rest, no further proof is needed to show that the very relief they aim to afford cannot be satisfactorily given, for they must more or less overlap one another, and waste of time, strength, and money be the necessary result.

"We believe that greater familiarity with each other's work would tend to diminish imposture and street begging, which all are desirious to prevent, and thus greatly benefit the deserving poor.

"It is therefore proposed to open an office to which all societies and individuals are invited to send monthly statements of the persons helped by them, with the character and amount of aid given in each case.

"These facts being thus collected can be sorted, and a report returned every month to each society, showing which of its beneficiaries are assisted by others, and in what way."

A Report just issued gives the following particulars of the proceedings of the committee:—

"The plan set forth in this circular has been carried out during the past winter. The work has been limited in time to the six months from October to March, and in space to the City Proper, South Boston, and East Boston. Monthly reports of persons aided have been made by the following organizations:—

North End Missions.
Society of Co-operative Visitors.
Hollis Street Church.
South Congregational Church.
Church of the Disciples.
Overseers of the Poor.
Boston Provident Association.
Young Men's Benevolent Society.
Ladies' Relief Agency.
West End Mission.

"Monthly reports have been sent to each organization, showing the duplications which have occurred between its list for the month and the lists of other societies.

"The method followed is simple. The list of names sent to the office are copied upon cards. Each card bears the name and address of the family, the amount of aid given, the name of the organization reporting the case, and any details of the number, condition, or character of the family that may be reported. The cards are arranged by the surnames in alphabetical order. An examination of the cards then indicates any duplication that may have occurred in the work of two or more societies by the presence in the list of two or more cards bearing the same name and address. Boston. Registration of Charities.

"When a family is helped by a society more than once during the winter, the new information is inserted on the old card, and not on a new one.

"The list at the office now contains about 10,000 names. Of these the overseers of the poor have furnished about 5,500, the Boston Provident Association about 4,000, the Young Men's Benevolent Society about 400, and the other seven societies from 20 to 80 each.

"These 10,000 cards, however, represent less than 8,000 families. Over 20 per cent. of the cards are duplicates which could be removed without affecting the list of names.

"The duplications reported for the six months covered by the winter's work are as follows :—

October - - -	24	January - - -	402
November - - -	45	February - - -	475
December - - -	533	March - - -	276

"There are many duplications on the list which have never been reported, because the names were not reported by any two societies in the same month. On the other hand, some duplications have been reported more than once. It is to be noticed also that the majority of societies which have sent reports are limited in their work to certain districts, so that duplication between them is impossible.

"The experiment has proved a success. The information furnished has been of considerable value to the organizations receiving it, and the winter's work has already begun to bear fruit in suggestions looking toward a more intelligent and economical administration of charity, and a closer co-operation among charitable organizations, public and private."

It is added that the total cost of the work done was $550 and that the enterprise will be persevered in.

In the county and city of New York out-relief was formerly administered during the winter months by a small paid staff of visiting officers under the direction of Mr. Kellock, the able superintendent, who for many years has presided over that department. The following table shows the number of persons relieved by the bureau of out-door poor during the year 1875 :— New York city Out-relief.

——	Families.	Persons.
Relieved with money only - - - -	6,724	21,889
Relieved with money and coal - - -	7,563	29,869
Relieved with coal only - - - -	2,887	10,637
Total - -	17,174	62,395

These persons were thus divided as to sex, &c. :—

Males - - - -	9,240
Females - - - -	17,032
Boys - - - -	19,355
Girls - - - -	21,087

New York city Out-relief.

The nationalities of the families are shown below :—

United States	2,790	Canada	13
Ireland	9,685	Poland	32
Germany	3,595	Italy	21
England	667	Other countries	59
Scotland	240		
France	72		17,174

The money distributed was $48,231; the coal 3,996 tons, while $1,044 was spent in "the transportation of 495 to their homes so "as to prevent them from becoming a charge to the county."

The number of persons dealt with by this bureau otherwise than by the grant of outdoor relief is shown in the following statement:—

Number of admissions, &c. to the various institutions from Central Office during the year ending December 31, 1875.

Adults.		
To examining physician	11,790	
„ charity hospital	1,279	
„ Randall's Island	473	
„ almshouse	1,955	
„ workhouse	3,265	
„ coloured home	551	19,313
Children.		
To Hart's Island	241	
„ nursery, Randall's Island	1,038	
„ infant's hospital	469	1,748
Discharged from Nursery.		
To parents and guardians	1,099	
Placed out for indenture	167	
To New York Catholic Protectory	111	
„ Institution of Mercy, 81st Street	77	
„ nursery and child hospital, S. I.	23	
„ New York Juvenile Asylum	18	
„ Five Points House of Industry	5	
„ Hebrew Orphan Asylum	1	
Absconded	28	1,529
Discharged from Infants' Home.		
To parents and guardians	140	
Placed out for adoption	41	
To nursery and child's hospital	2	183
Interments in City Cemetery.		
From central office		1,859
Requisitions granted.		
On complaint of abandonment		731

New York city. Outdoor medical relief.

Persons applying to the superintendent for medical relief are, as will be seen from the above table, in cases of any doubt, referred to the examining physician. The examining physician sends at his discretion suitable cases either to one of the hospitals under the charge of the City Commissioners, to the Emigration

Department, or to the outdoor relief bureau. In 1875 the cases were thus assigned by him:— New York city. Outdoor medical relief.

To Bellevue Hospital	4,985
" Charity Hospital	6,056
" Convalescent Hospital	731
" Homœopathic Hospital	271
" Fever Hospital	65
" Incurable Hospital	8
" Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital (All the above being under the City Commissioners of Charities and Correction.)	88
" Small-pox Hospital (for the greater part of the year under the Department of Health)	13
" The Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for outdoor paupers	300
	12,517

To the Homœopathic Hospital are admitted only medical and surgical cases, and all persons in this class who have a preference for this mode of treatment are so sent together with one third of those who express no predilection on the subject.

The medical relief to the outdoor poor is administered at the bureau for medical and surgical relief. The following table shows the number of patients treated in the year 1875 and the number of prescriptions prepared. It will be borne in mind that the same persons may have been treated on more than one occasion.

——	New Patients.	Visits by Patients.	Prescriptions.
Women	1,442	5,043	
Children	6,171	12,856	
Eye and ear	611	2,672	
Chest	5,867	20,151	
Digestive organs	4,171	14,686	
Nerves	214	1,714	
Skin	1,020	4,569	
Male genitals	1,494	5,508	
Orthopædic surgery	131	587	
General surgery	3,035	11,369	
Total	24,156	79,155	80,580

The net expenses of this bureau in the year 1875 amounted to $4,810. The cost of the drugs, dispenser, and office is paid by the city, no charge being made to the recipients for medical attendance. The medical officers give their assistance gratuitously.

The funds for providing outdoor relief were, up to 1875, voted by the City Council as an appropriation for that purpose. In 1876, however, no appropriation was made, so that with the exception of providing fuel for a few families, the whole relief outside the public establishments was relegated to the numerous unofficial charities of New York city. New York city. Out-relief.

The discontinuance of out-relief was suggested in a Report of a Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.* Upon

* See page 58.

New York city. Out-relief.

investigation it had been found that many persons were improperly relieved by the city, some being found in receipt also of help from various charities at the same time.

The Report was called forth by the following resolution of the State Board of Charities, dated 30th November 1875 :—

"That the Commissioners for the counties of New York and Kings be requested, in connexion with the State Charities Aid Association, to investigate the effect of outdoor relief as administered by the authorities of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, upon the increase of pauperism, and report such recommendations as their examination shall suggest."

The following are extracts from suggestions made in reply to this resolution by the State Charities Aid Association :—

"During the winter of 1873–4 much attention was devoted to the administration of the funds apportioned to this department for distribution, and a hundred cases, where relief was obtained from several sources, were taken from the lists sent in to the comptroller. Subsequent examination and personal visitation gave the following results :

"Sixty-nine of these one hundred cases require no comment, appearing to be of the usual class of applicants; fifteen per cent proved to be thoroughly unworthy; eleven did not need relief; five represented persons who had apparently received relief, but could not be found or identified at the address given.

"But allowing for errors in copying and for defective information obtained by the visitors, there still remains a large per-centage of cases relieved, or reported as having been relieved, at the public cost, which never could have obtained relief under an efficient system of control."

* * * * * * * *

"This association is distinctly of opinion that this state of things must tend to increase pauperism in the city, while the effect produced on the honest poor and hard-working wage-earners must be injurious and degrading. To see their able-bodied neighbours living in idleness and supported at the public expense, to know that fraud and vice are no barriers to the receipt of city help, must be prejudicial to any high moral standard. The able-bodied man who receives public relief without giving any compensation for it in labour cannot fail to lose self respect, and gradually to deteriorate in character. Such relief, besides interfering with the laws which regulate the labour market, serves as a stimulus to idleness rather than industry, and undermines the power of recovering independence, and habits of providence and thrift. The amount given is too often enough to pauperise, but not enough permanently to aid the recipient.

* * * * * * * *

"The association has suggested this modification of the manner of administering outdoor relief, in the hope that it may tend to diminish some of the evils and dangers attending official action among the poor. They are bound, however, to add that, in their opinion, the wisest and safest course would be ultimately to abolish all official outdoor relief, to improve and enlarge the accommodation in the institutions, and to throw the responsibility of providing for the wants of the worthy poor entirely on existing private charitable agencies. The larger the sums appropriated by the city for outdoor relief, the greater the inducement to outsiders to crowd into the city and thus to increase the pauper element of our population, while our object should be to diminish the number of our non-productive residents, by forcing them to become useful and beneficial to the country in which they live.

* * * * * * * *

"In concluding this Report the Association would remark that probably two-thirds of the pauperism of the entire State is relieved in the city of New York, the large majority being of foreign birth. The funds at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration are so reduced that a large number of emigrants otherwise chargeable to their department resort to other forms of relief, while after five years residence they lose all claim to support from

that fund. This creates an additional class of applicants for relief, and not always of the most worthy description. In the opinion of the Association moral pressure should be applied to prevent such persons from becoming permanent paupers, but until a revision of the mode of distributing outdoor relief is made, little can be done in that direction.

"The main causes of the increase of pauperism among us are, as we have stated, idleness closely connected with indiscriminate and perfunctory relief, intemperance or vicious habits which require separate reformatory treatment, and emigration."

Massachusetts. Out-relief.

Sharply contrasting with the opinions which have prompted the recent action in New York, are the views of the Boston overseers expressed in their latest Report, which has reached me as this Report was being completed. They say:—

"In some portions of Great Britain efforts are being made to dispense altogether with 'outdoor relief' so far as parochial or public aid is concerned; the only resource for the poor is to be the alms or work house. This plan would necessarily throw a large portion upon private charities or otherwise, would separate families permanently, pauperise them, and is a doubtful measure of humanity or economy, as a little relief, occasionally, in many cases, is all that is required and is not necessarily demoralising.

"Our board assisted during the past year nearly 7,000 families. The population of Boston by the census of 1875 is upwards of 341,000, divided into 70,475 families occupying 40,817 dwellings."

And these opinions seem to be general in that State, for in May of this year an Act was passed which will probably much extend the administration of out-relief in Massachusetts, by authorising for the first time there the repayment of its cost by the State. This change is so significant, that I will quote the section at length:—

"Any city or town, through its authorities having charge of the execution of the laws for the maintenance of the poor, may, if said authorities deem that the same is for the public interest, furnish temporary aid to poor persons found within its limits having no settlement within the commonwealth, and the expense thereby incurred, after notice has been sent as herein-after provided, shall be repaid from the treasury of the commonwealth to such city or town: *Provided* that said authorities shall give immediate notice by mail in each case to the general agent of State charities, who in person, or by one of his assistants, shall examine the case and direct the continuance of such aid or removal to the State almshouse, or to some place outside the commonwealth, either before or after removal to the State almshouse, in accordance with existing laws; and *provided also*, that, except in cases of sick State poor, such aid shall not be furnished at any one time for a longer period than four weeks, or to a greater amount than one dollar per week for each person, or five dollars per week for each family; and *provided also*, that all claims of cities and towns against the commonwealth for furnishing aid under the provisions of this Act shall be rendered in detail, and shall be approved by the general agent of State charities before the same shall be paid."

New York. Association for Improving Condition of Poor.

As my visit was not in the winter, I was unable personally to watch the mode of administering out-relief by the societies, but I had an opportunity of which I freely availed myself of conferring with the official staff of the "New York Association for "Improving the Condition of the Poor." This Association was organised in 1843 and incorporated in 1848. In the year ended 1st October 1876, it relieved 20,612 families, including 82,311 persons, and its agents paid 34,663 visits. It must be noted that the same persons may during the year be relieved on more than one occasion, and would then be counted more than once. The

New York Association for Improving Condition of Poor.

actual expenditure was $68,717, of which (judging by the number of persons relieved) nineteen-twentieths was incurred in the months of December, January, and February.

The design of this Association as stated in its act of incorporation is the "Elevation of the physical and moral condition of "the indigent, and, so far as is compatible with these objects, "the relief of their necessities." In practice its operations are confined to the giving of relief.

Its organization covers the entire city, which is divided into wards and subdivided into 371 sections, with a visitor for each. Each ward has, moreover, a select committee of five persons, 110 in all, whose duties are supervisory and executive. The chairman of each ward is a member of the central board. The services of all are voluntary and gratuitous.

In the "fundamental rules" of the Association it is laid down that each applicant is regarded as entitled to charity till the contrary is proved; that relief is only to be given after a personal investigation; that no one is to be relieved except by the visitor of the section in which he lives; and that there should be given only what is immediately necessary, and what is least susceptible of abuse, in small quantities and of coarser quality than might be procured by labour, except in cases of sickness. Each beneficiary is required to abstain from intoxicating drink, and such as have children of a proper age are required to keep them at school, to apprentice them to some trade, or to send them to service. "The design being to make the poor a party to their "own improvement and elevation."

Recent emigrants and persons who can claim indoor poor relief are referred to the proper boards.

Relief is refused "to those who have become so pauperised in "spirit by long continued vagrancy or gratuitous relief," or so debased by other causes that "there is no hope of inciting them "to self-support, and to aid whom would encourage vice and "indolence."

In order to form an idea of this method of relief, and to enable me to compare it with investigations by paid agents (such as the English relieving officers), I obtained permission to copy four of the monthly reports of the visitors.

Two of these sheets are carefully, though not fully, kept. The other two give no detailed information. The classes relieved would be familiar to an English guardian. Hardly any reasons are given for the cause of destitution, but I find the familiar deserted woman assisted by the Society.

The amount of relief per case differs materially, which is not surprising, as I was informed that the visitors relieve upon viewing the case, and are not under the control of the district or central committee.

The following statements which the secretary was kind enough to furnish me with, will illustrate this want of uniformity of practice.

I.—*Relief per Head.*

New York Association for Improving Condition of Poor.

District.	No. of Persons relieved.	Amount expended.	Per Head.
		£ c.	£ c.
Sect. 260, district 17 - -	111	97 25	0 87
„ 58, „ 6 - -	21	8 0	0 38
„ 55, „ 6 - -	118	159 0	1 34
„ 304, „ 19 - -	101	221 50	2 19

II.—*Per-centage of Refusals.*

In reply to the inquiry,—

"What is the per-centage of *refusals* on the number of appli-
"cants applying for relief during the year?" made to 27 of the most intelligent visitors of the "N. Y. Association for Improving "the Condition of the Poor," the following answers were received:—

One answer stating		90	per cent.	of refusals.
„	„	85	„	„
„	„	70	„	„
„	„	66	„	„
Two	„	60	„	„
Four	„	50	„	„
Seven	„	25	„	„
Three	„	20	„	„
Two	„	10	„	„

New York. Indiscriminate relief.

In connexion with the subject of out-door relief in the city of New York, the following extract from a paper read by Mr. C. L. Brace at the American Social Science Congress of May 1874 will be read with interest:—

"New York, as is well known, is a large manufacturing centre, and employs great numbers of artisans and mechanics. It has also a vast number of ordinary day labourers, as well as an unusual number of those who, in the best of times, just keep their heads above water. When the industrial and business panic came upon the city last autumn, it was seen at once by the benevolent and fortunate classes that widespread distress would ensue.

"Though the business community was exceedingly impoverished, and those with large capitals felt themselves in temporary embarrassment, preparations were at once made for the relief of those who were still more unfortunate No words can ever praise too warmly the generosity and unselfishness of motives of a large part of the New York community in their gifts of charity during the past winter. Still it was too often a generosity without discretion. Some of the gifts were no doubt prompted by the selfish prudence of capital wishing to guard against the discontent of the poor; others were undoubtedly given merely from sensation or from fashion; but still with all that there remained liberal donations which were the expression of pure benevolence and compassion.

"Warnings were early put forth, by persons experienced among the poor, as to the danger of creating pauperism by indiscriminate charity, and especially by that form of it administered in soup kitchens. The objections to these latter are, that being public in administering the relief, they tend to

New York. Indiscriminate relief.

diminish that delicacy and self-respect among the poor, which are their best safeguards against pauperism. Being also, from necessity, widely advertised, they call in the impostors and the vagrants from every direction to enjoy the public benefaction. By the public example of alms they induce many to be paupers who were never so before, while they do not at all relieve the truly deserving, who hesitate to be exposed to such publicity. They are in fact an especial assistance to the idle, and a reward to the improvident.

"The experience of New York in 1857, and of Boston and other cities since that date, proves that the soup kitchen charity only creates pauperism. Despite the warning of the experienced soup kitchens and free lodgings were opened by public and private means, with the utmost liberality, in various portions of New York last winter, and enormous sums were contributed by private citizens for these popular benefactions. Before the winter was over, however, most of those engaged in them regretted without doubt that they had ever taken part in these kindly but mistaken charities. The reports of competent observers show what were their effects. The announcement of the intended opening of these and kindred charities immediately called into the city the floating vagrants, beggars, and paupers who wander from village to village throughout the State. The streets of New York became thronged with this ragged needy crowd, they filled all the station houses and lodging places provided by private charity, and overflowed into the island almshouses. Street begging to the point of importunity became a custom. Ladies were robbed even on their own doorsteps by these mendicants. Petty offences such as thieving and drunkenness increased. One of the free lodgings in the upper part of the city established by the Commissioners of Charities, became a public nuisance from its rowdyism and criminalty.

"Nor would these paupers work. On one occasion the almshouse authorities were discharging a band of able-bodied paupers, and having need of some light outdoor labour on the island, they offered these men what is thought good country wages, that is $15 per month and board. They unanimously refused, preferring the free lodgings and free lunches of the city.

"But with these 'tramps' came another and more respectable throng, hurrying to this 'feast of charity,' honest and hardworking labouring men from every part of the neighbouring country. Farms in the interior of New York were left stripped of labourers, though the farmers offered good wages. Working men came from as far away as Pittsburg and Boston, partly no doubt to see the sights of New York, but hoping also for aid from public and private charities. In some cases young men were arrested in criminal houses, who made their head-quarters in these soup kitchens or relief houses and then sallied out to enjoy the criminal indulgences of the city.

"The pauperising influences, however, of this indiscriminate charity reached beyond these classes. Poor families abandoned steady industry, got their meals at the soup kitchens, and spent the day in going from one charitable organisation to another. Those experienced with this class report that such people acquire a 'Micawber' habit of depending on chances, and seldom return to constant work again. Instances were known of families taking their meals from the Relief Association, and spending the money set aside for this daily in liquor, so that in the poorest quarters the liquor trade was never so prosperous.

"A singular effect was also produced on the class of homeless girls. Many avoided the houses where charity was connected with work and obtained their meals at the free lunch places, and then lodged in the low cheap lodging houses, where their habits were uncontrolled, and they could wander the streets at night. Many were thus enticed into ruin.

"But another class now felt the pauperising influence of this charity, one which had never stooped to public alms before, the mechanics and artisans. These were not driven by the severest poverty. They had been in receipt of wages from $3 to $5 per day. They had much money laid up in the savings banks. They contributed through the winter large sums to various strikes and labour unions. The best proof that they were not pressed by poverty is, that never once did they lower their demand for wages in any branch of industry. The most ignorant job work, as for instance, a man's labour in moving, was 50 cents an hour. Few would even clean snow from a side walk

or cut or saw wood or carry burdens for less than at the rate of $2 or $2.50 per diem. Mechanics still demanded from $3 to $5 per diem. It was notorious that important trades, such as the building trade, were at a standstill on account of high wages, and that the employing class could not afford to pay such high rates. Yet no wages came down. Labour was in struggle with capital against a lowering of prices. Charity assisted labour in the combat. The soup kitchens and relief associations of various names became thronged with mechanics. Some of the best working men in the city ate and lodged at the public expense. Thousands of able-bodied artisans young and skilful were fed by alms. The idleness and dependence injured many among them irretrievably. The whole settlement of the labour question was postponed by the over generous charity of the city, and spring came upon the mechanical class without a revival of trade, which might have come if misguided kindness had not supported them in this struggle.

New York. Indiscriminate relief.

"These benevolent institutions also interfered with many kinds of legitimate business. Thus in one ward, the eleventh, a number of small eating-house keepers, who had made an honest living by their occupation, were almost thrown into bankruptcy by the competition of certain soup kitchens established by religious associations. A similar thing occurred in other wards. In one district also, a keeper of a laundry, who had 10 or 12 girls in his employment at good wages, found himself stripped of his help in the midst of the winter, these women preferring to live for nothing in the free lodgings. He accordingly was compelled to advertise for help, and spent, as he related, $8 in the effort, but without success, and was ultimately obliged to close his laundry.

"It had been expected that this industrial crisis would bring down the wages of female servants, since these had remained at a high rate, though all other prices had fallen. The superintendent of the Free Labour Bureau, however, stated that during all this distress the poor girls who came to his office could not be induced to take situations for less than from $14 to $20 per month, and said that they preferred to live at the charitable institutions until they could get such wages as they chose. It is well known that the wages of female labour have been as high this winter as at any time since the war. One of the free dormitories for women was in fact broken up by its coming to the knowledge of the directresses that a lady on one occasion offered each lodger a situation in a good family at $10 per month, and not one of these 'victims of poverty' could be found who would accept the place on the terms."

New York. Bureau of Charities.

In 1873 the "Bureau of Charities" was instituted in New York, and a most determined effort was made by it to embrace the whole of the city of New York and to bring within its purview all the various charities, which were then supposed to number 187, and to deal with an annual income amounting to $4,190,000.

The first object of the Bureau of Charities was to obtain authoritative information in regard to the objects and resources of the various benevolent societies of the city, and in 1874 a most concise and excellent directory to the New York charities was prepared and published by them. This directory appeared in 1876 as "The Handbook of the Benevolent Institutions and Charities of New York." It is classified under nine heads.

1. General relief.
2. Relief to women and girls.
3. Relief to children.
4. Dispensaries and hospitals.
5. Infirmaries and homes.
6. Reformatories.
7. National and benevolent societies.
8. Special charities.
9. Public institutions.

By means of this handbook, Mr. Kellock, the superintendent of outdoor poor, can refer any applicant whom he may deem worthy of assistance to the particular charity which should

New York. Bureau of charities.

investigate the case and deal with it accordingly. Orders for indoor relief, *i.e.*, for admission to one of the city institutions, are given by Mr. Kellock upon his own authority.

The Bureau of Charities also proposed "to secure a system of "registration of the persons receiving aid from the societies "and to arrange for such inter-communication of the officers "as will prevent imposition." Towards this object they had in 1874 prepared an index under names and streets of 14,000 persons in receipt of direct relief, and in this way it was found that thousands of persons were receiving aid from two or more societies, and a very large number from three or more, while one person appeared on the list of nine societies at once.

The other objects the Bureau proposed to itself were:—

"3. To ascertain whether existing organisations are adapted to meet existing wants, and whether special and extraordinary provision is required during the winter, and to report the same to the public.

"4. To ascertain and report to the public the most simple methods of testing and verifying applications for aid, and of directing deserving claimants to the agency adapted to their respective cases.

"5. To ascertain and report to the public the state of the law regarding charitable societies, and also regarding street begging and other forms of pauperism."

The following extract from the annual Report of the Board of State Charities, dated 1 January 1876, refers to this Bureau:—

"In the winter of 1873–4 there was an attempt made in New York to organise a General Bureau of Charities which enlisted the sympathy and active co-operation of some of the best observers in the community. The effort unfortunately fell through. At the Social Science Convention in June 1874, the Reverend Dr. Hall was called upon to explain the objects and results of the undertaking. 'It was' he said, 'to ferret out impostors and 'to make charity reach only those who were in real need, a sort of clear-'ing house of charity. The great majority of the charitable institutions 'responded to the plans of the Bureau, but there were a few which refused 'to co-operate.'"

Although the Bureau has up to the present time only accomplished a small portion of its programme, yet much has been done by giving the charitable public clear insight into the state of the various charities, and by checking the undue administration of out-relief, and whatever may be the result no one can fail to admire the sound principles embodied in its Report of 1874, which must necessarily form the basis of any future action.

New York. State Charities Aid Association.

The State Charities Aid Association (which has no counterpart in England) is so important a body and has exercised so considerable an influence upon public matters, especially as regards children and upon out-relief in the city of New York, that I shall do well to describe it in some detail.

It was founded in May 1872, and is a voluntary association, though it was expressly provided by its constitution that its executive committee should "put itself into communication with "the New York State Commissioners of Public Charities," and that "the Association" should "make an annual report to the "Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities."

The Association is "composed of both men and women," and indeed in 1876-7 its president (Miss Louisa Schuyler), its corresponding secretary, recording secretary, seven out of 13 of its executive committee, and many of its other officers were ladies.

The objects of the association as defined by Article II. of its constitution are,—

1st. To promote an active public interest in the New York State Institutions of Public Charities, with a view to the physical, mental, and moral improvement of their pauper inmates:

2nd. To make the present pauper system more efficient, and to bring about such reforms in it as may be in accordance with the most enlightened views of Christianity, science, and philanthropy.

A further object of great practical importance is shown in the definition of the secretary's duties in Article IX.:—

It shall be the special duty of the secretary, in the first place, to bring about by correspondence and personal visitation the organisation of visiting committees auxiliary to this Association for every institution of charity supported by the public funds in the State of New York, and afterwards to maintain such correspondence with, and obtain such returns from, them as shall be necessary to the furtherance of the objects of the Association.

The visiting committees so appointed make monthly and yearly reports to the central Association, "and work under its "control and by its direction."

The Association also provides that the members of its executive committee shall from time to time visit the institutions of public charity throughout the State.

The committee has the following standing committees :—

1. On children.
2. On adult or able-bodied paupers.
3. On hospitals.
4. On outdoor relief.
5. On library.
6. On finance.

The duties undertaken by the first four of these committees are shown by the following extracts :—

"Article XIII.—It shall be the duty of the committee on children to inform itself of the number, present condition, place of education, and ultimate disposition of the children in the reformatories of this State and in the State Institutions of Public Charities. It shall be the duty of this committee to urge upon the community the very great importance of enforcing such enlightened measures in the care and training of these children as may tend to effectually destroy hereditary pauperism in this State, and to best enable them to become useful citizens and good men and women.

"Article XIV.—It shall be the duty of the committee on adult able-bodied paupers to ascertain the number of able-bodied pauper men and woman supported in the almshouses of this State, and the character and value of the labour, if any, performed by them. It shall be the endeavour of this committee to have the laws for the arrest and commitment of vagrants enforced, to advocate measures obliging all adult able-bodied paupers to work, thus

New York. State Charities Aid Association.

relieving the industrious members of the community from the support of the idle; and to promote all well directed efforts which tend to abolish beggary and vagrancy.

"Article XV.—It shall be the duty of the committee on hospitals—

"1st. To inform itself of the number and present condition of the sick, the inebriate, insane, blind, deaf and dumb, idiot, and aged paupers, in the New York State Institutions of Public Charities, and to urge the adoption of such measures as are best adapted to restore the health, alleviate the suffering, secure the humane care and comfort, and contribute to the happiness of these afflicted and aged people.

"2nd. To collect and impart information in regard to the latest and most approved plans for the construction, ventilation, and disinfection of hospitals and asylums; to prepare plans of organisation for their kitchen, linen laundry, and nursing departments, and to acquaint themselves with such hygienic and sanitary regulations as are in accordance with the most advanced views of the medical profession.

"Article XVI. — It shall be the duty of the committee on outdoor relief:—

"1st. To try and secure co-operation between officials and volunteers in the administration of outdoor relief, and to bring about such reforms in the present system that it may conduce to the reduction of pauperism.

"2nd. To advocate those practical measures in behalf of the poor which best promote self-support and self-respect, and which in exceptional seasons of distress shall so assist the worthy poor that they may be saved from becoming paupers."

Difficulty having been made in some cases to the admission of the local committees of the State Charities Aid Association to the institutions they desired to inspect, the New York Legislature passed in 1873 an Act by which,—

"The Board of State Charities of the State of New York were empowered by a resolution to be entered on its minutes, subject to such limitations and regulations as it may prescribe, to designate three or more suitable persons in any county to act as visitors in said county of the several poorhouses and other institutions therein, subject to the visitation of the Board in aid of and as representatives of said Board, except such institutions as have a board of managers appointed by the State. And all officers and others in charge of such institutions shall admit to said institutions all such persons so designated upon a production of a copy of such resolution, certified by the president or secretary of said Board, to visit, examine, and inspect the grounds and buildings of every institution, and every part thereof, and all its hospital and other arrangements, and to have free access to all its inmates.

"Any officer, superintendent, or person in charge of any such institution who shall refuse to admit any persen so designated, &c. &c., shall be subject to a penalty of $250 for each such refusal."

The Board of State Charities in carrying out this Act has delegated the power of inspection thereby conferred to the committees of the State Charities Aid Association, and this is understood to have been the design of the Legislature.

Closely connected with the relative amount of pauperism in this country and the United States is the vice of drunkenness.

Sobriety in United States.

I can hardly venture to express any opinion on this question from my short experience over a very limited area of that great country. But it is generally admitted that a considerable proportion of the population of prisons, lunatic asylums, and workhouses in this country may ascribe its position directly or indirectly, to this vice; in some instances the individuals alone being the victims, while in other cases, which I fear are too requent, whole families become paupers or otherwise suffer.

Sobriety in United States.

I was much impressed, and I confess greatly surprised, at the temperate habits of all persons who came within the range of my observations in the United States. In the railway cars, upon the steamers, at the hotel bars, and in the public streets the contrast was in this respect most unfavourable to this country.

During the period of my visit the presidential election was everywhere causing the greatest excitement, processions representing the two parties patrolled the streets at night with bands, torches, fireworks, and other electioneering devices, but on no occasion did I observe the least indication of the excitement caused by drinking, or any approach to a drunken row. Could any town in England have borne the same strain with a similar result?

I mention these facts without comment or any attempt at an explanation of the causes which have produced these effects. I do not inquire whether they may be attributed to differences in the climate, the laws, or the institutions of the two countries, or to the existence of a strong public opinion in the United States. Upon this question I do not pretend to judge. As to the accuracy of my observation, however, I may be permitted to call as a witness an Englishman, whose opinion will have great weight in this country. Dr. Bucknill, in his recent notes on American asylums,* thus writes:—

"I cannot quit Boston and its kindly and cultivated folk, who made my visit there so happy and interesing, without bidding it and them a word of affectionate farewell. They love the old country, though they are proud of having taken the first step to break away from it. I was with them when they celebrated the centenary of Lexington, and the remembrance had no bitterness. And if they are proud of the past they may well be so of the present, for on that day I mixed with a great crowd of 150,000 New Englanders, the outpourings of the city and the gathering of the country into the villages of Lexington and Concord, and I sought for, but did not discover, one man the worse for drink. In all that vast crowd, which I may even fairly call a mob, for it was a most disorderly assembly, there were no drunkards nor roughs, and the only policemen to be seen were a few fat slouching fellows round the President, who could not, however, prevent the mob from stealing his train, so that he had to wait for another. If there had been the average English element of roughs and drunkards such a crowd must have ended in a riot, for the people did just what they pleased without interference. They climbed on and jumped off the roofs of railway trains, clambered in at the car windows, rode on the cow catches, surged over the roads and through the processions, and yet all in good temper and stopping short of any positive mischief. All the day long I saw no quarrel or fight, heard no angry words even, there were no breaches of the people's peace, and the behaviour of this curious crowd was to me the strongest revelation of what sobriety, culture, and self-respect may attain to in the deepest and thickest layers of the population."

Statistics of pauperism.

It would answer no useful purpose to attempt to compare accurately the pauperism of certain parts of the United States with that of England, as a sound basis for such a calculation is altogether wanting, though latterly the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts has taken great pains to obtain and tabulate

* Asylums for the insane in America, by J. C. Bucknill, M.D., F.R.E., F.R.C., late Lord Chancellor's visitor of lunatics.

Statistics of pauperism.

statistics of pauperism founded like those of England upon a census taken on a particular day.

In most of the tables published in the United States the whole number of persons relieved in a given time is stated without even a deduction for those relieved on more than one occasion. The alteration which should be made in order that statistics prepared on this plan might be compared with ours would necessarily differ somewhat according to the circumstances of the country concerned, and the class of persons relegated to organised charity, and would vary according to conditions of climate, employments, &c., for which it would be very difficult to make allowance.

The following passage, which is quoted from the twelfth Report of the Board of State Charities in Massachusetts, refers in part to this difficulty:—

"When the large number of the public poor in Massachusetts is first noticed by persons unfamiliar with the subject, it often excites surprise, and sometimes reproach. Our commonwealth is thus blamed for what is either the accident of its position, or the result of its generosity and philanthropy. We perhaps report more paupers and we probably maintain them better than any other State in the Union in proportion to its population, and it sometimes seems to the inconsiderate observer as if we were approaching the unhappy condition of England and other old countries, where one person in every 20 or 30 is a pauper. This is not really the case whatever our statistics may seem to show, for when the estimates for European countries are made on the same basis with ours, it instantly appears that the evil is there two or three times as great, and four or five times as burdensome as in Massachusetts. We expend a large sum of money for the relief of the poor, but this is not often so expended as to increase pauperism except as it draws into the State from other States and countries those who need public relief. We are providing in Massachusetts for much pauperism that had its root in England, Ireland, the British provinces, or at the South, and has only been transplanted to our soil, while we have uprooted and exterminated much of our native pauperism."

Mr. Purdy has kindly furnished to me a statement, showing the difference in England between the number shown by a census taken on a fixed day, and that of the persons relieved during the whole year, deducting the duplicate entries of those relieved on more than one occasion. The return from which this table has been deduced is not of recent date, but it is the only one available for the purpose:—

The average, or mean, number of paupers of all classes relieved during the currency of the two half years in Lord Elcho's return was - - - -	1,890,034
The average, or mean, number on the pauper census of July 1st and January 1st in the same parochial year (1856–57) was - - - - -	885,010

Mr. Sanborn, in an elaborate calculation, considers that if the pauperism of England be stated as 1 in 35·5, that of Massachusetts may be put at 1 in 61.

The statement which follows is quoted from the 11th Report of the Board of State Charities, Massachusetts, and shows not only the total number relieved, but their distribution and the average.

2. (*a.*) Paupers fully supported.

——	By Towns.	By the State.	Total.
Whole number:			
In almshouses	4,376	3,014	7,390
In lunatic hospitals	1,100	1,264	2,364
In private families	655	—	655
Totals	6,131	4,278	10,409
Average number:			
In almshouses	2,715	1,054	3,769
In lunatic hospitals	863	769	1,632
In private families	519	—	519
Totals	4,097	1,823	5,920

(*b.*) Persons aided or partially supported.

Whole number:			
In private families	18,274	7,000*	25,274
Average number:			
In private families	10,000	550	10,550

* Approximate.

(*d.*) Grand aggregate of paupers, viz.:—

——	Whole Number.	Average Number.
Paupers fully supported within the year	10,409	5,920
Persons aided or partially supported within the year.	25,274	10,550
Paupers removed, vagrants, &c., within the year	36,047	500
Totals	71,730	16,970

Whole number, September 30th, 1873, approximate 17,500
Whole number, September 30th, 1874, approximate 18,200

(*e.*) Insane persons, viz.: [In public institutions or receiving public care.]

——	Whole Number.	Average Number.	Sept. 30, 1874.
In hospitals	3,158	2,167	2,217
In almshouses	419	350	365
In private families	47	40	43
Totals	3,624	2,557	2,625

Note.—Of the whole number in hospitals 794 were supported at private cost. An average of about 535 and 510 were so supported, September 30th, 1874. All others were at cost of State or towns.

Summary.

I have endeavoured, Sir, in the foregoing Report to furnish you with a statement of facts relating to indoor and outdoor relief in Massachusetts and New York, and the organisation of charity in Boston and in the city of New York, and though it

Summary.

would be presumptuous for me on the result of a visit of only five or six weeks to attempt to draw any comparisons between their systems and ours, or to form any definite conclusions upon such a difficult and complicated problem as is presented by their attempted combination of official relief and of private charity, I may briefly summarise some of the information I have gathered.

Province of charity.

It will have been observed that in the United States the word Charity is habitually used in a much wider sense than it ordinarily bears in England, and is applied to all assistance furnished to destitute or needy persons, whether from public funds or private sources. As might perhaps have been anticipated this difference has either produced or intensified a difference of view as to the subject concerned. In America, public feeling scarcely distinguishes at all between the pauper and the recipient of private charity, and the line between the two is neither drawn in the same place nor with the same rigidity as in England. Many illustrations of this will have been observed above, but I may instance the provision of medical poor relief in Boston entirely by unofficial institutions,* while in New York the public hospitals maintained by the city appear to receive as a matter of course persons who would certainly not be treated as paupers in this country. Even the selection or retention of the term "almshouse" as the equivalent of our workhouse is significant.†

The state of feeling thus shown has no doubt influenced and made possible the large share taken in the administration of relief, and even in the inspection of public institutions by unofficial persons.

Public feeling in Great Britain distinguishes sharply between the pauper and the recipient of private charity. It is true that

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* This is only true for old Boston. In the recently annexed districts the overseers provide medical relief.

† The following extract from the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners on "Further Amendment of the Law, 1839," will show the views held on this subject by men whose opinions will be received with universal respect:—

"By means of the workhouse, however, and its regulations it is in the power of the guardians and the Commissioners to place the condition of the pauper accurately at its level, to provide for all his wants effectually, and yet so as to make the relief thus afforded desirable to those only who are *bonâ fide* in need of it. Throughout all the unions in which we have established workhouses this principle of the workhouse system is very well understood as respects the able-bodied labourers, and, with very few exceptions, the benefits which arise from its application are admitted and appreciated; with regard to the aged and infirm, however, there is a strong disposition on the part of a portion of the public so to modify the arrangements of these establishments as to put them on the footing of *almshouses*. The consequences which would flow from this change have only to be pointed out to show its inexpediency and its danger. If the condition of the inmates of a workhouse were to be so regulated as to invite the aged and infirm of the labouring classes to take refuge in it, it would immediately be useless as a test between indigence and indolence, or fraud; it would no longer operate as an inducement to the young and healthy to provide support for their later years, or as a stimulus to them, whilst they have the means, to support their aged parents and relatives. The frugality and forethought of a young labourer would be useless if he foresaw the certainty of a better asylum for his old age than he could possibly provide by his own exertions; and the industrious efforts of a son to provide a maintenance for his parents in his own dwelling would be thrown away and would cease to be called forth if the almshouse of the district offered a refuge for their declining years, in which they might obtain comforts and indulgences which even the most successful of the labouring classes cannot always obtain by their own exertions."

vaccination in Great Britain, in Ireland medical relief administered through the dispensary committees, and in England (under recent legislation) the payment of school fees are not held to pauperise the recipients, but the tendency of the present day is in this country rather to tighten than to relax the line of separation between official and private relief, and I cannot but think that it would be undesirable that it should be otherwise. Summary.

It is clear that pauperism as known in England does exist in the cities of New York and Boston, the larger proportion of it being furnished by the foreign element of American society. In dealing with this pauperism the sound principles that have been more or less adopted in these two cities may be stated as follows:— Pauperism.

That indoor relief should be the rule and outdoor relief the exception only to be looked upon as a temporary expedient:

That workhouses should be used for the able-bodied, and should be almost penal in their discipline:

That the aged, chronic sick, and infirm should be maintained in almshouses, and should be treated with great tenderness:

That children should be maintained and educated apart from adult paupers.

It will have been observed that it has been the policy in the United States to attract labour to its shores, and to treat the foreign element of pauperism thus introduced (the able-bodied excepted) with an almost paternal kindness. The course thus taken has no doubt been prompted by benevolence, but it has not been unaccompanied by an equivalent reward. The Boston overseers frankly admit— Emigrants.

> "That although the so-called Irish exodus left in the cities along the shore a large proportion of the aged and helpless, yet that the tender treatment of these unfortunate exiles proved not only the liberal but the prudent policy. Our rapid development in wealth and numbers, if attributable in a large measure to other causes, was materially promoted by labour in greater abundance and wages sufficiently low to admit of profitable production in many hitherto unattempted branches of industry."

Although a vigorous effort has been made both in Boston and New York to organise charitable societies and bring them into direct communication with the administration of public funds so as to prevent applicants from being relieved from different sources at the same time, and the endeavour has in Boston appeared to meet with a certain amount of success, yet the object cannot be said to have been fully achieved so long as any charitable societies remain outside the combination. The careful records kept of paupers in Boston are worthy of imitation, but I was unable to ascertain that the chief real difficulties in defining destitution and keeping its relief within legitimate bounds had been overcome, the difficulties, namely, of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of each applicant, and of the income derived by him from all sources. And with a sincere desire to do justice to the public spirit that has induced volunteers to undertake the duties of unpaid almoners, I am strongly of opinion that relief to the poor cannot be conducted on a large scale with satisfactory Combination of private and public relief.

results whether by private agency or by the expenditure of public funds, except under the following conditions of administration:—

A well-considered system of regulations having the force of law; and

A paid staff of officers acting under the orders of representative and therefore responsible administrators controlled by independent auditors.

These conditions have not been fully complied with in the American attempts at combination of unofficial with official relief. And I think that English poor law reformers would rather be disposed to adopt the bold policy recently tried by the city and county of New York and abolish official outdoor relief altogether, than the more complicated system of Boston, which aims at greater discrimination in its administration and a combination with private charity.

I have had frequent occasion to refer to the generous assistance which I received in America during the course of my inquiry from official as well as private persons of both sexes, but I cannot close my Report without adding a warm acknowledgment of the courtesy and kindness shown to me by all those with whom I came in contact in the United States. Indeed but for the help thus afforded to me I should have found it impossible, owing to the limited space of time at my command, to complete even in this imperfect manner the task with which I had the honour of being entrusted.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. Henley,
General Inspector,
Local Government Board.

The Right Hon.
G. Sclater Booth, M.P.,
President of the Local Government
Board.

APPENDIX.

A.—Report from Philadelphia, 1872.
B.—Report from Boston Overseers, 1872.
C.—Report from Massachusets, 1872.

A.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Board of Public Charities,
Office of Executive Committee,
737, Walnut Street, Philadelphia, April 19th, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following communication in answer to the "queries" which you have propounded concerning the system prevalent in this State for the relief of the poor and the suppression of mendicity.

There is no organisation in Pennsylvania corresponding with the "Society "for Organising Charities, Reliefs, and Suppressing Mendicity." The nearest resemblance to it is the Commission called "the Board of Public Charities," of which I am the President. The following extracts from its charter will inform you concerning its objects and powers.

"Sect. 4. The General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities shall . . . . visit all charitable and correctional institutions in the State at least once in each year, except as herein-after provided, and as much oftener as the Board may direct; examine the returns of the several cities, counties, wards, boroughs, and townships in relation to the support of paupers therein, and in relation to births, deaths, and marriages; and he shall prepare a series of interrogatories with the necessary accompanying blanks to the several institutions of charity, reform, and correction in the State; and to those having charge of the poor in the several counties thereof, or any subdivision of the same, with a view to illustrate in his annual Report the causes and best treatment of pauperism, crime, disease, and insanity.

"Sect. 5. The said Commissioners shall have full power either by themselves or their General Agent, at all times to look into and examine the condition of all charitable, reformatory, or correctional institutions within the State, financially and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employés of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and in all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions. And all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said Commissioners may require.

"Sect. 7. The said Board shall also require their General Agent, at least once in every two years, to visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county gaols or prisons and alms or poor houses . . . . and shall report to the Legislature the result of the examination in connexion with the annual Report authorised by this Act.

"Sect. 8. It shall be the duty of all persons having charge or oversight over the poor in any city or county of this State, or in any subdivision thereof, and all persons having charge or control of county gaols or prisons or workhouses, and all other persons having charge or control over any other charitable, reformatory, or correctional institution, not now by law required to

make an annual Report of the condition of the same, to make report annually to the said General Agent, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of such facts and statements concerning the same as he may require; and all such institutions now receiving, or that may hereafter desire to receive, State aid, shall annually give notice to the said General Agent on or before the 1st day of November in each year of the amount of any application for State aid they may propose to make, and of the several purposes to which such aid, if granted, is to be applied."

You will perceive by the foregoing extracts that the duties of the Board are very comprehensive, but their powers are thus far more supervisory than executive in their character. Large administrative authority will, doubtless, be committed to the Board as its usefulness becomes apparent.

The funds necessary to defray the expenses of the Board are provided by appropriations from the State Treasury.

While the organisation of the Board is therefore different from that of "the Society for Organising Charities, Reliefs, &c." to which you referred, I will, nevertheless avail myself of the opportunity to give such information as the Board possesses, relating to the support or relief of the poor within the State, which appears to be the object sought in the series of interrogatories which you have furnished.

The *original* system of providing for the relief of the poor of the State makes it obligatory upon each township in the several counties to provide for the support of its own poor.

"Overseers of the poor" are elected, whose duty it is to provide for every poor person within their district having a settlement therein, selling the support of paupers to the lowest bidders being made an indictable offence. If such poor person be able to work, but cannot find employment, it is the duty of the overseers to provide work for him according to his ability, and for this purpose they must procure suitable accommodations and stocks of materials. It is lawful for the overseers of any district, with the concurrence and under the direction of the supervisors of the township, to employ such poor person, if a male of sufficient ability, in opening or repairing any highway in the district. If such poor person, by reason of age, disease, infirmity, or other disability, be unable to work, it is the duty of the overseers to provide him with the necessary means of subsistence.

They are also bound to maintain every poor person within their district not having a settlement therein who shall apply for relief until he can be removed to the place of his last settlement.

The overseers of every district can contract with any person for a house or lodging for keeping, maintaining, and employing such poor persons of the district as shall be adjudged proper objects of relief, and may receive the benefit of their work and labour towards their maintenance.

Those who refuse to be so kept and employed forfeit their claim to receive relief. The overseers have the right to bind out as apprentices all poor children, males, until they are 21 years of age, females until 18 years of age. The assent of the parents or children is not necessary for the validity of the indenture. This system has been changed in 32 counties of the 66 into which the State is divided by the erection of county poorhouses at different periods under special Acts of Assembly, each of which respectively provides for the poor of the entire county. In addition to these county almshouses, 25 local poorhouses have been established by as many poor districts, which embrace in some instances a single borough, township, or city; in others, several townships or boroughs are combined, and under special Acts of Assembly compose a poor district.

These various State relief authorities co-operate with the Board of Public Charites, directly by furnishing information as required by the Act constituting the Board.

Many of the religious denominations in various parts of the State, particularly in the cities, have charitable agencies of their own, as hospitals, homes, missions, &c., which in their operation extend relief to the deserving and needy poor of every age, sex, creed, and nationality. They co-operate with the Board of Public Charities by a ready and cheerful disposition to furnish any information required of them which they may possess (and this is made obligatory by legal enactment), and in endeavouring to remove the causes of

improvidence by elevating the moral character of the poor by teaching them to depend upon themselves by a proper exercise of self-denial and economy in preference to a dependence upon almsgiving.

There are no other district charitable agencies in addition to those already given, excepting that known as "outdoor relief" in contradistinction to indoor or almshouse support. This relief is of a temporary character, the amount granted not exceeding the cost per capita of maintenance in the almshouse: and is confined to such persons as are reduced to indigence by sickness or other unavoidable misfortune, and who require only temporary assistance in order to recover themselves, and prevent the dispersion of families and the loss of self-respect, and from becoming permanent paupers, which frequently results from a residence in the almshouse.

The investigation into the cases of applicants is generally conducted by stipendiary agencies, except in the cases of religious and voluntary associations for improving the condition of the poor, in which cases the officers generally perform their labours gratuitously.

The nature of the investigation consists in ascertaining the worthiness of the applicants, place of settlement, means of subsistence, habits and causes of indigence.

The nature of the relief given outside of the almshouse is food, clothing, medicine, fuel, and other supplies as the necessities of the case require; occasionally a small sum of money to assist in the payment of board, house rent, &c.

The classes to which relief is principally given are, as has been already stated, and described, all deserving poor persons having or not having a settlement in the district. That class of persons who are likely to be permanently dependent are removed to and maintained at the almshouse; others who from interruptions of trade, inclement seasons, sickness, death, and other unavoidable causes are brought to distress who otherwise are industrious and generally self-supporting receive outdoor aid. These latter are of the classes which comprise the beneficiaries of the various voluntary benevolent associations organised for the relief and improvement of the condition of the poor.

Mendicants or vagrants are liable to penalties imposed by law, the following class of persons being deemed vagrants:—Those who unlawfully return to any district from whence they have been removed. All persons who not having wherewith to maintain themselves and their families, live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual common wages given to other labourers for similar work. All who refuse to perform the work allotted to them by the overseers of the poor. All persons going about from door to door or placing themselves in streets, highways, or other roads to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering abroad and begging. All who shall come from any place without the State to any place within it, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labour trade, occupation, or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves on their business in such place.

Any justice of the peace of the county, where such idle and disorderly persons are found is authorised to commit such offenders to the workhouse of the county, if any such there be, otherwise to the common jail of the county to be kept at hard labour for any time not exceeding one month.

"Vagrancy" has of late years so largely increased that it has become a subject for the serious consideration of the authorities to adopt measures for its suppression. Numbers of this class are in the practice of visiting, particularly in the winter season, the various county poorhouses, travelling from one almshouse to another on this errand, in search of a night's lodging or a meal, applying again in the evening for similar aid where they receive like assistance; and thus they pass from one county to another, a horde of travelling paupers. They are generally filthy, and sometimes suffering from infectious diseases which are communicable to the other inmates of the institutions. To avoid the dangers thus imminent, most of the almshouses have out-wards or separate buildings provided for this class of persons.

The evils incident to this species of pauperism and idle vagabondage have received the attention of the Board of Public Charities, who have suggested appropriate remedies and have especially recommended that "in all almshouses "*every* inmate should be required to exert his or her ability to labour, however

APPENDIX.

Pennsylvania Report.

"feeble it be, and to that end diversities of work should be furnished adapted "to their individual strength and skill."

The demand for labour in the rural districts being always in excess of the supply, no attention is directed to the subject of promoting the migration o labour or of furnishing assistance under any circumstances to that end, by the granting of loans or other like aid.

The establishment of the Board of Public Charities, an authoritative commission to supervise the charities of the State and to stand between their immediate administrators and the public, whose almoners and agents they are, as the friends and guardians of both; to commend the faithful, judicious, and beneficent to a larger respect and more confiding patronage, to admonish the incapable, wasteful, and useless by the same course of judicious though rigorous inspection, and to make reports of their respective administration to the Legislature and the public, may justly be considered as one of the genial measures taken to improve the condition of the poor.

The Board of Public Charities has been in existence over two years. In the discharge of its laborious duties it has gained a large experience, and has ventured to make suggestions to the Legislature in this behalf of an important character, indicating what should be the system, policy, and provision of the State for the care of the suffering, the helpless, the incapable, and dependent classes of the community.

By a most thorough system of inspection they have been enabled to observe and call attention to defects in the plans of construction of buildings, abuses in the management, evils engendering by overcrowding, &c. Through these representations in some instances the construction of new buildings have been commenced with more ample accommodations and containing the latest improvements for the comfort and health of the inmates. In other cases an interest has been elicited and efforts inaugurated for the abatement of the evils on the part of managers, &c. having the control of the institutions.

The promotion of provident habits among the poor is made imperative, and to that end the Board has recommended that labour be required of inmates of almshouses according to their ability, restricting the indiscreet granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks; compulsory education of the young and their instruction in some useful industry, "to the end that none "may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich if they become "poor may not want."

In regard to the ratio of paupers to the population, we beg to refer you to the United States census of June 1, 1870. On that day there were 8,699 paupers in the almshouses of Pennsylvania and of the township poor in a population of 3,521,791, being about one fourth of one per cent. The number *partially* sustained from public funds by eleemosynary relief is not readily ascertainable; consideration must also be had to the "vagrant" class who obtain *occasional* meals or nights lodgings at the several poorhouses.

In order that you may obtain a better knowledge of the operation of the Board of Public Charities, I take great pleasure in forwarding with this a copy of the Act creating it and the supplement thereto, their first and second reports, and the series of interrogatories addressed to the various institutions of the State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. L. HARRISON,
President of the Board of Public Charities
of the State of Pennsylvania.

Charles E. K. Kortnight, Esq.,
Consul at Philadelphia of Her Majesty
Queen of Great Britain, &c.

APPENDIX.

Boston Report.

B.

Executive Department, City Hall,
Boston, January 16, 1872.

Some time since Mayor Gaston received a communication from your department, transmitting certain inquiries from the British Government in regard to the provision for the support of the poor of this city. I now enclose a document prepared by a committee of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, to whom your communication was referred. I also send you a copy of the manual

for the Overseers of the Poor, and of the Boston almanac, which contain printed statistics referred to in the communication from the overseers.

Very respectfully, &c.

State Department, Washington, D.C. (Signed) F. M. BRIGGS,
Mayor's Clerk.

Office of the Overseers of the Poor,
Boston, January 15th, 1872.*

The communication from the State Department at Washington, requesting information for the use of the British Government as to the extent and nature of the provision which is made at the present time for the relief of the poor in Boston, was laid before the Overseers of the Poor at their last meeting, and the undersigned appointed a committee to respond.

We should state that the care of the poor of the city is shared by us with the directors of the public institutions who have charge of the inmates of the almshouse, workhouse, and lunatic hospital, while our own responsibility is limited, with the exception of the women and children in the temporary home, to such as receive aid or support at their own dwellings. If in furnishing the information requested we overstep the bounds of our legitimate province it will be from a wish to meet the presumed object of the inquiry so as not to mislead.

Our poor laws are of ancient date and somewhat complicated. Their application is slightly modified in different cities and towns to conform to local wants and circumstances, but a general view of our practice here will afford a sufficiently correct idea of their operation throughout the State. Some brief reference to the course of events which has controlled or affected legislation on the subject will serve to explain what the laws now are as well as the system and policy which govern their administration. The founders of our New England Colonies brought from the mother country its customs and traditions; they early provided by law for any among them who from age or infirmity fell into distress. Overseers were chosen, almshouses established, settlements regulated, and many difficult points of controversy adjudicated in the courts. So long, however, as population was sparsely distributed over lands yielding plentiful harvests, habits of life continued simple, and the destitute were few in number and akin to those able to protect them from the disgrace of pauper relief, the burden on the public was light.

It was not until within the last 50 years that emigration keeping pace with the rapid growth of population in Europe and increased facilities of intercourse poured into our seaboard cities crowds of both sexes and all ages and conditions, often without health or strength to contend with a climate more trying than that which they had left, and with little skill in mechanical employments, or ability to earn their bread even by manual labour.

This steadily increasing tide of emigration reached its height soon after the famine in Ireland, and compelled here some change of policy. The able-bodied and those skilled in the useful arts passed on to the West, whilst in the cities along shore remained a large proportion of the aged and helpless. They were too numerous to be sent back, had this been consistent with the ordinary dictates of humanity, and they could not be suffered to starve.

It will be learned from more direct sources how this embarrassment was met in other American States and cities. Here a generous disposition was manifested from the outset, both at large in the community and in the Legislature, to treat with tenderness these unfortunate exiles. This proved not only the liberal but the prudent policy. Our rapid development since in wealth and numbers, if attributable in a large measure to other causes, was materially promoted by labour in greater abundance, and wages sufficiently low to admit of profitable production in many hitherto unattempted branches of industry.

Massachusetts, since Maine half a century ago was created into a separate State, is of limited dimensions, embracing an area of 7,800 square miles. Its million and a half of inhabitants, occupied for the most part in manufacturing and maritime pursuits, are thrifty, and their valuation, falling short it is presumed of their actually accumulated capital, nearly reaches 300,000,000*l.* sterling. Boston, its capital, contains within its borders a quarter of a million of inhabitants taxed on half that amount, but these sums and numbers in-

* I have here introduced a few additions and corrections from a printed copy of this Report, which was subsequently issued in Boston.—(J. J. H.)

adequately represent its actual wealth or commercial importance, inasmuch as many thousands from neighbouring places flock hither daily to pursue their avocations. Other cities in the State or in those contiguous are populous, but Boston, as a centre of trade for several millions of people, as well as Massachusetts, has consequently been well able to meet without inconvenience these claims upon its humanity, and both have been sufficiently intelligent to follow its dictates, alike from religious and economical considerations.

Before the exodus from Ireland it had been the custom for the cities and towns to relieve both their own and the State poor, by the latter term intending such destitute persons as have neither gained nor inherited a settlement in Massachusetts. For these they were reimbursed about what was equivalent to 50 cents a week from the State Treasury, and this was the limit whether the poor were relieved or supported at their homes or in the almshouse. The number of our own poor born in America coming to want was not large, but the utterly helpless of foreign birth that after 1850 crowded such accommodation as had previously been ample for our own needs rendered necessary larger buildings, and one on Deer Island, six miles down our harbour, now appropriated both for an almshouse and house of industry for our own Boston poor, was erected for those from abroad. The magnitude of the burden and its unequal pressure led to a change of system, and the State Government assuming charge of the unsettled poor, established three almshouses at Monson, Tewksbury, and Bridgewater, and a hospital at Rainsford Island for the foreign poor. In these in one year were harboured 9,000 persons, with an average of about 3,000. The number of lunatic asylums was increased to three, Worcester, Taunton, and Northampton, which have had at one time 1,300 inmates.

Besides these institutions, others have been established, such as the Westboro' School for 320 boys, the school ships for 200 boys, and Lancaster School for about 150 girls, the institution for the blind, and numberless other public and private foundations, the benefits of which are extended alike to our own poor and to strangers. Poverty and ignorance increasing the temptation to vice and violation of law, while they weaken the motives that deter, fill our 38 penal institutions in the State with a large proportion of foreign birth and parentage, more than half of their inmates falling within this description. When to these expenses imposed upon the State from without is added the cost of criminal prosecutions, the aggregate would mislead if considered the needed outlay to relieve poverty or repress crime in the State. This expense is in part the equivalent for the valuable labour gained for our industries by emigration, and also the measure of our fidelity to the obligations of Christian charity, but we are the more strenuous that it should not be misunderstood, as, unexplained, what is anomalous and transitory might be held as a reproach.

During the earlier pressure upon the State almshouses it was difficult to discriminate between the vicious and lazy, and the helpless and unfortunate. Tramps went about the State, availing themselves of the shelter afforded first by one and then another. But in 1866 the plan was altered, and this abuse obviated by appropriating the almshouse at Tewksbury for the helpless poor and such feeble-minded persons as required no longer the restraints of the lunatic asylum.

The Bridgewater institution was organised as a workhouse, and that at Monson for children as a school. Another institution which had long been maintained for State paupers who required medical treatment, on Rainsford Island, in the harbour of Boston, was given up. These changes reduced not only the cost to the State, but diminished considerably the number of persons who required support.

Before proceeding to respond categorically to the points of inquiry in the circular, it should be premised that this foreign born population, coming over, as we have stated, with scanty means and little power to procure subsistence, generally ignorant, and often either indolent or intemperate, created a pressure not only on our institutions, but from the amount dispensed in fuel or food in neighbourhoods where the poor congregated, by overseers there elected, who sometimes made a profit from their offices, also on the municipal treasuries. It weighed heavily on private charity, which too readily yielded without inquiry or reflection to importunity from the undeserving, and by depriving poverty of the precious incentive of immmediate and urgent wants to be

supplied, tended still further to demoralise, and to foster hopeless pauperism, Moreover, resources needed for our own native poor were diverted from their legitimate object, it being difficult to make in their favour the distinction their different antecedents demanded.

The mischievous consequences of this indiscriminate almsgiving became in time sufficiently obvious to attract attention, and dispose the benevolent to attempt a reform.

The Howard Benevolent and some other similar societies of an earlier date being limited in their sphere and field, the Provident Association was established in 1850 in Boston, with hundreds of visitors distributed over the city, to investigate and relieve cases of want. They established it as a rule that no case should be relieved before it was visited, and citizens were requested to refer all applicants to them. The Industrial Aid Society for preventing pauperism had been formed in 1835 to find work for the unemployed. These two societies, acting in unison, long occupied hired rooms under the same roof, but the funds contributed by the public falling short of what was necessary to meet the pressure from the rapidly increasing immigration, for better economy, and that there might be more concert of action in relief, it was suggested that the city authorities should erect an edifice for the office of the overseers, and for the accommodation of the societies above-mentioned, and for such other charitable associations as should be inclined to avail themselves of the privilege. This proposition was not at first attended with the success it merited, but before many years had elapsed it was adopted and carried out.

Another reform that was attempted, but which met with serious opposition, was to have the overseers elected by the city council. As many persons were interested in retaining the law as it stood, it was not before 1864 that this change was effected, and the 12 overseers, instead of being chosen annually by popular vote in the wards, were elected by that body for three years with alternate vacancies. At their instance and request the authorities with a subscription by private individuals, erected in a central position at a cost of $200,000 a commodious edifice for their offices and for the use of the several charitable societies engaged in outdoor relief. Convenient apartments were appropriated to the Provident Association and Industrial Aid Society, and to several other associations, including one for supplying the poor with garments, as also for the soldiers funds, and at one period for a branch of the Boston Dispensary, which furnishes the poor with medical advice and medicines. A large room was provided for general consultation on subjects connected with charity and relief, and also for the stated meetings of the societies. To this Bureau of Charity or Central Relief Building, for it was a part of the design that branches be distributed about the city as the population increased, was attached a temporary home where two or three hundred women and children can find shelter, and men also be supplied with food. Nearly 3,000 inexpensive but wholesome meals have been furnished there in a single month in winter.

But the essential feature in this reform as projected and carried out was a more through investigation of individual cases, and a system of record and registration already embracing 7,000 families, which enables the three paid visitors, secretary and committee of investigation and relief from the overseers to ascertain without delay whatever it is desirable to know in giving or withholding relief. In new cases the visitors enter upon the investigation paper the information to be procured as to settlement, age, health, character, resources, and kindred, and these papers are numbered and filed 50 to a pigeon hole, with the numbers corresponding to a similar record made in a large register with alphabetical index, in which columns are devoted to family names most frequently recurring, and sufficient additional distinguishing particulars attached where both names are constantly repeated. These registers can be consulted by the agents of other organised charities or private individuals desirous of knowing the merits of any application for their bounty. The inhabitants generally are requested to send persons soliciting alms to the relief building, and police officers being furnished with mendicity tickets for the purpose, instructed to direct there any one whom they learn is in need, and mendicants whom they find upon their beats, or to send their address, if procured, where that course seems expedient.

Trusting that this deviation from the course indicated by the circular will be sufficiently explained by our wish to present an intelligible view of the whole subject matter of inquiry in the concisest form consistent with a full and comprehensive representation of our laws, policy, and practice, we proceed to reply to the several points suggested in their respective order.

"1st. The nature of the legal provision for the support of the poor, the extent to which that provision is supplemented by charitable organisations, and the legal obligations imposed upon persons to maintain their poor relations."

1. In answer to the first point, it might be sufficient to refer to the General Statues and our manual herewith forwarded for all the provisions of law which authorise or govern the relief of the poor, and append thereto a list of our organised charities which we propose also to transmit in a list as complete as the knowledge we possess or can obtain shall admit. But in the hope that we may be able more satisfactorily to meet the purposes of the inquiry, we shall state the several classes of cases which the Statutes of Massachusetts empower or direct the overseers to assist. These are substantially three. G.S. 1866, ch. 70, 71.

1. Every city or town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported, and employed, either in the workhouse or almshouse, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers.

They may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.

2. Said overseers in their respective places shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the places of their lawful settlements; the expenses whereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the place to be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

3. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support, and employ all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this State, until their removal to a State almshouse, and in case of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any chargeable by law for their support (grandparents, parents, children, or grandchildren), and in case the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, it shall be paid from the treasury of the commonwealth. Ch. 71. No city or town shall send to either of the State almshouses any person infected with small-pox or other disease dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the commonwealth shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice shall be given to the Board of State Charities, who shall have authority to examine the case and order the removal of the patient, if they deem expedient.

It is further provided that the kindred of such poor persons (of all these three classes) in the line of degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren by consanguinity, living in this State and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers in proportion to their respective ability. This is recovered in the Superior Court upon complaint of any city, town, or kindred, who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such paupers, the assessment not to extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

The overseers of the poor are trustees of certain charitable foundations which yield an income of from $12,000 to $20,000, appropriated for the most part by the founders to those who have seen better days. This is divided in sums of $40 each, among about 300 poor widows or single women, but few men being admitted to its benefits, though there is no exclusion

of them by the terms of the trustee. To many of this class is further given each winter wood or coal for firing. The overseers have another list of persons unable to earn their support, for the most part aged or infirm, who receive what are called pensions or grants, so much a month or quarter, the whole amount annually in any one case not exceeding $100, and generally much less. There are on this roll 387 names, and the whole amount paid out the last year 1870–71, to this class of beneficiaries was $15,100.

Besides these two classes of regular pensioners, aid is furnished to applicants found to be needy and having a settlement in Boston forthwith by the secretary and visitor, the cases and the disposition made of them, whether aid is granted or refused, being reported to a committee of the Overseers on Investigation and Relief, who meet once a month or oftener to approve the same, and take such further action as the circumstances of each case may demand. Money is rarely given to this class, and never without assurance that it will be neither wasted nor misapplied; but the relief consists chiefly of fuel and groceries, which are generally allowed at stated times, once a week or month, till the parties by recovery from sickness or finding employment are able to take care of themselves. Where applicants not having a settlement have no claim by law to relief from the city, or the settled poor need aid not in the power of the overseers to extend, the visitors are directed to help them in obtaining from other charities garments, medical care, admission to hospitals or asylums, work, or whatever else they may need. In the case of the unsettled poor, whose health would suffer from removal to the State almshouse, the agent of the Board of State Charities is consulted, who authorises the overseers to extend aid, which is reimbursed from the State Treasury. To others, not fit subjects for either public or private charity, the almshouse test is rigorously applied; they must go there of their own accord, or if they choose to persist in begging, are sentenced there as vagrants.

During our late Civil War State aid was liberally furnished to the families of soldiers and sailors to the credit of the State or the city and town quotas, which, to the amount of $600,000 last year for the whole State, and $90,000 for Boston alone, is continued where bereavement, wounds, or sickness still require aid to be extended. Two funds, amounting to about $160,000, were early in the war contributed by individuals for the same object, some part of which is unexpended, and the distribution continues.

Masons, Odd Fellows, several other mutual aid societies, and the many and various charities connected with our 160 churches, all of which, besides their monthly communion collections for the poor of their own parishes, are actively engaged in good works, help a large number of those that need.

We submit a list of some of the more important of the other institutions and associations which are more general in their field of work, and more exclusively charitable in their objects, with the amounts they distribute and numbers they relieve. But of course any such list can afford hardly an approximate idea of what wealth and liberality contribute in Boston to poverty and want. It is not in any vainglorious spirit that it is presented—other cities probably have a much better record to show; but we know not how we can answer the inquiry unless by stating the truth as it is.

With the list is sent an almanac for 1871, containing the names and objects of our charitable agencies, for local reference as a guide for the charitable and their almoners; but it does not yield all the information presumed to be desired for the object in view. It does not admit of very perfect classification. Some of the institutions and associations enumerated are of mixed nature, in part for mutual aid, and in part for the poor not especially entitled to their benefits as associates. Some are public institutions, some private foundations, others sustained in part by the federal, State, or city governments, in part by private endowments and contributions. Some are for the whole State, and others for Boston alone, but all are more or less for the benefit of its poor and largely sustained by its liberality. Some again are penal and reformatory as well as charitable, unless the last term may be construed to embrace them all.

The first general division is into outdoor and indoor relief. The indoor relief embraces, 1st, almshouses, houses of industry and reformation; 2nd, hospitals; 3rd, homes and asylums.

The outdoor enumerates the societies for almsgiving, for furnishing employment, and those embracing religious instruction as well as pecuniary

assistance, where this last is considerable. Both follow the arrangement in the almanac of 1871, sent herewith, and to which reference is made.

Hospitals and Infirmaries.

	Date.	Property.	Annual Expenditure.	Average Number.	Relieved in Year.
		(Dollars)	(Dollars.)		
United States Naval	—	—	—	60	—
United States Marine	—	—	—	70	—
Massachusetts General	1811	500,000	200,000	180	—
McLean Insane	—	—	—	—	—
City Hospital	1863	40,000	100,000	220	2,250
Lunatic Hospital	—	—	—	227	—
Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear.	1824	128,000	17,000	—	5,600
Perkins' Institution and Massachusetts Blind.	1828	350,000	50,000	—	—
Massachusetts School for Idiots	1847	8,000	20,000	—	—
Channing Home	1857	—	10,000	—	—
Good Samaritan	—	100,000	6,000	30	118
Consumptives' Home	—	100,000	15,000	—	—
Carney Hospital	1862	150,000	13,000	90	—
St. Ann's Infant and Lying-in	—	—	—	—	—
New England, for Women and Children.	1863	100,000	12,000	—	335
Boston Lying-in	1832	110,000	1,800	—	—
Children's Hospital	1869	30,000	10,000	30	97
St. Elizabeth's	—	—	5,000	—	—
St. Joseph's	—	—	10,000	—	—
St. Mary's	1871	—	6,000	—	—
House of the Good Shepherd	1867	—	25,000	130	—
St. Theresa's, for Females	1870	—	10,000	30	—

Asylums and Homes.

	Date.	Property.	Annual Expenditure.	Average Number.	Relieved in Year.	Total since instituted.
		(Dollars)	(Dollars.)			
Boston Female Orphan	1800	160,000	12,000	75	—	—
Boston Farm School	1835	110,000	13,000	100	—	—
St. Vincent's Orphan	1843	200,000	20,000	225	—	—
Temporary Home for the Destitute	1852	31,000	5,000	—	400	4,500
Ladies' American Home Education Society.	1835	—	—	—	—	—
Church Home	1858	120,000	10,000	80	—	—
Children's Mission	—	28,000	9,000	—	133	—
Baldwin Place, for Little Wanderers	1865	60,000	35,000	180	233	3,229
House of the Guardian Angel	1851	100,000	29,000	150	—	—
Association for Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children.	1864	—	—	—	—	—
Williard Street Home	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston Children's Friend Society	1834	22,000	6,000	—	—	—
Boston Children's Aid Society	1864	3,200	1,400	—	—	—
Roxbury Children's Home and Home for Aged Females.	1856	17,000	2,000	20	—	—
Massachusetts Infant Asylum	1866	22,000	9,000	30	—	—
Aged Indigent Females	1849	210,000	17,000	100	—	—

	Date.	Property.	Annual Expenditure.	Average Number.	Relieved in Year.	Total since Instituted.
		(Dollars)	(Dollars.)			
Aged Men	1860	160,000	12,000	45	—	—
Aged Coloured Women	1860	35,000	2,500	17	—	—
Little Sisters of the Poor	1870	2,000	7,000	52	—	—
Penitent Females' Refuge	1823	40,000	3,500	25	42	900
New England Moral Reform Society	1838	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged Female Prisoners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged Convicts	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washingtonian Home	1857	—	12,000	22	—	3,617
North Street Union Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Stephen's House	1866	—	—	—	—	—
Sailors' Snug Harbor	1852	70,000	12,000	42	—	165
National Sailors' Home	1865	225,000	19,000	60	—	—
City Temporary Home	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew's Home	—	7,000	1,800	—	—	—

The relief of the poor at their own dwellings is less easy to estimate than that at the institutions. Much is distributed through the churches, and in ways not to be ascertained. The following are some of the principal agencies :—

	Date.	Property.	Annual Expenditure.	Number aided.
		(Dollars.)	(Dollars.)	
Howard Benevolent Society	1812	—	7,000	—
Boston Provident Association	1851	—	14,000	7,000
Massachusetts Soldiers' Fund	1862	—	5,000	—
Boston Soldiers' Fund	1862	30,000	8,000	—
State Aid for Boston	—	—	90,000	—
Widows' Society	1806	50,000	2,500	70
Fatherless and Widows' Society	1817	—	—	—
Young Men's Benevolent Society	1827	—	1,878	1,023
Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society	1793	—	—	—
Charitable Association, Boston Fire Department.	1828	13,000	3,000	—
Roxbury Charitable Society	1799	110,000	6,500	—
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	—	—	13,000	—
Massachusetts Medical Benevolent Society	—	—	—	—
British Charitable Society	—	—	—	—
Irish Charitable Society	—	—	—	—
Scots Charitable Society	1657	7,000	1,800	150
Boston Caledonian Club	—	—	—	—
German Emigrant Aid Society	—	—	—	—
New England Scandinavian Society	1855	2,000	700	20
Italian Mutual Relief	—	—	—	—
Boston Episcopal Charitable Society	1723	80,000	4,500	200
Ladies' Relief	1869	6,000	4,000	300
Industrial Aid Society	1835	—	—	—
Warren Street Chapel	1835	50,000	4,000	300
Needlewomen's Friend Society	1848	—	8,000	145
Boston Sewing Circle	1862	—	3,500	—
Fragment Society	—	8,000	1,800	300
Boston Port and Seamen's Aid Society	1867	—	10,000	1,665
Boston Seamen's Friend Society	1827	130,000	7,000	—
Benevolent Fraternity of Churches	1839	—	15,000	—

	Date.	Property.	Annual Expenditure.	Number aided.
		(Dollars.)	(Dollars.)	
City Missionary Society	1816	—	15,000	—
Episcopal City Mission	1847	—	9,000	—
North Street Union Mission	—	—	—	—
Young Men's Christian Union	—	—	—	—
East Boston Young Men's Christian Union	1851	—	—	—
Boston Young Women's Christian Association	1866	—	—	—
South Boston Christian Association	—	—	300	—
Mechanics' Mutual	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics'	—	—	5,000	—
Massachusetts Charitable Society	1762	—	—	—
Boston Mutual Benefit Association	1853	2,000	1,000	—
Boston Marine Society	1742	110,000	—	—
Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society.	1786	162,000	8,000	—
Clerical Fund	1846	7,000	500	4
Widows and Orphans of Episcopal Clergymen.	—	45,000	3,000	..
Massachusetts Society for aiding Discharged Convicts.	—	—	2,600	256
Massachusetts Colonization Society	1841	3,000	—	—
Dispensaries.				
Boston Dispensary	1796	220,000	—	27,000
Roxbury Dispensary	1856	—	600	—
N.E. Hospital for Women and Children	1862	—	—	—
North End Dispensary	1869	—	200	255
N.E. Female Medical College	—	—	—	—
Homœopathic Dispensary	—	—	—	—
City Hospital	—	—	—	2,908
Massachusetts General Hospital	—	—	—	8,767
Carney Hospital	—	—	—	—
Boston Medical Benevolent Society	1871	10,000	746	3
Franklin Typographical Society	1825	—	4,000	—

Note.—In winter time, besides the table spread at the City Temporary Home, and that at St. Stephen's—a private charity in Purchase Street—soup is supplied to those that need it at the police stations, and last year 17,617 gallons were distributed. Of the lodgers at the stations other than prisoners, numbering 34,938, 13,676 were born in the United States. Of course many of them were repeaters, many regular tramps. Of the prisoners at the stations, 25,201 in all. 7,409 were born in the United States, and 16,535 in the British dominions.

At the City Salt-water Baths in different parts of the city, 1,467,267 baths were taken: 1,276,575 by males, 190,701 by females.

This year 280,000 dolls. has been distributed among our Boston charities from the estate of Miss Abigail Joy.

"2nd. The principles upon which such provision is founded, and the mode in which any tax or contribution for that purpose is levied."

In response to the second point of inquiry, the principles upon which legal provision for the support of the poor is founded in Massachusetts are believed to be, religious obligation and prudential considerations. So long as all communities multiply down to the lowest standard of subsistence, or the poor are attracted to centres abounding in wealth, there will be multitudes of young and old, infirm and incapable, unable or unwilling to earn their support, and this must be supplied either by the public or individuals. So many evils are shown by experience to attend the spasmodic and indiscriminate relief afforded by private charity, especially when unorganised, that in well-ordered States regulation by authority has been considered the true policy.

This intervention is generally limited to the relief of absolute necessity to save life or prevent disease and suffering. But incidentally it aims at improving the condition of the poor by teaching and training the young for work and self-dependence, by inculcating morality and promoting industry,

cleanliness, and temperance. These objects are steadily kept in view by our own charitable organisations, public and private, which, by mutual intelligence, consultation, and co-operation, seek to afford every meritorious case of destitution whatever it can justly claim from the general benevolence, practical good sense, and combined resources of the public. Funds levied by general taxation are appropriated each year by the Legislature for the maintenance of the State charities, including the support of the sick without settlements, whose health would suffer by removal to a State almshouse.

The towns in town meetings appropriate each year a certain portion of their assessed taxes for the support of the poor who have settlements therein, or have any claim under the law, and the cities in their city councils, the average of that in this city being for outdoor relief through the overseers, $60,000.*

Support, full or partial, of the poor being a legal obligation on the municipalities, they are liable to suit for reimbursement of expenses incurred for their settled poor by other cities or towns or private individuals after notice.

> "3rd. The body or person by whom the funds for the maintenance and support of the poor are administered, and in what manner they are elected or appointed."

In answer to the third point of inquiry, overseers are by general law in Massachusetts elected annually in town meetings in March, and in cities by the wards at the municipal election, but by special laws in several of the cities they are chosen by the city councils for three years, with alternate vacancies, four going out each year, such a provision having been made for Boston in 1864. For the last 50 years the charge of the indoor poor of Boston (not including those in the temporary home attached to the central relief building) has been vested in the directors of public institutions, also chosen by the city council for a like period, who have besides the care of the penal and reformatory institutions as also the city lunatic asylum.

> "4th. The annual amount of the funds raised and expended, and the number of paupers relieved, distinguishing as far as practicable the able-bodied from the aged and infirm, and from children, and showing also the proportion of paupers numerically to population."

In answer to this fourth point of inquiry, it is not easy to discriminate between paupers justly so called, and those without means or ability to procure them, who are supported by public or private charity. Very few persons able to work are so supported unless upon sentence for intemperance or vagrancy, and what are called tramps look rather for their maintenance to begging and thieving than to the authorities. Nor for reasons already stated would the numbers in the institutions or on the poor list in Boston be any criterion of the measure or extent of its pauperism.

A large number of the destitute are attracted here by the inducements held out to them by its numerous charities. Our institutions are largely supplied with inmates from abroad, from other parts of Massachusetts or neighbouring States, while many of our own domiciled poor who have no settlements are supported in State almshouses and asylums. Nor is it possible to draw any exact line between those who from age or infirmity are poor, and those who from vices apt to be attendant on poverty or from intemperance are in penal or reformatory establishments.

By referring to the answer to the fifth point of inquiry, the average number in the public institutions of Boston, exclusive of the hospital and temporary home, the last year, will be found stated as 1,664, and the cost of their main-

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* Of this a portion is returned to the city treasury by the State and municipalities. Much less is now expended than before the reform. It is said that nearly enough has already been saved for the public, although every reasonable claim has been satisfied, to meet the cost of our central relief building and temporary home.

From more systematic methods growing out of experience, the numbers relieved have not been proportionate to the increased population. This is to be attributed to no undue parsimony, but to more accurate information and better management in the administration, and also to a larger number of the poor having been taught to rely on their own efforts.

This condition is not only true of Boston, but is equally observable of the State. The average number, for example, in 1860 of State and city paupers was 5,276; in 1870 only 4,457. During this period of 10 years the population of the State had increased from 1,230,000 to over 1,500,000. The increase in the cost of their support was less than 35 per cent., being stated as 760,000 dolls. in 1860, and about 1,108,574 dolls. in 1870.

tenance $300,000, from which must be deducted $100,000, earnings of the prisoners in the house of correction, which institution, as is the case with our State prison near by the city, is self-supporting, and of those in the House of Industry. If to this number 1,664 is added the average in the temporary home, the number would exceed 1,700 supported at public charge, and with the 200 in the hospital 1,900. Besides these 1,900 inmates of the city institutions, there is an average of from 500 to 800 sick, poor, or insane, in 10 or 12 private hospitals. About 1,000 children and nearly as many more persons aged, infirm, blind, or for other reasons objects of charity in other homes and asylums. Probably from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of dollars would not fully represent the value of the estates and funds of these 50 or 60 private foundations, and the cost of maintenance derived in part from income of funds, and in part from annual contributions, is not far from $400,000. The number of inmates is constantly fluctuating, and there are no doubt several other institutions not on the list that belong there, of which we have no information.

Any attempt to state with precision the amounts distributed in outdoor relief would be equally futile and fallacious. The 60,000 dollars from the overseers of the poor, including the income of their trust funds for those who have seen better days, partially relieved about 6,000 persons, allowing three to the family of each recipient. But so many of the poor and necessitous are aided by charitable associations or by individuals, that it is impossible to ascertain either the number relieved or the amounts disbursed with any approach to exactness. In the list appended to the answer to the first point of inquiry, 40 or 50 associations are enumerated which distribute annually in outdoor relief more than 200,000 dollars, but this sum would fall far short of the actual aggregate should we add what is given by the churches, Masons, Old Fellows, and similar societies, or by private benevolence. Any estimate must be so purely conjectural that we prefer to leave the figures presented to be grouped according to the special purposes of the inquiry. The whole amount expended would probably bear no proportion to what is appropriated in London or other great cities for the relief of want, but the manifold streams emanating from such various sources are, as everywhere else, a very general and powerful instrumentality for good or for evil. All must admit that the actual benefit conferred by these charities must depend upon the good judgment not simply which governs their administration, and as applied merely to any individual institutions, but to the principles that control their management as part of one general system of relief. It may be difficult, but it is not impossible, to bring about such systematic co-operation among those who manage them as to prevent fraud or increase of pauperism, and this is what we are aiming at in Boston, and what we understand to be now under experiment in London upon a larger scale, and under circumstances more discouraging.

> "5th. The extent to which hospitals, houses of industry, or almshouses, are provided for all or any classes of the poor, and the principles which are adopted in determining whether poor persons shall be required to come into such establishments or be relieved at their own homes."

In answer to the fifth point of inquiry, the City Hospital accommodates about 200 patients, at a cost of $100,000. The number received last year was about 3,260, discharged 2,800, died 200. It has attached to it a dispensary, and last year about 9,000 individuals were treated there or at their homes. To the houss of industry were committed last year:—

1,431 males, 2.083 females; total 3,514; and discharged

1,358 males, 2,040 females; total 3,398.

229 males, 252 females, remained May 1, 1871.

Of these committed 3,097 were for drunkenness, and the rest generally for vagrancy.

To the house of reformation were committed:—

192 boys and 22 girls; and there remained 269 boys and 38 girls, May 1, 1871.

To the almshouse were admitted during the last year:—

269 men, 127 women, 23 boys, 22 girls; total 441; and there remained May 1, 1871, 102 men, 68 women, 56 boys, 24 girls; total 250.

In the lunatic hospital are 233.

The expenses of these institutions (the City Hospital not included) were about $300,000.

To the house of correction were committed during the year 591 males, 201 females; together 792.

The average number of inmates 1870 was as follows :—

House of correction	428			$
House of industry	454			
Almshouse	277	Cost		300,000
House of Reformation	278	Less earnings		113,000
Lunatic Hospital	227			187,000
	1,664			
City Hospital and Temporary Home	250	City Hospital		100,000
		Temporary Home		8,000
	1,914			$295,000

The City Hospital is rather for acute than chronic diseases, and the latter are only admitted where there is reason to anticipate some decided improvement from treatment. To the almshouse are sent persons who require full support, and who would be better off there than anywhere else. To the other institutions the inmates are committed on sentence by the courts. The only compulsion on those who go to the almshouse is the refusal to support or assist them anywhere else, where their own good or that of the community render this the judicious course. If, as conjectured, one object of this point of the inquiry is to learn what course is pursued with able-bodied paupers, it is to be borne in mind that, as a general rule, no able-bodied person of sound mind is unable to earn a fair living in Massachusetts, and that there is no pauper class there except as the result of intemperance, idleness, or vice in the persons themselves or their parents. Those not paupers, who need relief, receive it on account of illness, accident, or tender years.

In nearly every case it is in the power of the labouring class to make a sufficient provision for old age.

" 6th. The mode in which vagrants and beggars are dealt with."

In answer to the sixth point of inquiry, the General Statutes, chap. 165, sect. 28, provide that rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons, who go about begging, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, lewd wanton and lascivious persons in speech or behaviour, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming-houses, or tippling shops, may, upon conviction, be committed for a term not exceeding six months to the house of correction, or to the house of industry, or workhouse within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the workhouse, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county. Sect. 29. The judgment may be conditional, and a fine of $20 substituted, or they may be bound over for good behaviour; if committed they are to be set to work, if discharged and again convicted the second sentence may be for a year. Children playing truant may be sentenced to the House of Reformation; the truant officers are directed to arrest and carry before the magistrates children of suitable age who without sufficient reason are not attending school. Education is made compulsory in Massachusetts, and though many children, where the circumstances of their families require their services, are licensed to sell newspapers or for similar employment, schools are also provided for them. There are in our Boston public schools about 46,000 pupils, nearly one in five of the population. In private schools about 6,000 are educated, so that very few remain to be accounted for. The number of juvenile vagrants is small and diminishing.

"7th. The principle adopted in determining the chargeability of individual paupers, namely, whether they are relieved at the cost of the locality where they become destitute, or whether their places of birth or domicile are liable to repay the charge."

In answer to the seventh point of inquiry, settlements were gained from 1692 to 1701 by, 1st, marriage; 2nd, parentage; 3rd, birth; 4th, slavery; 5th, residence of three months without warning. From 1701 to 1767, in the first four methods, residence of twelve months, approbation of the town or of the selectmen. From 1767 to 1789, by 1st, marriage; 2nd, parentage; 3rd, slavery; 4th, approbation of the town. From 1789 to 1794 by, 1st, being seised of an estate of freehold; 2nd, residence and payment of town tax; 3rd, residence of two successive years without warning; 4th, vote of the town and subsequent residence; 5th, marriage; 6th, parentage. From 1794 to 1822, 1st, by marriage; 2nd, parentage; 3rd, estate of freehold; 4th, estate of income 3*l.* 12*s.*; 5th, serving as town officer; 6th, being settled as minister of the gospel; 7th, being voted in by town meeting; 8th, incorporation of unincorporated places; 9th, division of towns; 10th, serving apprenticeship and setting up a trade; 11th, residence ten years and paying taxes $5. These last rules have remained substantially unchanged since 1794, but in 1822 it was provided by law that owning and living on an estate of freehold three years gave a settlement; and in 1853 that illegitimate children of parents who intermarry, acknowledged by father, take the father's settlement. After the Civil War 1861–5 it was enacted in 1865 that soldiers and sailors who have served one year on the quota of any city or town, died or become disabled in the service from wounds or sickness, having been 21 years of age when enlisting, and an inhabitant of said town six months next previous to his being mustered in, should have thereby gained a settlement in said city or town. Service on such quota, where not of age when mustered in, or not resident as aforesaid, entitled soldier or sailor and wife and minor children in want to relief in such city or town and they were not to be sent to State almshouse.

In 1870 a law was passed that single women who shall reside in any city or town 10 years consecutively without becoming chargeable, shall thereby gain a settlement.

The present law stands, then, as stated, page 56 of the Manual General Statutes 69.

1st. Marriage, woman takes that of her husband if he has one, otherwise retains her own.

2nd. Legitimate children, till they acquire one of their own, have settlement of father; if he has none, that of their mother.

3rd. Illegitimate children follow settlement of mother, but neither legitimate nor illegitmate gain settlement by birth in place where neither parent has settlement.

4th. Any person 21 years being a citizen, and having estate of inheritance or freehold living on it three years successively.

5th. Any person 21 years being a citizen and having estate of $200, income $12, and taxed five years successively.

6th. Clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseers of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes in any town for a year.

7th. Settled ordained minister of the gospel.

8th. Admitted by vote at meeting specially notified for the purpose.

9th. A citizen dwelling in an unincorporated place when incorporated.

10th. When town is divided, the settlement is regulated by last abode.

11th. A minor who serves apprenticeship to lawful trade for four years, and within one year after said term, being 21, sets up and continues the same for five years.

12th. Any citizen, 21, residing ten years and paying taxes for five years within said time.

13th. By serving on quota in the late war, one year, or less if disabled

14th. Single women, residing ten years and not becoming chargeable.

"8th. The manner in which paupers who are foreigners are treated, that is to say, whether they are allowed to remain in the country where they become destitute and are relieved as native paupers, or whether they are sent back to their own countries."

In answer to the eighth point of inquiry, the General Agent of the State Board of Charities, or his deputy in each maritime place, is required to board every vessel arriving, and examine all the alien passengers on board never before within the State, and is not to permit any insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, deformed or maimed persons, or aliens who had been before a public charge within this State, to land until the master, owner, consignee, or agent makes and delivers to said Superintendent a bond to the Commonwealth for each of said persons in the sum of $1,000 that said passenger shall not within ten years become a city, town, or State charge. And no other alien passenger shall be permitted to land until a bond is given as aforesaid in the sum of $300 that said passenger shall not became a charge as aforesaid within five years. But in lieu of the bond last-mentioned, said agent may receive such sum, not less than $2, as in his judgment is sufficient to cover the risk incurred by the Commonwealth in permitting such passengers to be landed. In accordance with a recent Act this sum is to be returned when the passenger leaves the State. If the bond is not given and passenger is so sick or destitute as to require relief within ten years, said master, owner, consignee, or agent is liable therefor, and shall also forfeit $500 for every passenger so landed. Information is required of any individul or corporation as to any foreigner brought into the State by land or water, and such foreigner, if chargeable and recently arrived, is to be sent back to the place from whence he came. Two thousand were sent out of the State last year at cost of $12,000, the number sent out of the country to Europe, and Canada being 129, at an expense of about $2,600. These regulations were in consequence of persons needy and helpless from asylums and almshouses abroad being shown to have been sent here by local authorities elsewhere to relieve themselves of the burden. Nearly all go away at their own request and when they are found in the almshouses or elsewhere disposed to go to their homes means are furnished or their fares or passage money paid.

"9th. The practical working and effect of the actual system of relief upon the comfort, character, and condition of the inhabitants."

In answering the ninth and last point, we are somewhat embarrassed by the doubt how far any conclusions from such opportunity of observation as we have had may be of value in England for the purposes of the inquiry. Having become familiar with what has already been accomplished in London by the society for repressing mendicity, with its arms and publications, its central and district offices, we realise how similar to our own, though of course of more formidable dimensions, are the difficulties with which they have to contend in perfecting their system of relief. To every large city, especially where accessible by sea, is attracted from abroad or other parts of the land a vast horde of embryo pauperism in expectation of work and subsistence, and a considerable portion of the destitute whom it is necessary to aid are strangers. In Boston, nearly one half our entire population is of foreign birth or parentage, and if in what is called London the proportion is less, the actual number from the continent or from Ireland reduced to want is undoubtedly larger. So many points are in common to the two cities, that with due consideration for their relative size and importance, we shall not hesitate to express, as requested, the opinions which we have been able to form from experience of the practical working and effect of our system of relief upon the comfort, character, and condition of the inhabitants.

It would be premature to judge absolutely of the effects of a system which dees not profess to be complete, and has been but a few years in operation. It has manifold defects, and its only pretension is that it is making progress. Claims to relief from the public treasury are no longer regarded as only to be resisted or made as light a burden as possible, but as affording a favourable opportunity of improving the condition of the applicant. Children are put in the way of education, employment is sought for the adult, and all who have any capacity to earn are placed in condition to rely upon their own exertions. For the hopelessly dependent a permanent home is secured in asylums or alms-

houses, or else such stipends as with their other resources will relieve them of anxiety for their future. Mendicancy in the streets or at houses, a habit destroying self-respect, and which otherwise debases, is now of rare occurrence.

The poor assured of the sympathy of the rich are more contented with their condition, which they seek to improve by industry, temperance, and prudence, whilst those better off, if inclined, participate in investigating cases or extending relief. Both learn better to appreciate natural laws and behests of Providence, controlling differences of condition, the prizes and distinctions of life, and also the just limits of legislation.

One good result of centralisation and consolidation in the administration of charity, is the association of the benevolent for a laudable object, generating kindly feelings and bringing into genial fellowship members of different religious sects, persons engaged in different pursuits. With our Bureau with its instrumentalities of charity as already described, are placed in intimate relations, not the poor alone, but all who give or distribute, the affluent and distinguished connected with the several societies. Our city is not yet, like London, large enough for subordinate branches in the several districts, in which a few faithful men, representing the agencies of relief at the central office, and rallying the wisdom, liberality, and means of the neighbourhood to co-operate, can lend a patient ear and ready hand to the needy near their homes. But this will no doubt come about as Boston increases in numbers.

Our system of record and registration making a distinction in favour of those likely to be sensitive on the subject of publicity, whose names are kept on a separate index, insures thorough knowledge of every case relieved or rejected. This lessens the temptation to deceive by making imposition difficult, and thus raises the standard of honesty. By bringing under the same roof or into constant communication and correspondence all charitable organisations, no persons entitled to aid are likely to obtain from several societies or indviduals more than is reasonable. Those who can work, but from shiftlessness or intemperance fail to obtain employment after effort has been in vain made by our Industrial Aid Society to obtain it for them, are subjected to the most rigorous almshouse test. Our own settled poor go reluctantly to the institution prepared for them, now unfortunately at Deer Island, which is also a penal settlement; and the State poor consent only in the last extremity to be taken to Tewksbury, appropriated for such as cannot labour, or to Bridgewater assigned for those who can; for although in all those institutions they are well fed and otherwise kindly treated, the discipline is necessarily strict. It would be an injustice to the industrious were the idle provided for more comfortably at public expense than their own families by their unaided efforts, and a social wrong to lessen the willingness to work for moderate wages, upon which depends the general prosperity of the community. We have alluded to our almshouse being on the same island in our harbour as the houses of industry and houses of reformation. This the overseers consider a great defect in our system, tending to confuse in the minds of the young and illiterate the distinctions between fault and misfortune; aggravating the afflictions of poverty while it renders punishment less efficacious. It besides renders difficult the application of the almshouse test. Families are variously composed, and the innocent and deserving suffer from the sloth or sins of the vicious and idle. The support which should be provided for wife and children by some worthless individual is often afforded by the public to save them from perishing. Finding public or private charity ready to relieve him of his just obligations, he squanders his earnings in drink and sinks into lower degradation. In many instances, and perhaps for their advantage, he deserts his family altogether. It would be harsh to visit his faults upon them, besides the children are some of them at school, some earning a trifle towards their necessities by employment, which in time will make them independent. Another embarrassment arising from the inhumanity and impolicy of breaking up families renders the application of the workhouse test difficult, this could be in a measure obviated by adopting the method of Count Rumford in Munich in 1793, of a workhouse where the destitute able to work should be furnished with something useful to do and paid the value of their labour, but where they should neither board nor lodge. Such an

institution as that suggested, as it developed, would lead to real or industrial schools like those in Germany, or one on a large scale founded by the liberality of Mr. Washburne in the neighbouring city of Worcester, where boys learn the mechanical arts according to their several inclinations and aptitudes. For social reasons and in consequence of the regulations of trades unions* apprenticeship unfortunately is not so general as in former days, and there is more disposition to live by trade than by labour. Sixteen hundred boys over sixteen applied last year to the Industrial Aid for work who had no skill in any useful art. Public aid and private munificence combine to secure to the community proficiency in professional pursuits, and similar facility for training mechanics it is believed would compensate the cost. It would make large numbers independent of relief, raise the dignity of labour, lessen the amount of destitution and of crime, which is often its consequence, and better work being rendered for the wages promote the general prosperity. If a few carried their improved skill to other markets, the greater part by local attachments would remain to requite the public for the benefits received.

This is not mere speculation but germane to the inquiry. For one incident of the great aggregation of foreign poor in our Atlantic cities is the large proportion among them of persons not educated to any useful employment. Four-fifths of the destitute aided, of the 11,000 sentenced for criminal offences last year by the courts in Massachusetts, all but 3,000 were of foreign birth or parentage. So large a portion of both criminals and paupers are found without common or technical education, that it seems good policy to try the experiment of giving them both. Efforts have already been made by the introduction of drawing into the schools, by founding establishments for instructing girls in sewing and household work. Application has been made to the Legislature for power to towns to engraft on their school system these industrial branches. We are inclined to believe that in the present stage of public opinion, the experiment had better be tried in connexion with such a workhouse as that suggested, which might be developed afterwards if successful into all that promised best for the public.

The growth of our city and State in wealth and numbers, the general intelligence and remunerative industry of the people, their domestic habits, their liberal support of public worship, which they largely attend, nearly 50,000 children in our public schools costing including schoolhouses, &c., annually $1,500,000, the large remittances sent home by the foreign born to their relatives in Europe, the 170,000,000 in the State savings banks, not more than $1,000 to any one depositor, and an average of $4,000 of property to each individual in the city, proves that at the present time our population is not yet to any great extent demoralised by the system we have adopted so far as it has been put to the test of experiment. There is always a danger that the interest taken in what is new will grow lukewarm, and energy and intelligence be wanting to carry out our original principles and plans; but as yet there has been no abatement of zeal, and so long as this is governed by the accepted doctrines of political economy, it promises to work well. Giving is matter of habit, and the wealthy relieved of the drudgery of investigating cases by a well considered and generally understood system of relief to the very poor through their organised almoners, are found to be more inclined to consider the claims of those who have seen better days, of kindred, and friends of the sufferer from calamity in other places, as well as to contribute generously to public objects at home.

This subject could be of course indefinitely extended; the questions propounded could not well be answered without trespassing on what is already sufficiently obvious, but to say more would be out of place.

We know not the precise object of the inquiry. From an impression that it emanated from the movement to organise relief in London, and emboldened by the favourable view taken of what we have effected in the way of reform by the

* Both labour and capital may justly combine for their respective protection, but there are bounds beyond which they should not be permitted to go. When trades unions prevent any one of their craft working who does not conform to their rules, or by combination throw obstacles in the way of the young learning useful trades, they not only violate the liberty of work, but do serious injury to their class, and to the whole community. They force the public to support those they will not permit to work, as well as those they prevent from gaining a trade.

Appendix.

Boston Report.

author of an article in the November number of Macmillan, we have endeavoured to shape our answers to afford information that would be useful on that hypothesis. If the inquiry is directed to the comparative advantages of indoor and outdoor relief, the information furnished may be equally of use. Upon application to Dr. Howe, Chairman of the Board of State Charities, we found he had not received the circular, and it was not till after the answers were prepared that we learnt that Mr. Pierce, the Secretary of that Board, had received it, and proposed to reply to it, transmitting also his annual Report, which is largely devoted to the subject of pauperism, and covers all that part of the inquiry not directed to the combination of public and private charity in the relief of want.

F. W. Lincoln.
Samuel B. Cruft.
Thomas C. Amory.
} Committee.

To His Honour the Mayor of Boston.

Appendix.

C.

Massachusetts Report.

Boston, January 10, 1872.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report and accompanying documents made to me by Edward L. Pierce, Esquire, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, to be forwarded to you, in answer to your request for information in regard to Massachusetts charities.

Mr. Pierce will be happy to furnish further reports if more are desired.

With great respect, I am
Your obedient servant,
William Claflin.

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Office of the Secretary of the
Board of State Charities,
State House, Boston, 30 December 1871.

Sir,

The circular in relation to the provision for pauperism in this Commonwealth, bearing date November 17, 1871, and addressed by the Department of State to yourself, being referred to me, the answer thereto is hereby respectfully submitted.

It may be premised that in my annual Report, as Secretary of the Board of State Charities, for the year ending September 30, 1871, now going through the press, to be ready next month for delivery to the Legislature with the reports of the other departments of the Board, I have given special attention to certain topics and features of pauperism, to wit, the settlement laws, vagrancy and outdoor relief, the chapters upon which answer as fully as I am able most of the inquiries put by the British Minister. That report, though not yet formally issued, I venture to communicate herewith, making reference to it under each head, and adding any explanation or statement which may seem to be of value. I may add that it had been printed before I had any knowledge of the inquiry made by the circular.

1st. *The nature of the legal provision for the support of the poor, the extent to which that provision is supplemented by charitable organisations, and the legal obligation imposed upon persons to maintain their poor relations.*

"The nature of the legal provision for the support of the poor, and the "legal obligation imposed upon persons to maintain their poor relations," are stated in the 70th chapter of the General Statutes of this Commonwealth, codified in 1860, which is doubtless to be found in the British Museum. The Statute referred to is copied in the manual of the overseers of the poor in Boston, herewith sent, p. 28, *et seq.*

The legal obligation imposed upon persons to support certain poor relations, it may be remarked, is not well enforced, because of the vexation, expense, and disagreeable duty of enforcing it. *Vide* Secretary's Report referred to above, p. 31.

As to "the extent to which that provision is supplemented by charitable "*organizations*," it may be replied that outside *large cities* the public provi-

sion is not much supplemented in that way so far as the general poor are concerned. Certain *defectives*, as the blind, those suffering from diseases of the eye and ear, and orphans and deserted children, are often cared for by societies of a charitable foundation, and are not included in the above statement as to the *general* poor. In Boston greater provision is found necessary than elsewhere, as will be seen by the Report in answer to the same inquiries which has been prepared by Honourable Thomas C. Amory, on behalf of the city of Boston. In that city is "The Provident Association," which has long existed and done much good. There are also "homes for aged women," asylums for children, and benevolent associations which aid needy persons of their own nationality, &c. In smaller cities, as Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, &c., there are societies for the care and protection of *children*.

Many of the associations in Boston extend help to the class of beneficiaries aided by them when resident in cities or towns upon their seeking it.

But, except in Boston, the large and varied population of which requires many appliances for relief not needed elsewhere, public charity to the *general* poor is not much supplemented by organisations which may be peculiarly designated as *charitable*. It is, however, supplemented to a considerable extent by individuals and churches. The churches on Thanksgiving and Christmas Day generally take up an annual collection, and very many of them take up collections on all their communion days (occurring usually monthly or bi-monthly), which are appropriated to the poor of their own number. Generally it may be said that religious bodies consider the care of the poor worshipping with them a duty. Individual charity in this State in our day is also active, and there are few, if any, places where the appeals for relief of meritorious want are unheeded.

2nd. *The principles upon which such provision is founded, and the mode in which any tax or contribution for that purpose is levied.*

As the support of the poor by the public, through local municipal bodies, is a tradition of our earliest history, it is not practicable to state any *principle* accepted by all as being the basis of the system, if that term is to be regarded as synonymous with the *theory* of such provision. By some it is regarded as given by virtue of an implied mutual insurance held by each member of the political society. It would seem better to refer it to humanity and necessity. Human beings cannot be permitted to perish for want of food, clothing, or shelter quite irrespectively of the cause of their destitution, whether coming from fault or misfortune. This point is touched upon on pages 8 and 9 of the Secretary's Report referred to. The destitute must be relieved in some way (of course, made to work if able), either by private or public charity. The former involves an unequal burden on the members of society, and relief coming from different sources without concert is likely to involve a distribution at once unequal and disproportionate to the need. Public provision is more likely to secure equality of burden, to adapt the relief to the want, and to detach and prevent idleness and vagrancy. As to "the mode in which any tax or "contribution for the support of the poor is levied," it may be answered as follows:—All municipal taxes, that is, those assessed in towns and cities, are included in a single assessment, the vote of the electors in the towns, and of the aldermen and council in cities determining what the appropriations for these and other purposes shall be. There is no separate school tax, poor tax, highway tax, &c. What is needed for all purposes is determined by the proper authority, and the *one* tax is then levied, being such a per cent. as is found necessary on the valuation of the property in the city or town. Towns and cities are authorised (General Statutes, chap. 18, sec. 9) to vote such sums of money as they judge necessary for various purposes, as "for the relief, "support, maintenance, and employment of the poor;" and also for the construction and repair of highways, the support of schools, burial grounds, &c. Counties which generally include 20 or 30 towns also assess taxes for the support of gaols and houses of correction, the expense of courts and court-houses, and other purposes common to all the towns in the county. The State also assesses taxes for still more general purposes, as for its legislative, executive, and judicial departments, certain penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions, and miscellaneous objects common to the whole State. The county and State taxes are levied directly by the towns and cities in the proportion declared by the proper authority, and when collected are paid into the

Treasury of the State. The citizen pays *once* a year all these taxes in one bill, as will be seen by the blank bill here appended:—

Tax on $10,000 real estate, and $5,000 personal estate.

Rate, $9.00 per $1,000.

To Richard Roe

Your State, County, and Town Tax, in Milton, for 1871.

	$
Poll - - -	2.00
Real Estate - -	90.00
Personal Estate, &c. -	45.00
Total -	-$137.00

Received payment,

_____, Collector.

In accordance with a vote of the town, all single poll taxes must be collected on demand, and all other taxes collected and paid into the treasurer on or before the 1st day of December. The collector will be at Clarke's Hotel, Scotchwoods, Monday, November 13th; at Babcock's Store, Tuesday 14th; at the house of Wm. H. Oxton, Wednesday 15th; at the Store of John Durell, Thursday 16th; at the Town House, Friday 17th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p m. each day, for the purpose of receiving all unpaid taxes.

N.B.—All taxes not then paid will be subject to cost and interest.

SIMEON EMERSON,
Collector for Milton.

Milton, August, 1871.

3rd. *The body or person by whom the funds for the maintenance and support of the poor are administered, and in what manner they are elected or appointed.*

This body is known as "the overseers of the poor." In the towns they are generally three in number, but in large towns and cities they may be five, or seven, or nine even.* In all, or nearly all, the cities by special provision of law they are chosen by the city council, and are thus one remove from a popular election, a provision supposed to ensure a more careful selection. But in the towns, the overseers are annually elected by a popular vote for a term of one year, and the terms of all the members expire at the same time. With an entire change of the overseers as the result of an election, which often occurs, one set are entirely ignorant of the experience of their predecessors, and find themselves much embarrassed for want of information in any one of their number. A reform in this respect, substituting a three years' term for a one year term, and making the terms expire on different years, thereby securing greater permanency and continuity, has been urged, and is likely to prevail in the end. Such a change was made with the Board of School Committees a few years since, and has worked well. The overseers are quite often in the towns the same persons as the selectmen, the same persons being voted for in both cases. The selectmen assess taxes, supervise voting lists, take care of public property, and generally perform such municipal duties and functions as are not already assigned to any other officers.

4th. The annual amount of the funds raised and expended, and the number of paupers relieved, distinguishing as far as practicable the able-bodied from the aged and infirm and from children, and showing also the proportion of paupers numerically to population.

1st. As to State paupers. For the year ending September 30, 1870, there were supported by the State in the State almshouses and hospitals 4,500

* In Boston there are 12.

different paupers with an average of 1,900. There were relieved outside, as too sick to be removed thereto, 1,600 with an average of 200, making for those relieved in the almshouses and hospitals or outside the whole number 6,100 with an average of 2,100. The current expense for the year of their support was $267,000. This does not include the cost of the heavy investment upon real estate and buildings used for almshouses and hospitals, or the interest thereon, or alterations or repairs other than ordinary.

2nd. As to *town* (or city) paupers. The whole number of different persons in town or city almshouses for the year was 4,204 with an average of 2,752. The whole number *fully* supported by the towns and cities outside of almshouses, as in lunatic hospitals or families, was 1,329 with an average of 1,056. These two classes, viz., those supported in almshouses and those fully supported outside, make a total of 5,533 with an average of 3,808. The current expense of those supported in almshouses (not including cost of estate and buildings or interest thereon) was $365,729,96, and of those fully supported outside was $195,055,36, making in all a total of $560,785,32 expended by towns and cities on paupers *fully* supported, that is, on all in almshouses and all outside who were fully supported.

Adding State and town paupers, there is an average of 5,908, costing for the year $827,785,32, and being about one in 264 of the population of the State.

But besides the above persons receiving *full* support in almshouses or outside, there were 23,874 in the year who received *partial* support, the amount expended on these being $29,382,424.

It is not easy to say how many of these should be considered *paupers*. Some receive occasional aid, perhaps half a ton of coal in a given season, and are never aided again, while others secure aid from year to year; that is permanently though not quite as much as it would cost to support them in almshouses. The latter are clearly paupers, being permanent beneficiaries, while the former can hardly be so called in making a classification of the population. Perhaps half of those receiving partial support are permanent and the other half occasional recipients, but this is very much a conjecture. See pages 45, 46, and 41 of the Secretary's Report.

Few of the paupers can be called "able-bodied." Those who are such are generally under a sentence in *workhouses* so called as distinguished from ordinary almshouses. The paupers are generally advanced in years, or immature in age, or defective in body or mind.

In this enumeration the *vagrants* have not been included. See chapter on vagrancy in the Secretary's Report.

5th. The extent to which hospitals, houses of industry, or almshouses are provided for all or any classes of the poor, and the principles which are adopted in determining whether poor persons shall be required to come into such establishments or be relieved at their own homes.

Under chap. 22nd of the General Statutes each city or town may provide an almshouse or workhouse, and two or more may unite together for the purpose. Some towns, generally those having a small population and few paupers, have none, and board their poor in private families or in the almshouses of other towns. Of 340 towns and cities 220 have almshouses, while the remainder, 120, have none. In the towns a farm is usually a part of the almshouse estate. A town has often proved too small a *unit* for the purpose, and the almshouses used only by a town in many cases would be sufficient for two or three or more towns. In other States the county rather than the town seems to be the body charged with the support of the poor.

As to "the principles which are adopted in determining whether poor persons "shall be required to come into such establishments or be relieved at their "own houses," I refer to the chapter on outdoor relief, pp. 36-80 in the Secretary's Report referred to, to which I am unable to add anything. The extracts from the letters of the overseers of several towns and cities, stating their experience as there given, seem to me to be very valuable. Indeed, I am not aware that a systematic discussion of the subject has been before attempted in this country.

6th. *The mode in which vagrants and beggars are dealt with.*

On this subject I refer to the chapter on vagrancy in the Secretary's Report referred to, pp. 20-35, to which I am unable to add anything of value. The laws for the suppression of vagrancy are not much executed in the case of

vagrants claiming to be in search of work and going from place to place for other professed purposes and soliciting lodging and food. There are difficulties of proof and identification as will be seen not easy to overcome. These vagrants are generally foreigners, being mostly emigrants from Great Britain and her provinces. Of street begging, as known in Europe, we have little in this State.

7th. *The principle adopted in determining the chargeability of individual paupers, namely, whether they are relieved at the cost of the locality where they become destitute, or whether their places of birth or domicile are liable to repay the charge.*

Each town or city must provide for the immediate relief of persons needing the same and falling into distress within it. But final liability, upon proper notice, falls upon the town in which such person has a settlement, if any (General Statutes, chap. 70, sec. 12). The town so liable may remove the pauper thereto, or pay the town, providing the relief for his board where the latter consents to retain him. The settlement laws of the State determine the liability of towns and cities, and for a statement of them as they now exist, with recent amendments, and for comments upon them, I refer to the chapter on the settlement laws in the Secretary's Report referred to, pp. 8–19. These laws are a tradition of the early period of our colonial existence, and were codified substantially in their present shape in 1794. They can hardly be reconciled with modern ideas or convenience, but being imbedded in custom, they are not likely to meet with a radical change for the present. In the Report referred to they are compared with those of other States. The greater number of settlements are derived from the provisions concerning *residence and payment of taxes, ownership of property*, or are *derivative* settlements, that is, inherited from parents or ancestors.

This commonwealth makes a distinction between *town* (or city) and State paupers. All having settlements in some town (or city) are *town* (or city) paupers, and must be supported by them. All having no such settlements, not coming within the conditions of the settlement laws, are *State* paupers and are supported by the *State*. The State paupers are made up of emigrants from other countries and States who have not acquired settlements in the State, or their children, and of some who have settlements which, however, cannot be traced to any one town. State paupers are supported in three State institutions specially provided for them, and situated at Tewksbury, Bridgewater, and Monson, the inmates of which have been in a measure classified, *vide* Report referred to, pp. 142–50. If insane they are supported in the State lunatic hospitals, *vide* Report, pp. 117–141, or in the almshouse at Tewksbury where there is a receptacle for the harmless insane, *vide* Report, pp. 144–145.

8th. *The manner in which paupers who are foreigners are treated, that is to say, whether they are allowed to remain in the country where they become destitute and are relieved as native paupers, or whether they are sent back to their own countries.*

Indigent aliens resident in this State falling into distress are, with certain exceptions, provided for in the same manner and from the same source as are other indigent persons having no settlement, that is to say, from the State Treasury.

The exceptions alluded to are—

First. Emigrants whose place of debarcation in this country was at some port outside of this State, are, when in need of assistance, if circumstances permit, returned to their place of landing.

Second. Emigrants for whose possible future support bonds have been taken from the transportation companies, are remitted to the care of such companies.

Third. Such aliens are occasionally returned to their homes at their own request, at the solicitation of friends, or for other sufficient reasons, when their interest and that of the State is supposed to be in accordance therewith. Authority is specially given by Statute to send to any State or place where they have legal settlements inmates of the State almshouses or lunatic hospitals where such paupers express a preference to be so returned, or their friends are willing to support them, or the interests of the State or of such inmates would be promoted thereby.

9th. *The practical working and effect of the actual system of relief upon the comfort, character, and condition of the inhabitants.*

Massachusetts Report.

This is a broad question, the answer to which will depend very much on the ideas, theories, tastes, and sensibilities, and varying experience of each person making it. To venture a general statement, I will say that our system leaves very few persons of correct lives (and those, if any, being exceptional cases which fail to come to light for some reason) to suffer; that while outdoor relief is at times distributed to those not needing it, and therefore besides being abused in such cases is also of evil example, yet such abuse is sufficiently limited in time and locality so as to prevent any general demoralisation such as Mr. Fawcett in his treatise on pauperism represents to have come to pass in England; and that there seems no disposition to effect any considerable change in our present system. On p. 40 of the Secretary's Report there is suggested a distinction between the condition of things in this country and in England calculated to produce different results, which may be worth attention.

It may be well to state here that the population of Massachusetts is 1,457,351, and her territory 7,800 square miles, being 187 to a square mile greater than that of any other State. She has 16 cities and 324 towns. City charters are not given to municipalities having a less population than 12,000. Sometimes a town has a population exceeding that for a while, not applying for a city charter, though such delay does not often occur.

Towns range in population from 12,000 down to a few hundreds. The difference between towns and cities is that in the former the legislative power is with the body of voters, and in the latter with the mayor, aldermen, and common council, who are elected by the people.

There are 14 counties, having each from one to 58 towns. A table of the population of the State may be found in the Manual for the General Court for 1871, pp. 160–169, herewith transmitted. The Manual for the Board of State Charities is also transmitted for information.

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Secretary of the Board of State
Charities of Massachusetts.

To his Excellency,
Governor Wm. Claflin.

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